"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain, somewhat colder to-day; fair, colder to-morrow; moderate south winds, becoming variable.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,680. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1911.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

WILL PRESS TREATY ANNULMENT AT ONCE

Louis Marshall, Oscar Straus and Others Convince Committee on Passport Question.

NEW CAUSE FOR ABROGATION

Use of Word "Inhabitant" Would Permit Russia's Mongolian Subjects to Claim Entrance Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The House Foreign Affairs Committee sat all day until 6 o'clock to-night to hear distinguished Jews, who appeared to present their protest against the violation of the treaty of 1832 with Russia, and to urge that that treaty be abrogated. In spite of the right of sojourn granted under this treaty to citizens of the United States, Russia has persistently refused to recognise passports issued to such citizens as are Jews.

The committee held a brief executive session at which it was ascertained that the committee is of one mind, and it was decided to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow and formally vote to recommend the Sulzer resolution providing for the denunciation of the treaty. It is the plan to press the passage of the resolution at once in the House, and send it to the Senate for consideration there.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate decided to meet Thursday for hearings on the protests against Russia's attitude toward American Jews. The prospect for decisive action by this committee or by the Senate is not apparent.

The hearing before the House committee was marked by strong feeling, and the attitude of the members of the committee throughout was most sympathetic.

There were present William G. McAdoo, Jacob H. Schiff, Dr. Simon Adler, Representative Henry M. Goldfogle, Henry Green, Bernard Nolan, Representative Jefferson M. Levy, Representative Burton Harrison, the Rev. Dr. Silverman, L. E. Miller, Louis Marshall, Rabbi Solomon Foster, Oscar Straus, Judge Meyer Sulzberger, and many others prominent in the movement to secure to American Jews the protection of their citizenship as an equality with all citizens of the United States.

Representative Sulzer, Chairman of the committee, opened the hearing, eloquently presenting the case and outlining what was proposed to be accomplished by the denunciation of the present treaty. Judge Sulzberger followed with a strong speech reciting the historical phases of the life of the Jewish race in Russia, and the legal oppression that befalls the Jew, who after acquiring citizenship, attempts to go back to his native land to see his kindred or to attend to any business that may call him there.

Louis Marshall's Plea.

The principal speech of the day was made by Louis Marshall of New York, who took up every argument against the proposed abrogation of the treaty and answered it satisfactorily to the committee. In the course of his remarks as he read the sections of the treaty, Representative Copper of Wisconsin called attention to the word inhabitant where the word citizen should be employed, and made the point that under the language of this section the Chinese exclusion law could be wholly evaded, as all the Mongolians of Asiatic Russia would have the right to come into the United States as inhabitants of Russia.

This startling discovery at once attracted the attention of all present, and it was agreed that the point was unavoidable and that another and most powerful reason had been found for the prompt abrogation of the treaty. This discovery came as a result of an inquiry as to whether or not, as has been charged, American interests in Asiatic Russia have been at work to prevent the abrogation of the treaty in order to gain concessions from Russia that are regarded as vital to the consummation of railroad projects now under way and backed by American capital. It was the general view that there was a probable ground for the suspicion that any such influence at work to prevent the action desired for the protection of the American Jews in Russia.

Mr. Marshall gave a résumé of the various treaties that have been abrogated by the United States for one cause or another. The details under which the treaty with France in 1798, that with Great Britain providing for reciprocity with Canada, the Washington treaty in 1878, and the Belgian treaty were abrogated, was sketched, and the reason in each case compared with those which demand the denunciation of the Russian treaty.

Loss of Trade Small.

Mr. Marshall said that the consequence to Russia if the treaty was abrogated would be isolation from trade with the United States and the Empire would stand before the world rebuked for its persistent and unreasoning persecution of the Jewish race.

The only loss to the United States would be our trade with the Empire, which amounted to one and two-tenths per cent. of the entire volume of our foreign trade.

"But what is that trade when weighed in the balance with American citizenship?" demanded the speaker. "Shall we put the dollar above the man or the man above the dollar?"

The ultimate result, he urged, would be a new treaty in which good care would be used to protect Americans from an evasion of the agreement.

Germany and England, he said, would follow. The entangling alliances and secret treaties that these powers have with Russia are believed to be in the way of any diplomatic protest on their part against the way that Russia now treats the Jewish race.

To illustrate the difficulty that Hebrew citizens of the United States have in visiting Russia, Mr. Marshall called on Mr. Henry Cutler of Providence, R. I., a member of the Legislature of Rhode Island and a Colonel in the militia of that State, to relate his experience during the past Summer in endeavoring to get a passport vised so that he could visit Russia. Mr. Cutler is a prominent jewelry manufacturer. He with his mother and brothers and sisters, came from Russia to the United States after the massacres of 1882. His father hid the family in a cellar of a Christian's house and himself went to protect his place of business from the attacks of the mob and the Cossacks. Cutler never saw his father again, although he believes that he is still alive, and his purpose in going to Russia was to get some knowledge of his fate if he could. When Mr. Cutler asked Baron Schlippenbach, the Russian Consul General in New York, to vise his passport, he was subjected to what he called a religious inquisition and refused to state what his religion was. He was told he must file with the Consulate affidavits showing that he was a member of the Legislature, an officer in the Rhode Island militia, and was referred to a Russian attorney in New York who would attend to the matter for him.

Mr. Cutler declined to take this course

Continued on Page 2.

AN ACCEPTABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT
Cases of Selected Wines, $4.50, $5.60, $6.75.
E. T. DEWEY & SONS CO., 135 Fulton St., N. Y.
Adv.

ACCUSE CAPT. ORTEMAN.

Daughters Say He Is Squandering His Fortune—Start Sanity Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 11.—Chancellor Pitney to-day appointed a commission to inquire into the sanity of Capt. Louis H. Orteman, U. S. A., retired. His daughters, Violet O. Smith and Dr. Daisy M. O. Robinson, allege that he is suffering from senile dementia and seek to prevent him squandering his fortune of $160,000 on one Ellen S. Cornell, with whom, they say, he is infatuated.

Affidavits made by the daughters say he recently gave Miss Cornell $8,700, and when they became estranged offered her $60,000 and a house and lot in this city to return. He is said to have conducted himself in a sensational manner while on a recent visit to Dr. Robinson in New York. He was alleged to have disappeared for several days, and when he returned both eyes were blackened and his face badly swollen.

Capt. Orteman is 71 years old, a former cavalry officer, and is said to have an income of $210 a month. Bonds and mortgages valued at $50,000 on Washington properties and a block of Japanese gold bonds are named among his assets, besides Atlantic City real estate. The commission appointed to make the inquiry is composed of Dr. Samuel Barbash, brain specialist; William M. Clevenger, lawyer, and John Moore, contractor, all of this city.

WAGON CAUSES 4 COLLISIONS

Flung by Trolley in Another Car's Path—Rear-End Crashes Follow.

Six persons were injured yesterday in collisions in which a wagon and four trolley cars figured at Rockaway Avenue and Avenue L, Brooklyn. The victims were Michael Silverstein of 634 Rockaway Avenue, William Smith of 1,719 East Fifteen Street, Brooklyn; Meyer Frankel of 1,146 Fortieth Street, Amelia and Frank Vartray of Barren Island, and Anton Haret of 99 Thatford Avenue. All were treated by Dr. Buckley of St. Mary's Hospital.

Haret's bakery wagon was struck by a car while crossing over the tracks. The vehicle was flung in front of a car coming from the opposite direction, which struck it with great force, wrecking the wagon and killing the horse. Haret had been thrown to the street by the first collision. It was foggy and each of the colliding cars, as it was brought to a sudden stop by the motorman, was run into from behind by another car. Passengers were cut by flying glass.

DOG HOLDS UP TRAINS.

Women Beg Motorman to Slow Up and Spare Animal's Life.

A small yellow dog tied up the Brighton Beach elevated railroad early yesterday afternoon for half an hour, and by a game race for life won a good home for himself. It ran into the Avenue F station and down the stairs to the platform.

The tracks at this point are in a cut. The sides of the cut are perpendicular and made of concrete. As the dog stood on the platform he saw a northbound train approaching. He jumped down to the tracks and started to run ahead of the train. When the train started he had obtained a good lead, but this was rapidly cut down, and half way to the next station the dog was only a few yards ahead of the train.

The front car of the train was filled with women, who, seeing the animal's danger, begged the motorman to stop the train. The train was stopped and the guards jumped off and ran ahead. But the dog did not care to take chances, and started off as fast as he could go along the tracks. The motorman slowed down when he again approached the animal, and Church Avenue was reached with the dog still a few yards ahead. Then a southbound train came in sight. The dog dashed across the third rail, women shrieking for fear he would touch the rail and be killed. Both trains stopped. The dog sat down and rested until trainmen jumped off to catch him. The dog then started again in front of the northbound train.

At Park Place the dog was caught by a station hand. A woman got off the train and announced that as it apparently had no owner she would take it home.

BELIEVES HUSBAND SLAIN.

C. G. Ganson, Rich Manufacturer, Not Seen by Wife Since Thanksgiving.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 11.—The disappearance of Charles G. Ganson, head of the Kinderhook Knitting Company of Kinderhook, Columbia County, has puzzled his family and friends, and the police of many cities have been asked to search for him. Ganson has been gone eleven days, and no trace of him can be found.

Ganson ate his Thanksgiving dinner with his wife and three children and went for a walk during the afternoon. Then he dropped out of sight. His wife says she believes that he has met with foul play, as he invariably carried a large sum of money. Friends are inclined to believe that the manufacturer became suddenly insane, and is wandering about the country.

Mrs. Ganson says her husband seemed to be in his usual happy frame of mind the day he disappeared. She says that his home life was congenial, and he had little time for affairs outside his business and home circle. For many months he had been applying himself closely to business matters, and often worked at his office in the evening. Mrs. Ganson is under the care of a physician, due to her husband's disappearance.

The woods and streams in the vicinity of Kinderhook have been searched repeatedly, but not a clue as to how or where, or why Ganson went has been found.

TO TEACH DANCING IN SCHOOL

Socialists Will Add It to Milwaukee Curriculum Next Year.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 11.—Dancing in the public school buildings, supervised by school authorities and parents, is to be a feature of the school work in 1912 instead of the municipal dance which was tried by the Socialists last Winter. The city dance proved too cumbersome to be successful. The plan has the approval of Supt. Pearse and practically every member of the School Board.

"I favor the proposition, generally speaking, and approve of properly regulated dances in school buildings," said Supt. Pearse. "It will undoubtedly be promoted by the board. Details as to regulation must be worked out later."

"I heartily approve of dancing in school buildings with the proper supervision," declared Mrs. Simon Kander, one of the three women members of the School Board, "but I would not want the schools thrown open without restrictions."

CRETA CREME HAND SOAP.
Park & Tilford's Stores, 15c a cake.—Adv.

ARREST PRESIDENT OF MT. VERNON BANK

Herbert Jennings, Lawyer and Building Promoter, Indicted for Misapplication of Funds.

CASHED OFFICE BOY'S NOTE

Thousands Lent Also to Janitor, While Jennings Was Financing Two Broadway Office Buildings.

As the result of a series of speculations in Broadway real estate in which he had involved disastrously the Mount Vernon National Bank, of which he was President, Herbert Theodore Jennings was indicted yesterday afternoon by the Federal Grand Jury for the wilful misapplication of funds, and was afterward arrested at his office in the Fitzgerald Building, Forty-third Street and Broadway. The Mount Vernon Bank is now in the hands of Philip Tillinghast, as receiver, and he has found it necessary to protect the depositors by making a call on the stockholders.

Jennings was also Vice President of the Oneonta First National Bank, which after vicissitudes has been taken over by another bank, and besides being a lawyer with an office in the Fitzgerald Building, was deeply interested in realty and development companies. Thus he was a Director of the Anderson Hill Realty Company, the Bronx Parkway Development Company, the Broadway and Forty-third Street Building Company, the Hub Building Company, the Mount Vernon Heights Realty Company, the Otsego & Herkimer Railroad, and the White Plains Development Company.

The enterprises which have led to his apprehension are the Broadway and Forty-third Street Building Company, which put up the Fitzgerald Building at the corner named, and the Hub Building Company, which contemplated erecting another office building at the northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street on land, which it had obtained from the Broadway Corner Company, a subsidiary of the United Cigar Stores Company, which it had in turn leased from the Astor estate. To finance these schemes Mr. Jennings, it is charged, used the funds of the Mount Vernon Bank.

In asking the court to fix a large amount of bail Assistant United States District Attorney Levy stated that the loss to the Moun Vernon Bank exceeded $100,000 and that it had been incurred through the loaning of large sums of money, without security, to dummies such as John H. Behan, the present janitor of the Fitzgerald Building, and P. Killeen, a $5 a week office boy.

The indictment charges that on Jan. 7 Jennings, with the same intent, made a direct purchase from the Broadway and Forty-third Street Building Company of second mortgage bonds of the face value of $25,000. For these he paid in cash $16,250, though they were of no actual value. It was when their worthlessness was discovered that the official examination of the bank was precipitated, and this brought about on March 24 the closing of its doors.

The first misapplication of funds mentioned in the indictment occurred on July 6 last, when President Jennings, and the cashier placed in circulation two certificates of deposit for $10,000 each, payable to the order of Josephine M. Fairchild. The only security for this was a promissory note made by M. Greenwood, Jr., for $20,000, dated July 1, 1910, which was not secured.

Then followed a long series of similar transactions, none of which, according to the indictment, was legal. On Jan. 7 a loan of $23,000 was made to Killeen, office boy for Henry C. Henderson, Jennings's lawyer. On Nov. 19 last year Behan, the janitor, was permitted to borrow on his note of hand $6,750. The other loans mentioned are for $23,139, for $5,000, for $6,000, for $16,250, for $20,000, for $9,000, for $11,908, for $850 to the Broadway and Forty-third Street Building Company on the note of X. P. Willfley; for $16,250, and for $2,340 on March 16, eight days before the bank closed. Altogether the amount of the loans to which the indictment takes exception was $154,908.

Immediately after his arrest Jennings was arraigned before Judge Holt and was held in $25,000 bail. He was held for some hours in Marshal Henkel's office to enable him to find bondsmen. Commissioner Shields waited in his office, and at length Mrs. Anna F. Plumb of 286 Garden Avenue, Mount Vernon, the sister of Jennings's deceased wife, appeared and gave surety in real estate.

The closing of the Mount Vernon National Bank has given rise to several lawsuits against stockholders. It has a capital of $200,000 and was founded in 1907. Few people had any doubts of its solvency at the moment the doors were closed, and it was stated that deposits were received five minutes before the State Department closed the doors.

It was then stated formally by the Directors that the closing of the Oneonta First National Bank, of which Jennings was Vice President, had given rise to rumors which had led to a few withdrawals of heavy accounts, but that there was no doubt that the institution could pay 100 cents on the dollar, and the doors had been closed merely to protect depositors. Charles A. Hanna, the official Bank Examiner, who went over the books the day after the closing, also took the same optimistic view.

The work of closing up the bank was turned over to Philip Tillinghast, the receiver, and nothing was suspected till he sent out in September to the 1,200 depositors United States Treasury checks for only 15 per cent. of their deposits. That roused their indignation, and they called a meeting and appointed counsel to look after their interests.

On Sept. 11 an assessment was levied on the stockholders to be paid by Oct. 11. Only a few of the stockholders, it is said, have paid up, and Mr. Tillinghast has brought action in the United States Circuit Court to enforce the liability of the stockholders to the extent of 100 per cent. on their holdings. These cases have not yet been tried.

END HILPRECHT DISPUTE.

Trustees of Pennsylvania University Find Doctor's Charges Unfounded.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—No reconsideration of the resignation of Dr. H. V. Hilprecht as Clark Research Professor of Assyriology in the University of Pennsylvania will be made by the Trustees of that institution, and at the meeting of the body this afternoon the report of a special committee of three, to whom had been referred all communications respecting the alleged injuries done to scientific material in the university museum, was unanimously adopted.

This report, which is signed by Samuel Dickson, Effingham B. Morris, and George Wharton Pepper, goes into detail respecting the whole Hilprecht controversy, or, at least, so much of it as has been the subject of agitation for the last fifteen months, and decides that the allegations made by Dr. Hilprecht and by his friends are not substantiated. In effect the report closes the incident at the university, and henceforth Dr. Hilprecht will have no connection with that institution or its museum.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.
THE STANDARD RAILWAY OF THE SOUTH.
New Trains Daily to Florida, Cuba, South: 10:10 A. M.; 9:24, 8:30 P. M. 1218 B'way.—Adv.

IF ITALY SHOULD WIN OVER TURKEY.

Lawrence Mott, the author-traveler, discusses conditions in and near Tripoli, where he spent some time recently. Read it in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

STRIKEBREAKER HIT BY STONE IS KILLED

15-Pound Weight Breaks Neck of Street Cleaner Bending Over at His Task.

TWO STRIKERS ARRESTED

They Tell Confused Stories, One Accusing the Other—Sudden Attack in East Third Street.

Four street cleaning carts, driven by strikebreakers, and escorted by Policeman William J. Manning, left Stable R at 349 Rivington Street, yesterday afternoon, to clean up the streets of the east side. Each cart made four trips, carrying garbage to the department's dock. Then about 4:30 o'clock they started on the last clean-up, Foreman Thomas Sullivan, in charge of the work, superintended it from the curb.

While William Sweeney of Holtsville, L. I., the driver of one of the carts, was bending down to shovel some garbage from the street in front of 239 East Third Street, with the policeman on guard on the pavement near him, a flagstone, about a foot long and two inches thick, and weighing fifteen pounds, suddenly came hurtling from one of the tenement roofs. It struck Sweeney on the back of the neck, breaking it, and killing him instantly. The stone barely missed the policeman.

Blowing his whistle for aid, Manning darted into the house at 239 and up to the roof. He found no one there. A crowd below had seen the stone falling, but none saw the man who threw it.

Half an hour later, however, Detective Lieut. Deering and Detectives Lever, Kemp, and Pflaster learned that a striking street cleaner named Joseph Wince lived at 241 East Third Street. Hurrying to his home on the third floor, they were met by his wife, who told them Wince lay ashed—had been sleeping for some time. Deering woke and arrested him. Wince sleepily denied all knowledge of the crime.

At the Union Market Station, however, after he had been made to look upon the face of the dead man, he declared that while he had nothing to do with the stone-throwing, he thought a friend of his, George Hendrich, who had also been a driver for the Street Cleaning Department before the recent strike, might know something more about it. Hendrich, he said, told him he had spent a great part of last Saturday amusing himself by throwing bottles down from roofs upon strikebreaking garbage sweepers and drivers in the street. Yesterday afternoon, he said, he and Hendrich had been drinking together in a saloon near his home in East Third Street, and, Wince continued, Hendrich told him that she saw a boy for Henry C. Henderson, Jennings's lawyer. On Nov. 19 last year Behan, the janitor, was permitted to borrow on his note of hand $6,750. The other loans mentioned are for $23,139, for $5,000, for $6,000, for $16,250, for $20,000, for $9,000, for $11,908, for $850 to the Broadway and Forty-third Street Building Company on the note of X. P. Willfley; for $16,250, and for $2,340 on March 16, eight days before the bank closed. Altogether the amount of the loans to which the indictment takes exception was $154,908.

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CHILD'S MOTHER IS FOUND.

District Attorney at Last Learns the Identity of Alice Randolph.

It was learned yesterday that the mystery surrounding the birth of Alice Elizabeth Randolph, the ward of Mrs. R. Virginia Evers, who pleaded guilty to a charge of cruelty to the child in Special Sessions last Monday and will be sentenced to-day, is cleared up at last. District Attorney Whitman said last night:

"The person who was named as the grandfather of the Randolph child called at my office to-day and told me all about her parentage. She is the daughter of a respectable married woman living in Brooklyn with her husband and two children. I agreed not to give out the name of this woman and can see no reason to do so. Her husband knows nothing about the Randolph girl, I am told, and the child's real father lives in New Jersey at the present time. It is true that Mrs. Evers got the child from the Nurses and Children's Hospital."

It was also learned that Mrs. Evers obtained the child by saying that she had fallen heir to a fortune in England and that according to the terms of the will she must have a child. Whether this is true could not be learned. The child passed as her own daughter for several years.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c. per case of 2 glass-stoppered bottles.—Adv.

CAVALIERI'S $80,000 RAISED BY CHANLER

He Files Mortgages by Which He Obtains $200,000 Upon His City Real Estate.

HER TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

Rows of Flat Houses Are Security for Cash Required for Singer, Lawyers' Fees, and Other Charges.

The terms of settlement under which Mme. Lina Cavalieri consented to annul the famous agreement made before her marriage to Robert Winthrop Chanler in Paris in 1910 became public yesterday with the filing of several mortgages with Register Grifenhagen.

The deeds show that Mr. Chanler raised $200,000 upon his real estate holdings in the city. It is understood that $80,000 of this is to be turned over to Mme. Cavalieri. All that now remains for the episode to be closed, so far as the singer and Mr. Chanler are concerned, is the obtaining of a divorce, and this, it is said, will be granted within three or four months, as Mr. Chanler has decided not to oppose the suit.

In order to raise enough money to satisfy the singer, Mr. Chanler had to mortgage most of his property holdings in the city. They include the row of flat-houses 360 to 372 West Fifty-fifth Street, 839 to 849 Ninth Avenue, 831 to 839 Tenth Avenue, 503 to 511 West Fifty-fifth Street, and four lots on the south side of Fifty-fifth Street, west of Ninth Avenue. The land was formerly part of the Cosine farm. Mr. Chanler inherited it about four years ago, and it formed part of the property given to Mme. Cavalieri in his ante-nuptial agreement.

The loan on this property was obtained by John Scoble of the law firm of Bowers & Sands from the American Mortgage Company. The mortgage is for five years with interest at 5 per cent. The property is worth several million dollars.

The greater part of the $200,000 loan is to be used to satisfy an existing mortgage on the property, as well as to defray lawyers' fees and other charges.

The deeds filed at the Register's office yesterday show that on Nov. 15, 1910, Mr. Chanler's first wife, Julia Chanler, transferred, for a consideration, her dower rights in the two pieces of property at 231 to 235 Third Avenue and at 349 to 353 Fifth Avenue to Arthur Simonson, a clerk in the law office of Winthrop & Stimson. On July 18, 1911, all this property was retransferred as a deed of trust to Lewis Stuyvesant and Winthrop A. Chanler. The Fifth Avenue property is subject to a ground rent of $25,000 a year. The rental, the transfer sets forth, is to be applied to the use of Robert W. Chanler during his life, and upon his death the whole capital of the trust estate is to go to his issue or to his wife, if he should hereafter marry.

In the ante-nuptial agreement Chanler promised to pay Mme. Cavalieri $20,000 a year out of his $70,000 a year income. Shortly after that he deeded to her part of his Manhattan real estate and his farms up State.

The most interesting document that was filed was the original of the agreement made on July 18, 1911, whereby Mme. Cavalieri abrogated the agreement made before her marriage. It sets forth that a "certain ante-nuptial contract" was entered into "between Robert Winthrop Chanler and Natalina Cavalieri, now living at 22 Avenue de Messine, Paris"; that the former agreed to convey and transfer to the latter "certain property of which he was seized and possessed," as well as $20,000 a year from the income of certain trust estates of which he was the beneficiary; that they were married on June 1, 1910, but "are now living separate and apart"; that "the said ante-nuptial contract is now unsatisfactory to the parties hereto, and each of the said parties is anxious and desirous of abrogating and annulling the said ante-nuptial contract"; that Mme. Cavalieri by her two deeds of conveyance dated July 18, 1911, "for a valuable consideration reconveyed" to Mr. Chanler, "all her right, title, and interest in the real property referred to and mentioned in the said ante-nuptial agreement"; that in consideration of the sum of $1, and other consideration, Mme. Cavalieri "hath granted, bargained, sold, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, and sell unto the party of the first part, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns" Cole Farm, Chowell Farm, and Benna Farm in Red Hook, comprising 320 acres and mortgaged for $6,000, as well as the property which was mortgaged to-day, and "all other realty forming the share of the Robert W. Chanler and of and in the estate of the late Mrs. Laura Delano and all the realty that purported to be conveyed and transferred to Natalina Cavalieri in the ante-nuptial contract."

It is then set forth that the contract is "hereby annulled, canceled, and abrogated in all respects and entirety, including any power of attorney, and that the parties thereto, the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, the Union Trust Company, the Chanler Estates Fund, and Winthrop Astor Chanler and Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler as trustees under the will of John Winthrop Chanler, deceased, are severally released and absolved from the obligations imposed or attempted to be imposed upon them by the terms and provisions of the said ante-nuptial contract."

The deed was executed before T. H. Barkerville, Commissioner of Deeds, yesterday.

Edgerton Winthrop, Jr., of 32 Liberty Street, representing the Chanlers, refused to discuss the mortgage and transfers in any way.

SAY BOYD FEARED ARREST.

Failure of Trust Company Preyed on Banker's Mind, Friends Believe.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—The series of misfortunes that resulted in the suicide of Peter Boyd, President of the Tradesmen's Trust Company, which suspended business on Sept. 13, are being revealed gradually. Mr. Boyd shot himself in his office in the North American Building on Saturday afternoon. He had been distracted by the failure of the trust company a month before, and is said to have paid at least $200,000 from his own estate to make good the losses of some of his creditors. His friends believe his entire fortune was wiped out.

In addition, Mr. Boyd is said to have feared arrest. Although his fears were groundless, his mental condition had become so affected that he believed he could be held responsible for the failure of his company. It is admitted that Mr. Boyd had been guilty of carelessness in connection with his duties, but it is denied that he applied any funds to his personal use.

The funeral of Mr. Boyd will be held at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning from his home, in Chestnut Street, near Eighteenth Street.

A POPULAR JEWELRY HOUSE.
Lambert Brothers, Fifth Avenue, offer an assortment of to-day's issue so many good and striking suggestions for Christmas gifts that shoppers in doubt what to buy may well regard the firm as public benefactors. The Lambert store, on the corner of Third Av. and 58th Street, is one of the busiest places in town, the natural result of a long-established reputation for selling high-grade jewelry at popular prices.—Adv.

HUGE ELEVATORS BURNING.

1,000,000 Bushels of Grain Lost—Owen Sound Shipping in Peril.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., Dec. 11.—Both the huge Canadian Pacific elevators here, containing over 1,000,000 bushels of grain, are burning and will be a total loss.

Shipping in the harbor is in great danger.

NEW BERESFORD SENSATION.

Admiral Says McKenna Was Dismissed from the Admiralty Post.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Lord Charles Beresford has again returned to the charge regarding England's naval unpreparedness during the Morocco crisis, and in a speech at Leicester to-night bluntly stated that Mr. McKenna was dismissed from the post of First Lord of the Admiralty.

"His grotesque antics during the late crisis," said Lord Charles, "led to his dismissal, and if the facts were generally known there would be considerable excitement in foreign countries."

It is significant that when Lord Charles remarked in his speech, "I don't see why we cannot come to some agreement with Germany," the audience cheered loudly.

DAUGHTER TO SPAIN'S KING.

Queen Victoria Gives Birth to a Fifth Child—Three Others Living.

MADRID, Tuesday, Dec. 12.—Queen Victoria of Spain gave birth to a daughter this morning.

This is the fifth child born to Queen Victoria, the fourth being still-born.

King Alfonso and Princess Victoria Eugenia (Ena) of Battenberg were married on May 31, 1906. Their first child, Prince Alfonso, Prince of the Asturias, was born on May 10, 1907. The other children are Prince Jaime and Princess Beatrice.

ACCUSES KING ALFONSO.

Writer in Paris Paper Says He Is Aiding Portuguese Royalists.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 12.—Humanité publishes an article, signed "Fabra Ribas," accusing King Alfonso and the Spanish Cabinet of acting in complicity with Germany in an attempt to overthrow the Portuguese Republic.

Ribas affirms that King Alfonso decided to bombard Lisbon, and was held back from so doing only by considerations as to what might be the attitude of the powers toward such a proceeding on the part of Spain.

The writer adds that the Spanish Government favored in every way possible the Royalist conspirators in Galicia, taking measures against them only when Great Britain and France made representations on the subject, and that the Spanish Government is now abetting the preparations for a new descent by the Royalists upon Portugal at the end of this month.

WATSON BUYS A MURILLO.

Pittsburgh Attorney Gets "Madonna and Child" in London—Price Secret.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 11.—D. T. Watson of Pittsburgh, special counsel for the United States Government in the Venezuelan and other international cases, has purchased Murillo's "Madonna and Child" for his private collection in his home in Ridge Avenue.

Mr. Watson bought the work when he was in London last Summer, and he admitted to-day it would be hung soon in his Pittsburgh home. He refused to say where he had obtained it, or what he paid. Mr. Watson now has three Murillos. The other more important is "The Beggar Boy," depicting a ragged urchin eating fruit.

The Watson collection is considered the most valuable in Western Pennsylvania. In his gallery are works by Rembrandt, Raphael, Corot, Daubigny, Jacques, Tryon, Constable, Descamps, Rosa Bonheur, Jules Breton, and others.

DESOLATE AT 15; DIES.

Nellie Principale, Mourning for Dead Sweetheart, Shoots Herself.

Nellie Principale was the happiest girl in Cherry Street last June, for, although she was only 15, all Cherry Street knew that she was to marry Sebastian Cocuzza, whom she had known since she was a tiny girl in Italy. Sebastian was a barber, but ambitious to become something more, and he was preparing for civil service examinations when he was taken ill in midsummer and died. Two weeks ago the girl's stepmother, to whom she was devoted, died suddenly, and Nellie was desolate.

Last evening, a little after dark, just as her father was coming home to dinner, she stood in front of the little mirror in her room at 134 Cherry Street, and holding Sebastian's picture in one hand, she took a revolver, placed it against her right temple and fired. She died a few moments later. This was the fourth time she had tried to end her life.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. ELWELL.

Sculptor's Wife Said She Supported the Family Fifteen Years.

Mrs. Molina Elwell of Brooklyn was granted a divorce from Frank Edwin Elwell of Weehawken, a sculptor, by Vice Chancellor Garrison in Jersey City yesterday on the ground of desertion. Mr. Elwell responded to his wife's petition with a cross bill for desertion, but he put in no defense. They were married in Paris, France, in 1882, and for more than twenty-five years lived together in New York and vicinity.

Mrs. Elwell went to Cambridge, Mass., in 1908 to visit her two sons. She said she went away to give him the solitary life he craved for art work. They exchanged letters frequently while she was at Cambridge and he in Nova Scotia, and Mrs. Elwell gave the letters one at a time to the Vice Chancellor, who read the date, the address, and the signature to the stenographer. At first the letters were to "My dear wife" or "My dear Lina," and later to "Dear madam." One of the "Dear madam" letters suggested that she had better not return to her husband.

Mrs. Elwell said she had assisted her husband financially for thirty years, and for fifteen years she had supported the family from her private means.

Ask to see a Krementz Collar Button Set. A gift that any man would appreciate. $1.00.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT'S BOOM LOUDER THAN TAFT'S

Colonel the Only Hope of the Party, Say Some on Eve of Committee Meeting.

MAY COME TO OPEN BREAK

Former President May Be Asked to Declare Exactly Where He Stands —La Follette No Danger.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Political developments of the day in Washington concurrent with the assembling here of the members of the Republican National Committee for their meeting to-morrow tend very strongly to justify the belief that it will depend after all on Col. Theodore Roosevelt whom the Republican National Convention of next year shall nominate for the Presidency. As it looks now, one of two things is inevitable. Either Col. Roosevelt will be forced to come out with a refusal to run wholly incapable of distortion or misconstruction, or there will develop a row between the Roosevelt and Taft men the like of which has not been seen in National politics in a great many years.

The fact is that the unofficial announcements of Col. Roosevelt's refusal to be a candidate, however authoritative they may be, have not in the least deterred the men who are using the name of Roosevelt in their effort to prevent the renomination of President Taft. The matter has gone so far that it is doubtful if even a formal statement by the ex-President over his own signature would do much more, unless it should be of an absolutely unanswerable character.

Col. Roosevelt has been saying that no friend of his would suggest his name for next year's nomination. He has said that to many men and has written it to many others. He has gone further and has said and written to friends that he would not accept the nomination. But that has not stopped the effort to have the nomination offered to him; in fact, it seems not to have even checked that effort.

Roosevelt Sentiment Strong.

It is becoming daily more and more clear that there is only one Republican Presidential boom which can awaken general enthusiasm among Republicans, and that is a Roosevelt boom. All day the corridors and lobby of the Willard Hotel, where to-morrow's meeting is to be held, have buzzed with politics in the regulation convention style, and [illegible] all there has run an undercurrent of Roosevelt talk. The [illegible] current of Roosevelt talk. The [illegible] Republican National Committee is [illegible] with Roosevelt sentiment.

This is due to two causes. Chief of these is the fear that President Taft cannot be re-elected. No member of the National Committee will say for quotation that the President cannot win next year, because that would be a public concession which the fighting machine of the party can not and will not make. But plenty of them today have recalled the significant speech which the President himself made at Chicago on his recent trip.

Every expression of disbelief in the President's ability to carry next year's election is accompanied by the declaration that there is only one man who could win, and that is Roosevelt. He is the one man, they say, who has any chance of reuniting the two factions into which the party is otherwise hopelessly split. They do not want him nominated as the result of an open fight with the Taft men. That would enrage the President's supporters and merely substitute one split for another. But even at that the new split would not be as far-reaching or as dangerous as the old one.

Want Taft to Step Aside.

Some of the Roosevelt men declare that there is only one way to save the party and that the President is the only man who can do it. That way is for the President to take himself out of the contest by declaring that he will not run again. But that is out of the question. As has been pointed out several times in these dispatches the President takes the position that if his party is to win in the next campaign he is entitled to the fruits of that victory. If it is to lose he ought to bear the brunt of the defeat. In either event he ought to be nominated.

That is what the White House organization has been working so hard for so long to bring about. Talk of the voluntary retirement of the President

not all the lines of legitimate Administration pressure which can be employed have been brought into service. But there was plain indication to-day that the time had come to call on these additional resources, and that from now on the full available pressure would be exerted.

The chief business of to-morrow's meeting is to frame the call for the National Convention and to provide for the election of the delegates to it. The selection of the convention city is subordinate in importance to him. It makes little difference to the President's supporters what city gets the convention, so far as political advantage is concerned. Occasionally the location of the convention is a matter of great strategic importance, but this year it is of little importance. The call for the convention is a very different matter, however. For that must deal directly with the Ohio situation, which is the most difficult problem that faces the Taft men to-day.

It was only a few days ago that Walter Brown, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Ohio, came out for the nomination of Col. Roosevelt. That was a defection from Taft which struck hard. Walter Brown was the intimate associate of Arthur I. Vorys, the President's political chief of staff in Ohio, in putting together the organization that overthrew the Foraker-Dick forces in that State four years ago. Its opponents described it then as a "pasteboard and glue" organization not like the iron-bound machine of the Hanna days. But it served well enough to deliver the electoral vote of the State to Taft. Now, the official head of that machine has gone openly over to Roosevelt. Heretofore there has been plenty of uncomplimentary talk from Administration men about different insurgent Republicans, but thus far not a derogatory word has been heard about Walter Brown. Instead there has been a determined effort to get together.

Trying to Placate Brown.

All day to-day, as was the case yesterday, Brown and Vorys have been in conference over the Ohio problem. Brown is standing for the selection of the delegates-at-large from Ohio to the National Convention by a primary. Vorys declares that Taft men are also for a primary, but he points out that there is no provision in the Ohio primary law covering the situation. The National Convention will be made up of two delegates from each Congressional district, and four from the State at large.

The Ohio law covers the election by primaries of the district delegates, but not those at large. Brown proposes to select the delegates at large by putting the names of the candidates on the ballots with those of the district candidates. Vorys thinks that would not be legal.

A National Convention is a law unto itself. Like other parliamentary bodies, it is the judge of the qualifications and election of its members. It is not absolutely necessary, therefore, that delegates to it shall be elected in accordance with State laws. But the National Committee, in calling for the election of delegates, always provides that they may be chosen in conformity to the State laws. Now, if this committee should provide that delegates to next year's convention might be selected in accordance with Walter Brown's plan, that would probably insure to such delegates a place in the temporary make-up of the convention, and the question would then be left to the convention itself—if there were a contest—to determine.

But to-morrow's meeting will not determine in favor of the Brown plan unless in the meantime Vorys and Brown have come to some agreement. Because at this stage of the game the committee will stand with the Taft men, no matter how some of its members would prefer to do otherwise.

Hitchcock and Hilles Clash?

Hostilities of an unexpected character and from an unlooked for quarter developed to-day among members of the committee. Opposition to Col. Harry S. New of Indiana, the administration candidate for Chairman of the powerful Sub-Committee on Convention Arrangements, was responsible for the ill-feeling engendered. No settlement had been reached late to-night, but some of President Taft's closest friends announced that they not only would insist upon the election of Mr. New, but upon naming a majority of the committee.

The most sensational feature of the day's skirmishing was the fact that Secretary Hilles, who is the active leader of the Taft forces in the campaign for the renomination of the President, and Postmaster General Hitchcock, who managed the President's campaign three years ago, seemingly were arrayed against each other. The rumors that the two were working at cross purposes flew thick and fast through the hotel corridors. Finally Mr. Hitchcock issued a statement in denial, but it did not entirely set reports at rest. Mr. Hitchcock's statement follows:

"Statements which would indicate that there is friction between Mr. Hilles and myself are absolutely unfounded. My resignation as Chairman of the National Committee was tendered in good faith on the day that I was confirmed as Postmaster General, and from that time to this I have refrained from participation in the affairs of the committee. I have all that I can do at present to look after the business of my department, and do not wish to be drawn into any controversy respecting National politics."

Following the announcement of opposition to Col. New among the Southern membership of the committee, several members openly advocated the retention by Vice Chairman John F. Hill, who will be elected to-morrow as successor of former Chairman Hitchcock, of the honor of directing the convention arrangements. It was reported that Mr. Hitchcock was a party to this plan. On every side Mr. Hitchcock's name was coupled with the anti-New movement, and it was probably because of that fact that the Postmaster General issued his statement.

The Chicago men are saying now that they have more than enough votes to send the convention to their city. But St. Louis has a good deal of strength, and there is support also for Denver and Philadelphia. Fred Willard, President of the League of Republican Clubs of Pennsylvania, and John M. Peterson, Assistant District Attorney of Philadelphia, were here to-day at the head of a delegation from Philadelphia trying to get the convention of their city. They saw Senator Penrose, who promised to bring the matter before the National Committee.

GOULDS STILL HAVE WABASH.

Director Denies Rockefeller Is to Aid It—Conference This Week.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 11.—Denying emphatically that John D. Rockefeller has any part in the re-financing of the Wabash Railroad, but declaring that the Goulds are still in control, S. C. Reynolds of this city, Director of the company, stated to-day that the disposition of the Wabash would be decided at a conference in New York this week.

Mr. Reynolds said that the questions to be settled would be whether the road would be thrown into a receiver's hands, or whether the promised financial backing will be sufficient to put the property on its feet, enabling it to meet the interest on $42,000,000 or 4 per cent. bonds due Jan. 1.

At the meeting of the Wabash Board, held in this city a week ago to-day, four of the Gould representatives resigned to make room for four named by the Equitable Trust Company, trustee under the refunding and extension mortgage. An official statement given out at that time referred to the appointment of a "Reorganization Committee." W. S. Pierce, who is Chairman of the Western Maryland, in which Mr. Rockefeller has a large interest, was made Chairman of the new committee.

HE FOUGHT THE ROBBER.

City Employe Says the Prisoner Hit Him with a Revolver.

A young man who gave his name as Fred Wisse and his address as 220 West Twenty-fourth Street was locked up in the East Twenty-second Street Station yesterday charged with felonious assault, attempted burglary, and carrying concealed weapons. Cornelius Grennan, a clerk in the Street Cleaning Department, was his accuser. Grennan says he was lying down in his flat at 290 East Twenty-fifth Street when there came a knock at the door.

"I'll have your money," he says Wisse muttered to him as he opened the door. Grennan grappled with him, and in the fight that followed they rolled about the flat, smashing things up, and then down the stairs to the front hall. There Wisse, he charges, pulled a gun, and, hitting him over the head, ran down the street. Witnesses of the encounter began to shout for the police, and one came. He found Wisse in the street and took him back to the house. Grennan identified him as his assailant. The revolver was found in a nearby garbage can.

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SLICE OF LUNA PARK EATEN OUT BY FIRE

Only the Restaurant, Tube Ride, and Checker Slide Put Out of Business.

MUCH SCENERY DESTROYED

Mr. Thompson Estimates His Loss at $150,000, Including Theatrical Properties—Blaze Subdued in Two Hours.

Henry Riehl, Superintendent of Luna Park, walked down the main walk of the big Coney Island amusement place at 2:55 o'clock yesterday afternoon and noticed a thin line of flame eating its way up one of the cupolas of the Alhambra restaurant on the west side of the walk and just south of the park lake. Three minutes later the Luna Park fire department had been called to quarters and the siren on Feltman's, directly across the street from the park entrance, was giving out a succession of four short blasts, the announcement that the seaside resort was again in danger through fire. Four alarms brought every piece of fire-fighting apparatus from south of Greenwood and Prospect Avenues, Brooklyn, to the scene.

Two hours later the restaurant, the pneumatic tube ride, the studio in which Frederic Thompson, owner of the park, kept a great amount of scenery was destroyed, and "Checkers," an amusement which consisted of an incline down which the confiding ride in circular cars, was wrecked. Nothing else in the park was damaged. No one was hurt.

The damage was placed by the police at $50,000, but they knew nothing at that time of the scenery, which Mr. Thompson valued at $60,000. The latter estimates his loss at $150,000.

Hard work and plenty of water, according to Deputy Fire Chief Lally, alone saved Luna Park from total destruction. The present force in the park, about 50 men, responded promptly to the call for their services, and worked efficiently.

Starts in the Restaurant.

The restaurant in which the blaze is supposed to have started was unoccupied, and the cause of the fire was not discovered. When the fire fighters arrived the building was a mass of flames. Battalion Chief Rogers came on the first alarm and found flames coming from the roof and threatening to leap the gap to the buildings on the opposite side of the walk. He sent in the three other alarms simultaneously. The men in the park had stretched lines of hose and were then making a valiant effort to check the blaze. A dense cloud of smoke was rising in the foggy air and forming in a great black column above the island.

Though Coney Island's Winter population is small, a large crowd soon appeared on the scene. It was evident that after the experience of the Dreamland fire, on May 27 last, the inhabitants were taking no chances, for soon those living near the entrance to the park began bringing out and depositing their belongings on the sidewalk of Surf Avenue. "Luna Park is burning up," was the word that spread and the spectators began to arrive in trolley cars. The reserves from the Coney Island station were called out, soon to be joined by other policemen sent to the scene when the fourth alarm went in.

The Alhambra restaurant occupied with the pneumatic tubes the corner made by the turn in the walk where it skirts the lake. The kitchen occupied the rear of the big two-story wooden building. There was also the studio in which Mr. Thompson kept his scenery and stage effects. To the left and north was spread out the big checkerboard. To the south the restaurant building practically continued past the Japanese tea garden to the press office and the main gateway.

The firefighters had their work cut out for them during the first hour, and one thing which served to check the advance of the fire was the fact, Mr. Thompson said, that though much wood entered into the construction of the buildings, they were lined with sheet iron. There was not much air stirring, and the path of the fire was backward toward the rear wall of the building and the Sea Beach Palace.

When Chief Lally arrived he directed every effort to confining the flames to the one building. At the north end were the broad stairs to the second floor, which in front formed a wide porch. This gave the firemen a vantage point from which to pour down upon the burning interior tons of water. The fire was a stubborn one, for the inflammable material smoldered in one place only to burst into flames at another when least expected. A great burst of flame went up when the roof caved in, and a shower of sparks went skyward, giving the firemen much concern. However, no other buildings caught, and in two hours the flames were subdued and the danger was over.

The firemen were aided by the high-pressure mains and a plentiful supply of water. Chief Lally commented on this. The pressure, he said, was much greater than at the time of the Dreamland Park fire, but it was lessened, he thought, by the efforts of many amateur firefighters in the vicinity, who opened up many standpipes. One of the first things he did was to have his men go about and shut off this waste of water.

Thompson's Fast Trip to the Park.

Frederic Thompson was in his apartments in the Algonquin, in West Forty-fourth Street, discussing coming productions with two of his managers, when the telephone bell rang. "Luna Park is on fire!" was all of the message he received before he hung up the receiver with a snap. His automobile was at the door and into this the three piled. Thirty-five minutes later they were at the entrance to Luna Park. The run, he said, was a record one. On Ocean Boulevard, just below Prospect Park, the automobile struck a wagon. It was a glancing blow, which sent the other vehicle skidding across the road and sent the mud guard of the automobile clattering behind. The last mile of the run was made on a flat tire. Mr. Thompson would not stop and kept urging his chauffeur onward. As the automobile passed Eighth Street, Coney Island, the defective tire came off, rolled across the street, and the remainder of the journey was made on the rim.

"The entire damage," said Mr. Thompson, surveying the smoldering site when the fire had been brought under control, "will amount to $150,000. In the studio I had stored, not only the scenic effects for productions in the park, but I had also much theatrical scenery there."

Later Mr. Thompson said the damage done by the wide circulation of the early report that Luna Park had been wiped out had done a damage which it would take five years to counteract. To prove how little the fire had interfered with the working of the amusement resort, Luna Park, he said he would open to-day for one day only. The evidence of yesterday's fire will be obliterated as much as possible by the large gang of men who were at work all night to get the park in readiness. Mr. Thompson said many of the park amusements would be in working order.

Some of the losses which Mr. Thompson sustained were the scenery and other stage properties for "Trailing a Rainbow," which had been just turned out and were to be used when the company, now rehearsing, opened on Feb. 1; the scenery for "Elizabeth's Chauffeur," which was to have its first production four weeks from now; "The Flyers," by George Barr McCutcheon, which would have been ready for staging in three weeks; the entire scenery for No. 2 "Spendthrift" company and the No. 2 "Polly of the Circus" company, as well as much general properties, such as stage lamps and other fittings. Mr. Thompson said he hoped to avoid any delay in sending out these companies.

There was some talk that the employes of the park, after discovering the fire, attempted to put it out before sending in an alarm. This was denied by both Mr. Thompson and his Superintendent. The former said that as soon as it was seen there was a fire the park men had pulled the special building box which summoned the city fire fighters. Everything had worked well, he said, and the engineers who are on duty in the park all the year had started the pumps going without delay. The water used by the park men was pumped from Coney Island Creek. Chief Lally had words of praise for the park employes. He said he had never "seen men work with such a will and so hard, and to them must go a share of the credit for the work done."

The many-cornered towers of the park are the home in Winter of thousands of starlings, and these were driven out by the fire. A great flock of them circled about and fluttered in and out of the tall tower in the lake while the fire was in progress.

Fire Precautions General Now.

The fire showed that the owners of Coney Island resorts were better prepared to fight flames than they were a year ago. In every near-by place lines of hose were strung, and volunteers stood by ready to begin work with the coming of danger. There was no need for it, however, and Coney Island settled down last night to its customary Winter calm.

Luna Park is the pioneer of high-class amusement places now so common over the country. It was established by Fred Thompson and "Skip" Dundy, who got their idea from the success which attended their "Trip to the Moon" enterprise at the Pan-American Exposition.

REJECT NEGRO AS JUROR.

Attorneys at Packers' Trial Excuse Hamilton Without Comment.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The drawing of the color line was one of the incidents of the day on the resumption of the trial of the Government against the beef packers.

William P. Hamilton, a negro, was the man excused. While he was being questioned by Levy Mayer, John S. Miller was in consultation with Special Counsel James S. Sheehan. Hamilton was excused by agreement. None of the attorneys would discuss the incident, neither would Judge Carpenter. The incident caused much comment, as negroes are more or less a factor in matters political.

A hint as to what may be used by the counsel for the packers in building up their defense was the repeated reference made by Levy Mayer to the statutes of limitations.

Some months ago the court held that the Government could introduce alleged evidence of conspiracy occurring before 1907 if it was solely for the purpose of proving the existence of a conspiracy since that time. The statute of limitations, however, prohibits the prosecution for offenses committed in this case beyond a period of three years.

Mr. Mayer put the following questions to several of the venire:

"The Government in the indictment charges that these defendants were unlawfully restraining inter-State trade in fresh meats for a period of at least ten years preceding Sept. 12, 1907. It is the law of the United States as written on the statute books that the Government must make out its case beyond all reasonable doubt. Will you take that law from the court?"

This being answered affirmatively, he asked further:

"Now, the court will also tell you that under the United States statute, no matter what may have been done, fifteen or ten or four years ago, that the Government must prove beyond all reasonable doubt that the defendants did within three years prior to Sept. 12, 1910, do the acts that the Government complains about. Assuming that you will receive such an instruction from the court, will you follow it?"

Then he asked:

"Would the fact, if such be the fact, that these defendants may or may not have done certain things ten years ago if the Government proves the commission of no act under the indictment within three years prior to Sept. 12, 1910, will you be influenced to find the defendants guilty?"

History and business connections of the prospective jurors have been investigated thoroughly by the Government, and the reports of investigators concerning certain of the men are said to be responsible for the change of plans.

When the fifth day of the trial was resumed to-day before District Judge George A. Carpenter, eleven tentative jurors were in the box. Six of them had previously been accepted by the Government. When court adjourned twelve were in the box, practically all new faces.

A new venire of fifty men was called last night by Judge Carpenter in an effort to fill the jury box in an acceptable manner.

THEY BUY FOLKS' SALARIES.

And Profits Are So Big That They Lead to Legal Wrangle.

In 1908 William L. Sherry had an idea that a good deal of money could be made by buying the salaries of employes who could not wait for the regular payday to come around. He knew just how many men and women there were in the city who worked on the basis of monthly paydays, and he knew that thousands of these received small pay. Why not help them out, thought Mr. Sherry, by giving them their money a few days in advance?

It was a better scheme than the game engineered by the loan shark, where the money was loaned on account of wages not yet earned. The losses would be infinitely less and the business ought to be as big. The only thing that Mr. Sherry lacked was the capital to start with.

This was a grave difficulty and it rested heavily on his mind. One day he talked the matter over with Harry D. Grant, and Mr. Grant talked it over with Dr. Frederick C. Hickok, and in April, 1909, these two men introduced to Mr. Sherry a man named Forrest H. Wood, to whom Mr. Sherry's plan was outlined. Mr. Wood thought well of it, and agreed to become an equal partner with Mr. Sherry, and put in $15,000.

A ten-year contract was made between them and the business began. It was highly successful from the start. The business of buying salaries was extended so that chattel and real estate mortgages were bought. So were legacies and other sorts of things that were certain of yielding cash within a reasonable time.

The profits were large, ranging sometimes as high as 20 per cent. on transactions involving periods of delay longer than had to be endured in the case of salaries, although it was said yesterday that as big a percent was frequently received even on these accounts.

Grant declares that the agreement between him and Sherry provided that he and Dr. Hickok were each to receive 12½ per cent. of the profits of the business that Sherry was to get 30 per cent., and Wood 45 per cent. Sherry denies this, and says that the introduction of Wood to him was a purely friendly act on the part of Grant, and that no payment for it was ever agreed upon or understood in any way.

Grant also says that the profits have been $25,000 a year and that they were sure to grow much larger. He demanded a commission of $25,000, which, he thought, he and Hickok were entitled to, and was really lower, he thought, than might with reason be asked, for the profits in ten years would exceed $250,000. Sherry refused to pay. Thereupon Grant began an action to prevent Sherry and Wood from dissolving the partnership, which he thinks they intend to do, and make a corporation of the concern. John W. Browne represents the defendants. Argument will be heard in the Supreme Court on Friday.

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BRICE SENT WARNING OF MAINE EXPLOSION

Ex-Consul Says He Notified Havana Consulate of Plot Two Days Before Disaster.

TOLD BY SPANISH OFFICER

First Sent His Secretary and Went Himself to Havana on Following Day —McKinley Bade Him Keep Silent.

By Telegraph to the Editor of The New York Times.

BEDFORD, Iowa, Dec. 11.—I still regard my promise to my informant with reference to the blowing up of the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor as binding as the day it was given. When he appeared at my residence near midnight, two nights before the battleship was destroyed, I took the precaution to observe him first through a window and recognized my caller to be a former Spanish officer no longer connected with the Spanish Army, and a Cuban sympathiser. He demanded my assurance that I was alone at my residence and said he had a matter of great importance to relate to me, but that it meant death to him if he was ever found out. Upon receiving my promise never to reveal his name he said the Maine was to be blown up.

He referred to the passageways from the Governor's Palace, and said he did not know whether the destruction was to be executed from there or whether the mine was already planted and the battleship was located by direction of the authorities in a position where it would stand or the wind would swing it over the mine at a certain hour. I called my secretary, Fred Delgado, now in Matanzas, and early the next day he carried a message to the Consulate at Havanna. When he returned I went to Havana. At no time was credence given to the warning. I could hardly believe it myself, but felt that precautions should be taken, as I knew the position of my informant as a Spaniard in sympathy with the Cubans.

A. C. BRICE.

BEDFORD, Iowa, Dec. 11.—A. C. Brice of this city was United States Consul at Matanzas, Cuba, in 1897. He says that he kept the fact that he had been warned of the intention to destroy the Maine from becoming public at the request of President McKinley.

In the first account of the incident which he gave out yesterday he said:

"Two nights before the destruction of the Maine a man whom I know and who was not an American came to my residence at midnight, and upon the promise that I would not reveal his name, told me the Maine would be blown up. I sent a special messenger to Fitzhugh Lee, Consul General at Havana but the officials there failed to credit the warning. The next day the explosion took place.

"When I returned to the United States I reported the incident to President McKinley and the Secretary of State, and the President requested that no publicity be given to the incident at that time. I respected his wish, but feel at liberty to make a statement now that the Naval Board has reported that a mine touched off from the outside caused the ship's magazine to explode."

In connection with Mr. Brice's announcement, it was recalled yesterday that about a week after the destruction of the Maine a dispatch from Key West gave an alleged account of the disaster.

It was contained in a letter forwarded by a secret club in Havana to J. M. Gorrin, a Cuban insurance agent in Key West. It was written in English, but was signed "Maquinista," which means machinist. The club received the letter by mail.

After a long preamble, saying that the writer knew the Maine's fate was due to a Spanish plot, the letter goes on to say that in an old warehouse at Santa Catalina, 200 yards from where the Maine was moored, some diving apparatus was hidden, and that from this base two divers worked by night and adjusted dynamite cartridges around the Maine, connecting them by wire to a battery on the land, from which they were exploded.

According to the letter, the divers were to receive a large sum, which was not forthcoming. The Cubans in Key West said that the investigations in Havana had tended to confirm the statements of the latter.

In Philadelphia on Oct. 15 last, a story came to light which purported to supply evidence that the blowing up of the Maine was the work of some person in the employ of Gen. Weyler, then in command of the Spanish forces in Cuba.

It was declared that a man in the employ of the Dittmar Powder Company, sold to Gen. Weyler, through a go-between, in November, 1896, 8,000 pounds of dynamite, twenty-five miles of insulated copper wire, and an electric motor suitable for use in exploding mines.

Mrs. Maria Dittmar, who was in charge of the powder company at the time, said that she was sure no shipment of dynamite had been made from the Dittmar factory direct to Cuba. She said, however, an agent might have arranged a consignment to some one in Philadelphia.

GIFTS FOR POOR CHILDREN.

Pupils in Brownsville Schools Asked to Contribute.

Hundreds of Brownsville school children are being enlisted in a campaign to provide gifts for the children of the poor on Christmas Day. Announcement was made yesterday in the schools that any child wishing to contribute a toy, an apple, an orange, or other gifts to children whose parents cannot afford to buy Christmas presents, may bring contributions to school on either of the last two days before the Christmas vacation, when the teachers and janitors will take charge of them until the arrival of trucks which are to take the goods to the central distributing headquarters.

This will be at the rooms of the Gotham Christmas Tree Society, Atlantic and Sheffield Avenues. This year, it is said, the toys and good things to eat will be passed out to waiting mothers and children by a new Santa Claus—a woman social worker, who has promised to wear, in addition to the other necessary accoutrements of Santa Claus, a pair of huge white whiskers. Her identity remains a secret.

Prominent in the work of the campaign are Mrs. Marie Von Gerichten Helmstadt, President of the society; Mrs. Henry Inselman, Vice President; Mrs. John Kellar, Treasurer; Mrs. Henry Crasser, Secretary, and Mrs. Annie Disbrow. Private theatricals, fairs, and euchres have been held at the homes of the women workers to aid the collection of Christmas funds.

WILL PRESS TREATY ANNULMENT AT ONCE

Continued from Page 1.

and was again told he must state his religion. This he positively refused to do and as a consequence was not able to go to Russia. Mr. Cutler showed the committee his passport and the notice accompanying it was, much to the surprise of all those present, proved to be the same notice formerly used by Secretary Root and withdrawn by him in 1908 as objectionable and in violation of the constitution and laws of the United States. The petition, which was printed in 1908, was dated May 31, 1911, and told the applicant that the United States could not give him protection in Russia if he was of Jewish birth unless he had secured in advance the consent of the Russian authorities to enter the Empire.

Mr. Marshall explained at length to the committee the correspondence between himself and the State Department by which the objectionable notice had been withdrawn and various members of the committee manifested their indignation that such a notice should again be employed by the State Department.

Jewish Editor's Statement.

Leon Kamiky, editor of The Jewish Daily News of New York, which Mr. Sulzer explained had a very large circulation, produced a passport which he had secured for himself and his wife to visit Russia. He was not able to have it vized in New York and so he went to the Russian Consul General in London, where it was vized for himself but not for his wife. As he could not make the necessary arrangements to separate from his wife and go to Russia alone he had to abandon his plan of going back to his old home. This passport was accompanied by the same form of notice that Mr. Cutler had shown.

Numerous similar experiences were related. Among them was the case of Oscar Hammerstein, who desired to visit Russia to take up plans for developing a project in grand opera, after having made his great successes in New York and Philadelphia, and because of his Jewish birth he was not permitted to go there.

Dr. Adler told of the experience of Dr. Yvernais of the Catholic University, who went to Russia to join a noted scholar in antiquities who was to go with him to Cyrenia for the purpose of making explorations there, and as soon as the Russian authorities learned that he was a Catholic, he was given twenty-four hours to leave the country, which he did.

Representative Goldfogle was asked by members of the committee to explain Russia's motive in keeping out Jews and Catholics, and he said it was undoubtedly a matter of religious prejudice. While back in 1784, under Catherine, an edict had issued inviting the immigration into Russia of Jews, there had in the last century developed a process of laws and edicts calculated to persecute and oppress the Jews.

When some one asked Mr. Marshall what the consequence would be to Jews living in Russia if the treaty should be abrogated, he said that he could not see that there could be anything more than further oppression and massacre, and the Jew was always to endure that. His lot now included all that, and it was hard to conceive of anything worse that could be inflicted.

Oscar Straus Speaks.

One of the most interesting and effective speeches of the day came from Oscar Straus, former Minister and Ambassador to Turkey, and Secretary of Commerce and Labor in the last Roosevelt Cabinet. Mr. Straus said that the treaty provided a method of its abrogation, and there was just cause for the United States to act decisively at this time. After forty years of diplomatic evasion on the part of Russia, it was now time to abrogate the treaty. The precise amount of our trade with Russia, he said, was 1 2-10 per cent. of all our foreign commerce, and that was not to be considered where human rights were at stake.

"You hardly realize," said Mr. Straus, "how far-reaching is this matter of protection of American citizens abroad. In my second mission to Turkey at one time a number of instructors, professors, missionaries, and physicians in hospitals, who had spent their vacation in America, found on their return to Constantinople that they could not receive the Turkish tesera or interior passport which would insure them protection to their stations. They appealed to me.

"Among them was Dr. Frank Gates, the President of Robert College a most learned and estimable man. I went at once to the Council of State, known as the Sublime Porte, and there, after stating the case was informed that the Government did not want these teachers and missionaries to return to their posts and did not want them in the country. I sought the Sultan and told him that his Government proposed to violate the treaty, a thing that I, standing for my Government would not listen to. I returned to the Legation and told the party of professors and missionaries, some of the Presbyterian faith, some of the Congregational faith, that they should proceed to their stations and that they would have the assurance of my protection. So long as I was there I was determined that they should enjoy the rights of American citizens under the treaty and any interference would be resented by my Government promptly.

Minister Relents.

"That night at 1 o'clock there came to the Legation a messenger from the Minister of State saying that these people would have every protection on their way to their posts. The next day the British Ambassador came to see me and he said: 'Dear colleague, what have you done? There are two British subjects in the party, and they are without protection of passports from the Turkish Government.' I said: 'Well, what of it. They are in the very best of company,' and I thought I would let him lie awake that night and do a little thinking about those two British subjects, and did not tell him until the next day of the notice from the Turkish Foreign Minister assuring me of the safety of the party.

"I had good reason to believe that that Incident was encouraged by the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople and that he advised the Council of State how to conduct their refusal of passports to the American teachers. It was done because Russia does not want Turkey to be enlightened or to make any progress in civilization. She has an eye on the possible future decline of Turkey, and in her own plan of aggrandization does not want Turkey to make any progress under the influences of American teachers and missionaries."

The Rev. Donald C. McLean, a Presbyterian pastor of this city, made a stirring appeal in behalf of just and equal rights to all American citizens and urged that Congress be decisive and abrogate the treaty without delay or equivocation.

Bernard Nolan, Secretary of the National Citizens' Committee, laid before the committee several hundreds of letters from prominent citizens and societies in various parts of the country joining in the appeal for the rights of Jewish American citizens and the abrogation of the treaty.

Rabbi Solomon Foster, President of the Rabbinical Seminary at Cincinnati, speaking as a representative of 210 rabbis throughout the country, supported the demand for the adoption of the Sulzer resolution and the abrogation of the treaty.

A letter was presented from the Bishop of Scranton describing how he was denied the right to visit Russia because he was a Catholic.

Resolutions from the German-American Alliance and from the New York Federation of Churches, from the B'nai B'rith and the Congregation of Hebrew Churches were presented. Judge Sanders of New York spoke for the B'nai B'rith, which he said had a membership representing the millions of Jewish population throughout the land.

Mr. Marshall spoke of his having acted as an arbitrator in the cloak and suit makers' strike in New York, where it was shown that these working people, who were 90 per cent. Jews, produced annually in their line of manufactures an output worth $250,000,000, which made the $17,000,000 imports and the like amount of exports involved in our commerce with Russia, and which might be lost if the treaty was abrogated, look insignificant.

The thanks of the committee were given to Mr. Louis Marshall for his able and convincing statement of the whole case for the abrogation of the treaty.

The committee spent a few minutes in secret session, and the delegates from New York and other cities withdrew, highly pleased at the reception given them, and confident that finally action will to be taken that would bring positive results in the direction of complete and lasting vindication of American citizenship.

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FIND 5 MEN ALIVE IN WRECKED MINE

Workers Entombed at Briceville, Tenn., by Saturday's Explosion Were Not Hurt.

TRYING TO REACH OTHERS

Only Fear Is They May Starve Before They Can Be Reached—22 Bodies Recovered Thus Far.

BRICEVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 11.—Five men had been brought alive from the Cross Mountain mine at 11 o'clock to-night, and rescuers at that time were making almost frantic efforts to reach at least three more whom they believe still are alive.

These men had been prisoners in the workings since Saturday morning, when an explosion entombed more than 100 men. Hope had been abandoned, when to-night three men alive and well were found behind a brattice they had erected to protect themselves from noxious gases. They seemed little the worse for their experience. They are:

HENDERSON, WILLIAM, 55 years old.
HENDERSON, MILTON, 22 years old, his son.
SMITH, IRWIN, 55 years old.
IRISH, DORR, 30 years old.
SCOTT, ARTHUR, 30 years old.

All are married and their wives had almost given up hope of ever seeing any of them again alive.

Immediately after the explosion they rushed to Cross Entry 19, where they quickly threw up a brattice that kept out the black damp which killed many of their fellow workmen. They took their lunch pails with them and the three subsisted for three days and two nights upon what they expected to make their Saturday noon meal.

President Stephenson, who has all along insisted that men would be found alive, now declares that many more will be rescued.

News that live miners had been found spread quickly through the town and those who had been standing vigil at the mine mouth until all hope was gone rushed again to the scene. Soon the ropes stretched to hold back all but workers were again being strained by the throng of anxious watchers.

Until to-night 22 bodies had been removed, but only 20 cross entries had been explored. The rescuers are encountering great obstacles in penetrating the cross sections and it is feared that even should more be alive in the far recesses of the working it will be impossible to reach them before they starve.

Another rescue car arrived from Pittsburgh to-day, so there are plenty of helmet men on the scene. Finding of the three men to-night revived an abandoned hope in the breasts of these workmen, and now they are pushing ahead with all possible speed, hoping to find more men alive. The work is in charge of Dr. J. A. Holmes, Chief of the Government Bureau of Mines.

With sixteen bodies recovered and identified, rescue parties to-day renewed their efforts to force the big Cross Mountain mine to give up its dead. The rescuers had forced their way three miles into the mountain and bratticed more of the cross entries, when, at 10 o'clock, a dead miner was found sitting in one of the interior chambers. He was Andrew Johnson. Indications were that he had been a victim of black damp. Two additional bodies were recovered this afternoon. They were Albert Rowland and Eugene Peters. This made a total of nineteen bodies found.

The discovery last night of eight bodies prompted crowds to gather at the death cavern early this morning. Weeping wives made widows by the blast came to the shaft entrance in scores prepared to meet their dead.

Of the eight bodies discovered last night three were sitting in a mine car, while five were lying on the ground. Charles Kesterson, whose body was among the first discovered, was found at a telephone back in the mine by the rescuing crew.

Evidently he had been trying to telephone news of the blast to the office of the mines when he was struck down. His skull was badly mashed and his body cut.

Mayor Thomas Watts of Coal Creek, five miles from Briceville, issued to-day an appeal to Mayors of all cities for financial aid for the mine sufferers. His appeal reads:

There are about 125 families in Briceville suffering from the Cross Mountain coal mine disaster. Help in funds is greatly needed, and we appeal to all American citizens to help us. Funds may be sent in through Thomas Watts, Mayor of Coal Creek.

A local Red Cross camp began work for the relief of the suffering this forenoon. It is estimated the explosion rendered 56 women widows and made 184 children orphans.

A new cemetery is being provided for the victims of the explosion on a hill near the mine. To-day volunteers started to dig graves in a circle, in the centre of which it is expected a monument will be erected.

Many theories are advanced as to the cause of the accident. President Stephenson said to-day it probably had been caused by a shot, which ignited gases accumulated in one of the many rooms in the mine or might have set off the coal dust on the floor. The floors are supposed to be kept sprinkled, and Mr. Stephenson said they were.

Gov. Hooper of Tennessee and Mayor Watts of Coal Creek to-day sent appeals for funds for relatives of victims. The coal company is supplying the immediate needs of the stricken families, but later money will be needed to care for the widows and orphans. Indications are that there will be more than fifty of the former and about 100 of the latter. A Knoxville baker distributed 600 loaves of bread to-day and there was no shortage of food.

APPEAL BY GOV. HOOPER.

Citizens of Tennessee Asked to Help the Briceville Sufferers.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 11.—Gov. Hooper appealed to citizens of Tennessee and "such non-residents as should feel disposed" for aid for Briceville sufferers. He asks that contributions for families of victims of the mine explosion be forwarded to The Knoxville Journal and Tribune and The Knoxville Sentinel.

TAFT WILL AID RED CROSS.

Writes Miss Boardman He Will Do What He Can for Briceville.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—At the request of Representative Austin of Tennessee, President Taft to-day wrote to Miss Mabel Boardman of the Red Cross suggesting that that organization do all possible to aid the sufferers in the Briceville mine disaster. The President's letter said:

It seems to me that this is an eminently proper occasion for the tender of money from our Red Cross, and anything I can do to help along in the matter I shall be glad to do.

Miss Boardman on Saturday telegraphed to the Governor of Tennessee offering assistance from the Red Cross, but no reply had been received early to-day.

A report from J. C. Logan, the Red Cross official from Atlanta, who was instructed to proceed to Briceville, gave the information that no appeal for relief had been made as the coal company was caring for the present needs of the widows and orphans.

Miss Boardman authorized Mr. Logan to draw upon the National fund of the Red Cross for $1,000 if needed. She also telegraphed Gov. Hooper of Tennessee citing the part taken by the National Red Cross in the Cherry (Ill.) mine disaster and the Minnesota forest fires and asking whether the Tennessee Red Cross could not issue an appeal for the relief of the widows and children at Briceville.

M'KINLEY HOSPITAL PLANS.

Fund Is Opened to Public Subscription as Compliment to Governors.

The William McKinley Memorial Hospital League of New York, incorporated at Albany in September, 1906, announces the opening to public subscription of the fund that is being raised to erect a hospital in this city in memory of President McKinley. The opening of the fund to public subscription is a compliment to Govs. Burke of North Dakota, Eberhart of Minnesota, Vessey of South Dakota, Carey of Wyoming, and Oddie of Nevada, who are members of the Honorary Council of One Hundred of the league, and who were in New York with the Western Governors.

The hospital will be open to physicians for the treatment of their individual cases, and in connection with it it is proposed to maintain tuberculosis camps in all parts of the country. There will also be seaside homes for sickly children. The league expects to raise a fund of $7,000,000.

Some of those on the Honorary Council are Gov. Harmon of Ohio, Gov. Wilson of New Jersey, Gov. Mann of Virginia, Gov. Foss of Massachusetts, Gov. Colton of Porto Rico, Joseph H. Choate, Senator Burton of Ohio, and the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur. On the Advisory Committee are Nathan Straus, the R

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CHINESE WOMEN IN A PLAY.

Talk Slang and Make Fudge in an American College Setting.

The first company of Chinese women players to appear in America gave a little Chinese-American play in the assembly hall of the Young Woman's Christian Association, 7 East Fifteenth Street, yesterday afternoon. Afterward tea was served in little Chinese handleless cups, which the spectators were told they could take home as souvenirs.

The performance was for the benefit of the women in China who have been suffering from the double burden of famine and war. It was arranged by Miss Yu Jing-Chang, grandniece of Li Hung-Chang, a graduate of Wells College. She is now taking a year's course at the Y. W. C. A. National Training School, in Gramercy Park, preparatory to going back to China to help her people start a Chinese Young Woman's Christian Association there.

Miss Chang was interested in dramatics at Wells, taking part in some of the senior plays, and the one given yesterday she suggested. It was put together with the aid of the other Chinese girls who took part in it. The first scenes are laid in China, and show the girls making arrangements to come to America. The next shows them at an American college, making fudge, talking slang, and behaving just as college girls always do, whatever their nationality, while in the last they are back in China again.

The Rev. Kin Hule of the Chinese Church was present, and three of his daughters took part in the play. His twin sons, Arthur and Albert, came in in the last act. They are bright little fellows, and were so attractive in their Chinese dress that they came very near carrying off the honors of the day.

Besides Miss Chang, others taking part in the play were Mrs. Halle, Miss Mabel Lee, Miss Florence Thoms, daughter of Dr. Thoms of Brooklyn, and the Misses Louise, Alice, and Helen Hule. Little Miss Helen, a little Chinese girl in a pretty, light blue Chinese dress, announced the scenes, and Miss Alice Hule played the cornet, giving the audience for one number what was probably the Chinese version of "Silver Threads Among the Gold." In one of the scenes the girls sang, "Should Old China Be Forgot and Never Brought to Mind." There were a number of Chinese in the audience. The youngest visitor was Master Edward Ing, 9 months old. Master Ing deigned to take one of the Japanese rice cakes which were served for refreshments. Mrs. Ing said Edward did not mind their being Japanese, as the Chinese also make them. The boycott-issue may be reported.

NEW CANADIAN PACIFIC ISSUE.

Shares Advance as Directors Approve $18,000,000 Common Stock.

Directors of the Canadian Pacific, meeting at Montreal yesterday, voted to issue another $18,000,000 of common stock. The new shares will be offered to present holders at 150, on the basis of one share of new stock for every ten of old.

The Canadian Pacific now has outstanding $180,000,000 of common stock, which is receiving annual dividends of 10 per cent. Stockholders voted in 1908 to increase the amount authorized from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000, of which all but $18,000,000 has not been issued.

Although the announcement was not made until after the closing of the market, the shares advanced 2½ points yesterday, closing at 240½. At this price the new issue means an extra dividend of a little more than $5 a share in "rights."

ADMITS WRITING 'DEAR WILLIE STOKES'

But the Note Referred Only to Financial Matters, Lillian Graham Testifies.

COPIES OF MISSING LETTERS

Furnished to Prosecution, Which Aims to Show Girl's Pursuit of Stokes—May Call Miss Conrad To-day.

Five letters written by Lillian Graham to W. E. D. Stokes, one of which calls him "Dear Willie Stokes," and three copies of letters, which the defense says were stolen from the apartments of Miss Graham and Ethel Conrad on June 7 after the shooting of Mr. Stokes, were put into evidence before Justice Marcus in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday during the cross-examination of Miss Graham, who was on the stand all day.

It is said that Mr. Stokes's secretary found copies of the missing letters on Sunday night. The prosecution asserts they were written before Miss Graham's visit to the Stokes farm in Lexington and before the confession she says she was forced to sign after that visit.

All the letters were written on Ansonia Hotel paper, and, with one exception, were undated.

Mr. Buckner introduced them after asking the witness several questions about the correspondence already in evidence. Miss Graham became hysterical during the early part of the morning session, and a short recess was taken. When court reconvened Mr. Buckner held up a letter and said:

"Miss Graham, do you remember writing this letter to Mr. Stokes?"

She replied that she did, and Mr. Buckner read it to the jury as follows:

Dear Mr. Stokes:

I could not remember just how to write that note. I tried several times, but each time it was a failure. So, when you have time, would you kindly tell me again how to write it? Trusting to hear from you very soon. LILLIAN.

"What note do you refer to in this letter?" asked Mr. Buckner.

"It refers to money matters, to the $1,700 he said he would invest for me after I gave it to him. He wanted me to write a note about it."

"And does this also refer to money matters?" asked Mr. Buckner, handing her another letter, which read:

Dear Mr. Stokes—I hope this will suit you, but if it does not please send me a copy. Now, I should not speak to you again for hanging the telephone up in my ear. Please answer this at once.

"Yes, that also is about my financial affairs," said the witness. "Mr. Stokes told me that the document he wanted me to write was not in legal form."

Then Mr. Buckner read this note:

Dear Willie Stokes—I do want you, and if you will be devoted to me alone, I promise not to make any trouble for you. LILLIAN.

Mr. Buckner asked if that also spoke about her financial affairs, and the witness replied that it did.

"Why did you call him 'Dear Willie Stokes' if it was about your financial affairs?"

"Oh, that was more of a joke than anything else. I did not mean anything by the 'Dear Willie Stokes.'"

Mr. Buckner then read the following:

Dear Mr. Stokes: I wrote you a nice note yesterday evening, but you did not let me know if you received it. Dearie, I will write or sign anything you like. I do not care what I sign, as there is, as you know, no danger of me ever causing you any trouble. I could not afford to do such a thing any more than you could. Dearie, you have been so mean to me that I really should not write to you at all, so please answer this as soon as you get it, for I may go out this evening. Will be home all afternoon. LILLIAN.

"And do you wish me to believe that this also is about your financial affairs?" questioned Mr. Buckner.

"Yes."

"Why do you underscore the 'ever' when saying you will cause him no trouble?"

"I did so in order to let him know that if the money should be lost I would not say anything about it."

The next surprise came in a letter dated April 23 and written to Mr. Stokes. It read:

Dear Mr. Stokes: If you will be devoted to me and no one else forever, and also willingly agree that I go on the stage, take me with you every place you go, let me have my own way and everything I want, I will agree to be the same to you in every respect and promise to make no trouble at all.

Dearie, if this is all right and you write me a nice note in return, I will sign it. LILLIAN.

P. S.—Artie and Autora Wallbridge are playing here in the room at present. If this is not right please send me something to copy.

"What did you mean by this note?"

"That also referred to the paper he wished me to sign."

The witness then explained that she meant that she desired to go riding with Mr. Stokes when she said, "Take me wherever you go." She said that when she said she would "promise to be the same to you" she referred to the fact that he had lost all the money she had given him and that he begged her not to tell her brother-in-law, Col. Singleton. Mr. Buckner then showed her several letters written to her by Mr. Stokes. The first one was dated May 17, 1907, and was as follows:

Miss Lillian Graham, Fairyland Theatre, Memphis, Tenn.:

My Dear Miss Graham: No wonder you did not get my letter; it was addressed to you at the General Postoffice.

We miss you a lot. Clarence is so blue that he has left the city and gone to the Adirondacks. Why you are mistaken, I wrote you the day you left. So you have gone on the stage despite my advice. Dillingham and Bloss came here as usual to see you but when they found you had gone they both felt dead and we gave them a decent but cheap burial.

For 4 months I have been on the verge of nervous breakdown from overwork. I am expecting net week a consignment of 40 Chicago widow and if you have no suggestions or advice to make I will say no more about Chicago. I put one wreath on the double grave of D&B. I thought that was they were entitled to. If you need anything I will send it to you.

Respectfully, W. E. D. STOKES.

The letter was written with a typewriter and numerous words were missing or misspelled, while others were marked out. The witness said that she received this letter a short time before she went to Mr. Stokes's farm in Lexington, Ky. This was a copy of one of the letters which was stolen from her trunk after the shooting, Miss Graham said. All the letters were copied in a copying tank.

The next letter bears the same date as the first, and was written to the house address of Miss Graham in Memphis. It reads:

May 17, 1907.

Miss Lillian Graham, 120 Auburndale Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.:

My Dear Miss Grahams—Mrs. Singleton asked me to write you. She says you are very lonesome and wants me to be sure and write you, and I told her I had already written you. Then she asked me to write you again. She said you were thinking of going to the Teradale Theatre, and she thought it would be a good thing for you to go there—that you would get sick of it. She said she supposed I had discovered long ago that you love a life of ease and to have a good time. I told her I thought you would make a great mistake if you had anything to do with theatres.

I am very busy. I am hoping to go to Lexington, and I shall go there just as soon as I can.

Your sister's adopted child arrived last night and they went to court in the adoption matter this morning, and the Colonel was hardly able to walk, and I felt sorry for him.

The next letter was as follows:

Jan. 22, 1908.

Miss Lillian Graham, care General Post Office, Cincinnati, Ohio:

My Dear Miss Graham—I received your telegram, and mailed you the money at once, and I have not heard a word from you since. I heard from Mr. Collins that Miss Newcomb stated you were left sick in Cincinnati.

If I can be of any service to you, let me know. I am only too anxious to do all I can for all my friends. Yours truly,

W. E. D. STOKES.

Miss Graham said that the money Mr. Stokes mentioned in his letter was some which he sent her while she was sick with diphtheria. She said she had asked him for money at that time because she was sure that he owed her money. She said that up to that time she had only received a very small part of the $1,700 which she says she gave him. She said she never thought Mr. Stokes would marry her, as he had told her that he was a divorced man, and could not remarry under the law. She said that Mrs. Singleton did not warn her against Mr. Stokes until 1900, when she told her that she had reason to believe that he had murdered Al Adams.

"Didn't you mention Al Adams simply because you wish to make Stokes out as a murderer and forger and thief?" asked Mr. Buckner.

"Yes, I did, for it is all true. I did not know him as he is before, but now I know what he is," replied Miss Graham.

She explained that the reason she gave the $1,700 to Mr. Stokes was because Col. Singleton was not in the city at that time. She said that she did not know just how to take the famous "Old Cow letter," in which Mr. Stokes mentions "slightly damaged widows." When questioned further about this she said:

"He wrote such peculiar letters and was always talking about widows, so I thought it was just a joke on his part."

She said that Mr. Stokes held her as a prisoner at Lexington and that the letter in which he invited her to visit him, as there was going to be a house party, had been stolen with other letters from her apartments.

During the afternoon session Mr. Buckner asked:

"Don't you remember a ball in the Ansonia when an actor bought you some wine and you told Agnes Hart next morning that you had twelve quarts of wine with a man named Watson or Wear?"

"No, Sir. I never had that much wine at one time in my life," replied the witness.

Miss Graham was then questioned about her trips to Europe. She denied that she was on the stage in Paris, and said that she had studied music there. She told of the theatrical companies she had been with, and said the most she ever got was $35 a week. She said that she attempted to commit suicide in the Ansonia on May 17, when Mr. Stokes refused to give her $500. She said this money was part of what he owed her upon the $1,700.

"What did you have in the bottle?"

"I had lysol in it."

"Didn't Ethel Conrad tell you that she had tried to commit suicide with lysol once and that you had to take a great deal of it?"

"No, she never told me anything about it. I always carried it in my handbag."

She then said that she had thrown away the $25 that Mr. Stokes offered her on the occasion when she attempted to kill herself. She denied that she wrote the letter in which she mentioned suicide in order that Miss Conrad might take it to Mr. Stokes and get money from him.

Mr. Buckner then asked Justice Marcus to adjourn the case as he was afraid that he had exhausted the witness. Miss Graham had been hanging her head during the latter part of the cross-examination and Justice Marcus adjourned court until this morning, when Mr. Buckner will finish his cross-examination. Then Miss Conrad will be called to testify.

It was said at the Ansonia last night that there had been very little change in Mr. Stokes's condition, but what change there had been was for the better.

HELD IN WILLETT'S CASE.

He, Cassidy, and Walter at Once Start an Appeal—Paroled Until To-day.

William Willett, Jr., Joseph Cassidy, and Louis T. Walter, charged with unlawfully using money in promoting the nomination of Willett as a candidate for Supreme Court Justice on the Democratic ticket at the recent election, were again before Justice Scudder, in Long Island City, yesterday. Justice Scudder heard the case as a Magistrate, and yesterday announced his decision.

"The court shall hold all three defendants for the Grand Jury," he said. "You can make application to any Justice for a writ of habeas corpus."

Justice Scudder said he would require bail in the sum of $5,000 each from the three defendants, but instead of calling their old bondsmen forward, Mr. Towns went through the formality of surrendering them to the custody of the Sheriff. Under Sheriff John M. Phillips marched the three defendants into the office of Henry O. Schleth, Warden of the jail, where their pedigrees were taken. Steel bars separate the Warden's office from the other part of the building, so that for half an hour the accused men were technically in jail.

SLANDER SUITS TRIED.

One Woman Gets a Verdict for Six Cents—Another Woman Exonerated.

Brooklyn courts did not take kindly to two slander suits yesterday, both of which grew out of alleged remarks of two women. In Part I. of the Supreme Court, a jury retired to deliberate on the evidence in a $10,000 damage suit brought by Mrs. Mary M. Clyde of 822 Gates Avenue against Mrs. Caroline Drury of 150 Pulaski Street, and after being out six hours returned a verdict of 6 cents in favor of Mrs. Clyde. Both women are elderly and belong to the Beacon Light Ladies Sick Benefit Association. It was alleged in the complaint that at the meetings of this organization remarks were made to the effect that Mrs. Clyde was not married. At the trial of the suit Mrs. Clyde proved conclusively that she had been married forty-two years.

Justice Clark of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday dismissed the suit for slander brought against Mrs. Alice J. Olsen, wife of a wire manufacturer, living in the Ditmas Park section of Flatbush, by Edward R. Strong, a Flatbush builder, and Mrs. Marion Walsh of 2,725 Bedford Avenue. Both Strong and Mrs. Walsh sued Mrs. Olsen for $25,000 each. The case came before Justice Clark on a demurrer a week ago, and yesterday he handed down his decision exonerating Mrs. Olsen.

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NOW NAMES DARROW IN BRIBERY TALE

Accused Detective Said Lawyer Had $20,000 to Use, McNamara Veniremen Testify.

NOT INCRIMINATING, HE SAYS

Merely Hearsay Evidence, to Which the Los Angeles Prosecutor Assents—Prisoner Held for Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 11.—Following the testimony of juror Robert F. Bain, both sides in the hearing of bribery charges against Bert Franklin, a detective employed by the lawyers for the McNamaras, rested this afternoon. Franklin was bound over for trial in the Superior Court by Justice Young. Bail on the two counts of bribery was fixed at $10,000.

According to Bain, who was juror No. 1, in the McNamara case, Franklin gave him $500, with a promise of $3,500 more if he stood out for acquittal, and asserted that he had received $20,000 from Clarence Darrow to use. Franklin did not say how the money was to be used, said Bain.

Mrs. Bain, the wife of the juror, corroborated her husband's story as to the bribe of Franklin.

George N. Lockwood, the other prospective juror alleged to have been bribed, was also a witness.

"Franklin came to me on Nov. 28," he testified, "and told me that my name had been drawn as a juror and he then took me around back of the barn and said: 'I have a good thing for you.'

"He then told me that it would be perfectly safe and I'd get the money. I told him when a man goes into a thing of this sort he must be absolutely sure he is going to get his purchase price. He then offered me $200 on account, but I refused it, saying I only wanted one transaction and he must give me all the money—$4,000—at once. Then we made arrangements to meet the next day. He told me that he would have to see Clarence Darrow to arrange a safe way by which the money was to be paid over to me."

Lockwood told District Attorney Fredericks, he said, and the following Saturday, after his name had been drawn from the jury wheel, allowed Franklin to reopen negotiations on advice of the District Attorney.

Lockwood said Franklin asked him if he should bring the "big one" out, and he was told to do so.

"When he arrived," said Lockwood, "I asked him why he did not bring the 'big one' out.

"He said, 'Did you think that was Darrow?' and I said 'Yes.'

"'No,' he said, 'that's Cap White.'"

C. E. White testified that Franklin came to him and asked him to be a stakeholder of $3,500 to be paid Lockwood at the end of the trial. When they met Lockwood, he said, $500 was passed, the $3,500 was held back, and at that moment all three men were arrested.

White testified that Franklin came to him one day and related that the prosecution in the McNamara case was using thousands of dollars to gain a conviction, and that he, as an employe of the defense, was going to use the same tactics. White declared that Franklin said:

"There is an old friend of ours on the panel. I have had long talks with him and convinced him the McNamaras were innocent, and I also have told him a few thousand dollars would come in handy."

"We have already two accepted jurors with us," said Franklin, according to White's testimony.

Clarence Darrow to-night called attention to the fact that the brining in of his name into the bribery case was in no way incriminating. He said:

"During the hearing to-day my name was mentioned twice by Witness Lockwood. It is only fair to the counsel for the McNamaras to call attention to the fact that one mention of my name was in connection with hearsay evidence, when Lockwood testified that Franklin had told him that he [Franklin] would ask me to point out some safe way for the handling of the money.

"The other mention of my name was in connection with Lockwood's inference that the 'big one' mentioned, as he testified, by Franklin, was myself.

"Neither of these instances of bringing the name of a McNamara counsel into the Franklin hearing is in any way incriminating."

"Lockwood's testimony does not bring Clarence S. Darrow legally into the case," said District Attorney Fredericks. "It is hearsay and nothing more. We will proceed with prosecutions only on evidence which will stand in court of law."

"Will you say if you have such evidence?" he was asked.

"We have not," he said, and then corrected himself. "We have other evidence, but it is not sufficient," he said.

MORE DYNAMITING EVIDENCE.

Hockin Said to Have Given Up Ironworkers' Records—No Immunity.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 11.—Though he denies it, Herbert S. Hockin, Acting Secretary-Treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, is said to have permitted the Government to take possession of a large quantity of papers relating to the affairs of the ironworkers, and believed by the Government to have a bearing on the dynamite cases. Three taxicab loads of this material were taken from the offices of the ironworkers to the Federal Building to-day.

For some time a representative of the National Erectors' Association has been negotiating for possession of certain documents. While at the time of the raid on the ironworkers' offices, April 22, large quantities of books, records, letters, and other papers were taken, the search of the offices at that time was rather a hasty one. That some evidence might have been overlooked has been admitted ever since. This is said to have been more definitely established by a careful perusal of all documentary evidence held by the Federal authorities, as some references have indicated that there might be other matters bearing on the same subject.

It has developed that the negotiations which have been made with Hockin were without knowledge of the United States District Attorney. This was done because the District Attorney throughout the case has shown no disposition to lend a kindly ear to any suggestions of immunity to any one. With this attitude of the District Attorney known, negotiations were with the iron workers' official in a way that would keep the District Attorney absolutely free from any suggestion that immunity or light penalties would be promised for services given by any one connected with the iron workers.

Detective William J. Burns arrived in Indianapolis to-day and went to the Federal Building for a conference with United States District Attorney Charles W. Miller.

"This investigation is now in the hands of Mr. Miller," said Burns, "and I have no information to give out concerning it. Anything that is said must come from the District Attorney. I am here to assist him in any way I can.

"I have been trying to point out to the people of the country and to the laboring men," Mr. Burns continued, "that Samuel Gompers is an unsafe leader, and that his leadership is a detriment to the unions. I have said that Gompers should have known who caused these explosions. If he had been the right kind of a leader he would have known. He has known for a long time that one of the unions was under suspicion, and even that accusations had been made against it.

"If he had been the right kind of a leader he would have attempted to find out whether there was anything in the charge or not. But we have learned that he made no effort to find out. Hence, when he says that he is greatly surprised at the guilt of the McNamaras that is all buncombe. The right kind of a leader looking out for the interests of the union labor men whom he represented would have tried to find out long ago, and he would have found out."

United States District Attorney Miller refused to discuss the case, and said that too many wild rumors were in circulation already, that these stories which came floating into Indianapolis were unfounded in many instances.

REJECT TILDEN STATUE.

Art Commission Objects to Pedestal and Disapproves Madison Square Site.

The Tilden Memorial Committee learned yesterday from the Municipal Art Commission that its second application to place a statue of the late Samuel J. Tilden in Madison Square had been rejected, the commission finding fault both with the site selected and to the base proposed for the statue.

William Ordway Partridge is the sculptor of the Tilden statue, an eight-foot-and-a-half heroic figure in bronze. The statue is just about completed in clay, and is soon to go to the founders. It was said yesterday that Mr. Partridge's work met the fullest favor in the eyes of the three executors of Mr. Tilden's estate. The objection made by the commission, according to George Wilson Smith, once Mr. Tilden's private secretary and now an executor of his estate, does not refer in any sense to Mr. Partridge's work, simply to the pedestal, which is a technicality for which the architect is responsible.

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¶ The fact is, contemporary ready-for-service production does not begin to approximate Saks standards at any price, and certainly not at 25.00. In no 25.00 overcoat anywhere can you find grace and indivuality of style, and perfection of workmanship and finish, carried out to any such degree of excellence as in Saks overcoats at this popular figure.

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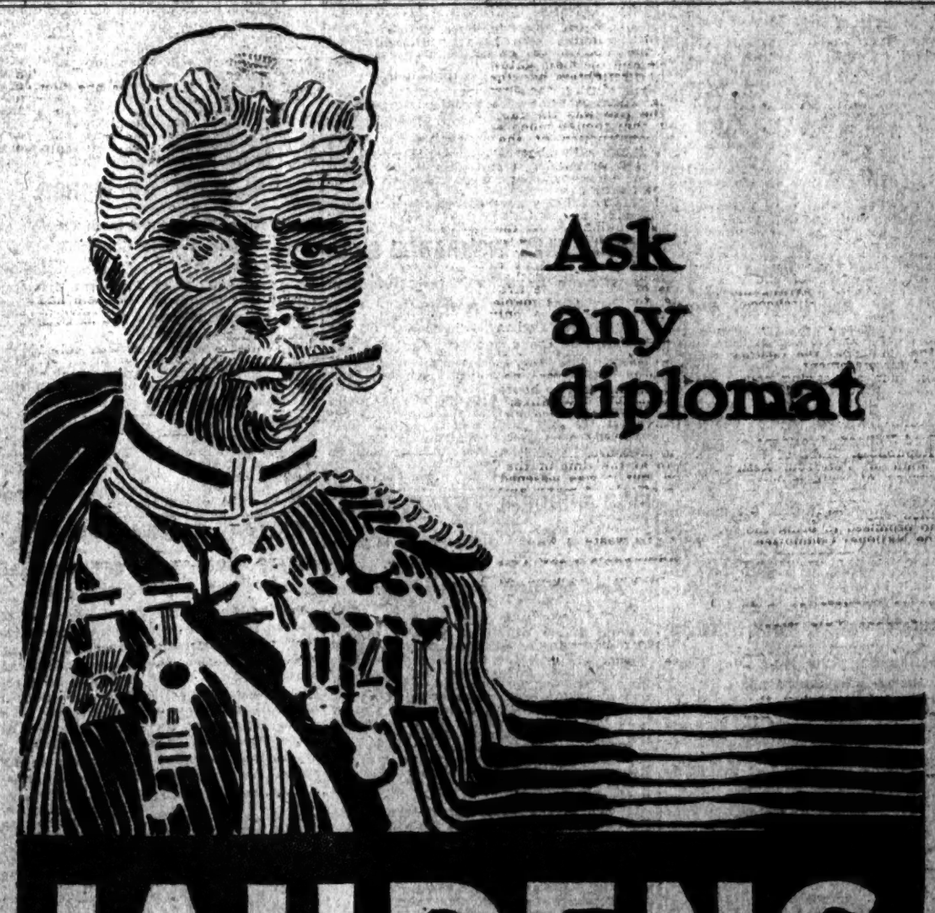

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GIRLS FOUGHT VAINLY AT TRIANGLE DOORS

Survivors of the Disaster Describe Its Horrors at the Harris & Blanck Trial.

HOW ESCAPE WAS CUT OFF

One Young Miss Demonstrates on Court Room Door How She Struggled to Open an Exit.

Several witnesses were called before Judge Crain in General Sessions yesterday at the manslaughter trial of Isaac Harris and Max Blanck, owners of the Triangle Waist Company, where 147 persons lost their lives in a fire last March 25, who testified to the frantic efforts made by those employed on the ninth floor of the building to escape from the surging flames.

One of the witnesses described the fire down to the smallest detail, and all agreed that the door leading to the Washington Place stairway was locked. The most important testimony was that of Yetta Lublits, who was employed as an operator on the ninth floor. Describing her experience, she said:

"I never knew that there was a stairway on the Washington Place side as we never were allowed to leave on any but the Greene Street side. I was employed as an operator on the ninth floor and was about to punch my time card when I heard some one cry 'Fire!'

"I saw smoke pouring up the stairs and started toward the Greene Street entrance when I noticed that there was a crowd of excited persons standing there. I then rushed to the Washington Place side, where I saw others standing about a door and trying to open it. When I tried the door I could not open it.

"I started back to the Greene Street door, but saw flames coming up and changed my mind. Some burning pieces of cloth were blown about the floor and it seemed that fire was all about us. Miss Gordon was with me and she cried; 'Come on! Follow me to the roof!' We ran upstairs then to the roof."

"Did any flames touch you?" asked Max D. Steuer, counsel for the two defendants, on cross-examination.

"Yes, some of the flames reached my hair and burned it. I grabbed up a piece of cloth and put it over my head to protect it from the flames. Burning cloth was being blown about."

"You went to the roof, you said; what did you do there?" asked Mr. Steuer.

"After we reached the roof we were helped to the adjoining roof by some students from the New York University Law School."

Anna Gullo of 427 East Twelfth Street, an operator on the ninth floor, testified that there were never any fire drills by the Triangle Waist Company, and that she never saw a key in the lock of the Washington Place door on that floor. She was dressed in mourning, and in reply to Assistant District Attorney Bostwick's questions she said that she saw one girl whom she knew only as "Katie" fall to the floor just before she escaped by the elevator.

Ethel Monick, 16 years old, of 164 East Twelfth Street, said she was working as a helper for about three months before the fire.

"I was on the ninth floor when I heard the cry of fire," she testified. "I saw smoke pouring from the Greene Street stairs, but tried to get out that way just the same. I gave up when I saw the flames. I went to the Washington Place door, but found it locked. I tried and tried to open it, but could not. I thought it was because I was not strong enough and called to the other girls. It wouldn't open at all."

"How did you try to open it?" asked Mr. Bostwick. "Demonstrate the manner in which you tried to do so on a door in this room."

Judge Crain then directed that the witness open the door leading from the courtroom. This door had been locked, and the witness walked over and, grasping the knob, twisted it and turned it. She pushed it outward and inward in frantic efforts to open it, and then resumed the stand and, continuing her story, said:

"I am positive that I never saw the Superintendent on the ninth floor and am sure that once before I tried to open the door but could not."

"Has any one spoken to you about the fire?" asked Mr. Steuer on cross-examination.

"No; I am glad that they have not, as I don't like to talk about it."

"If you noticed that the door was locked, why was it that you didn't tell Mr. Blanck or Mr. Harris about it?"

"I am only a poor working girl," replied the witness.

"Then I take it you were afraid to speak to Mr. Harris or Mr. Blanck, weren't you?"

"No, not exactly afraid," replied the witness, "but I had heard of cases where girls had been discharged for making complaints to the bosses. Maybe they had done something wrong, but I am not sure and can't say exactly."

"You say that you never saw Supt. Bernstein on the ninth floor?" asked Mr. Steuer.

"Yes, I am very sure about that. I am under oath and knew that I did not see him there, but he might have been there and I might have not seen him, you know."

"You have sued the firm for damages though?"

"No, I have not sued for damages."

Several other witnesses were called, who described the fire and corroborated all the other witnesses in saying that the door was locked. Judge Crain then adjourned the case until to-day.

SUICIDES IN AN EXCHANGE.

Widow and Daughter Had Lost Their Fortune in Speculation.

HAMBURG, Dec. 11.—A sensation was caused at the Stock Exchange here today when a widow named Rech and her daughter committed suicide in the gallery. It is said that they had lost the whole of their fortune in speculation.

W. J. Bryan at Colon.

COLON, Dec. 11.—William Jennings Bryan arrived here this morning. He will sail for the United States on Thursday by way of Jamaica.

Mr. Bryan has been for some days in Jamaica, on the way to which island he was shipwrecked, together with a large number of other passengers on the Hamburg-American liner Prinz Joachim. The passengers were taken off by the Ward Line steamer Seguranca, which proceeded to Nassau and there transferred the passengers to the steamer Vigilancia, in which they sailed to Port Antonio, Jamaica.

The President Grant Refloated.

HAMBURG, Dec. 11.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer President Grant, which grounded yesterday off Blankenese, on the Elbe, was floated to-day and proceeded for New York. Part of her cargo had been taken off in lighters so that she could get clear.

16 Killed by Disaster in Portugal.

OPORTO, Dec. 11.—Sixteen persons were killed to-night and thirty were injured by the derailment of two cars, which fell into the River Douro.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Dec. 11.—There was a heavy southerly gale at St. Kitt's yesterday morning. Several lighters went ashore. Incessant rains continued at St. Thomas from Saturday afternoon to this morning, accompanied by thunder. Town and country are flooded. Two deaths are reported, and much damage has been done to the roadways.

BLUEFIELDS, Dec. 11.—Fire last night destroyed several business houses here, including those of A. Bernard of New Orleans, the Central American Trading Company, the offices of the Bluefields Steamship Company, and the Hotel Peterson. The damage is estimated at $200,000. There was no loss of life.

REV. R. J. CAMPBELL ANGRY.

Writes to London Denying He Attacked American Business Men.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 12.—The Times prints a letter from the Rev. R. J. Campbell, dated Meadville, Penn., Nov. 28, protesting against certain statements circulated in the English press regarding his American tour, which statements, he says, "are probably taken from certain of the more sensational journals of this country."

Mr. Campbell continues: "I see from some London papers that I am credited with having made attacks on the honesty of the American business man, and that in consequence my engagements in this country have been canceled. I have made no reference to the American business man nor his honesty, neither have any of my engagements been canceled except by myself, and only then because it was physically impossible to fulfill them all.

"Nothing could exceed the kindness of the American public, and I greatly regret that their treatment of a British visitor should be thus misrepresented by irresponsible newspaper reporters."

The Times points out that none of these reports appeared in its columns, but a large section of the English press recently contained New York dispatches in which Mr. Campbell was quoted as saying that the American business man was essentially dishonest.

CHINESE REBELS SUSPICIOUS.

Say Truce Has Been Broken—Members of an Italian Mission Murdered.

HANKOW, Dec. 11.—It is believed that the peace conference here between Gen. Li Yuen-Heng, the Revolutionary Commander, and Tang Shao-Yi, Premier Yuan Shi-Kai's representative, is merely a preliminary step.

The entire atmosphere is charged with danger. The revolutionaries are suspicious of the good faith of the Imperialists and are already asserting that the latter have broken the terms of the truce because they are sending troops to Shan-Si.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 11.—Gen. Li Yuen-Heng has telegraphed from Wu-Chang to the representatives of the Imperialist Party that the Republicans have decided on Hankow as the place for the peace conference.

The Imperial Government professes confidence that a limited monarchy will be acceptable to the revolutionaries, but Tang Shao-Yi is empowered to agree to a compromise on virtually any terms.

Direct reports from various points in Sse-Chuen Province say that the missionaries are safe and do not desire to leave their stations. The reports indicate that that part of the country is becoming quieter.

For three days there has been heavy fighting at Hwang-Pei, Hu-Pe Province, the casualty list on the Imperialist side numbering 1,000 killed or wounded. The American Red Cross doctors, Lowrie and Mullowney, are proceeding to that town.

Mail advices from Sian-Foo, dated Nov. 9, report that an Italian priest and all the sisters of the Catholic Mission at Han-Chow-Foo were murdered by a mob. There is no safe means of escape from the interior towns, as the roads are infested with robbers.

SULTAN'S GEMS, $1,398,000.

Sale of Abdul Hamid's Jewels Concluded—Result a Disappointment.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The sale of the jewels of Abdul Hamid, ex-Sultan of Turkey, which began at the Georges Petit Gallery on Nov. 27, was concluded to-day.

The entire sale brought $1,398,000, of which sum $60,600 was realized by to-day's sale of pearls and diamonds.

Judging by the newspaper articles in the French papers before the sale of Abdul Hamid's jewels began, the result of the sale must be a disappointment, as most estimates of the total value of the collection ranged from $8,000,0000 to $4,000,000.

Many articles were described as "priceless."

LORDS PASS INSURANCE BILL.

Lansdowne Says That the Unionists Had Better Accept It.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd-George's National Insurance bill passed its second reading in the House of Lords to-day without division.

Lord Lansdowne, Unionist leader in the Upper House, said that the choice lay between the bill with all its defects and two or three years' distracting controversy between the two houses, and he had come to the conclusion that acceptance of the bill was the wiser course.

FIND MURDERED MAN'S GEMS.

Detectives Pick Up Diamonds Hidden Away on an Upper Floor.

When detectives working yesterday morning under the direction of Inspector Hughes found two small packages containing $2,500 worth of jewelry hidden in the building at 125 Canal Street, where Isaac S. Vogel, the old jewelry peddler, was murdered and robbed last Tuesday, they completed, as they believe, evidence to sustain the prosecution of Joseph Roberts, the West Indian elevator man, who is in the Tombs pending the outcome of the inquest. Coroner Feinberg fixed Wednesday morning as the time for the inquest, and the forces of the District Attorney's Office will probably withhold Grand Jury proceedings until later in the week.

It was in the basement of the Canal Street building that Vogel was found on Wednesday, dead, with his head crushed in as from repeated blows of a hammer. The detectives had hardly got their bearings before they had singled out the elevator man for arrest. Since then each bit of circumstantial evidence has seemed to them to justify their first impression, and the most important single piece of corroborative evidence was fitted into the records on Sunday when Capt. Faust, the finger-print expert, announced that the mark on the recovered cigarette case was the imprint of the negro's middle finger of the right hand.

Pastor Called to Baltimore Church.

The Rev. John H. Hough, pastor of the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Mount Vernon Methodist Episcopal Church, in Baltimore, one of the leading churches of the denomination in Maryland. Mr. Hough was appointed to Summerfield Church from the First Church in Long Island City.

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GAEKWAR OF BARODA AS A CO-RESPONDENT

Figures in a Divorce Suit in England—Question of Jurisdiction Raised.

RULING CHIEFS ARE IMMUNE

And the India Office Says the Gaekwar Is One, but Counsel for the Complainant Denies It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Gaekwar of Baroda, the Indian Prince whose son and heir is at Harvard, figures as co-respondent in a divorce suit which has not yet come into court, because there is a question whether the English courts possess jurisdiction over the Gaekwar as a foreign Prince.

The case is on the lists as "Statham vs. Statham." At the time when the petition was filed the Gaekwar was in England, but when the petitioner's representative went to serve him he could see only the Prince's secretary, who referred the process server to the Prince's solicitor, and by the time the latter gentleman was reached the Gaekwar had left England.

The courts had decided that a foreigner could be served, but Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane, who heard to-day's application, said it was a question whether a foreigner in this case was a ruling sovereign.

A certificate from the India Office was handed in to the effect that the Gaekwar of Baroda was recognized by the Government of India as a ruling chief, governing his own territories, under the suzerainty of the Emperor George.

Counsel for the petitioner, who claimed damages against the Gaekwar, argued that the Prince was not an independent sovereign of an independent State.

Sir Bargrave Deane reserved his decision.

The Gaekwar of Baroda, who visited New York last Summer and incidentally complained of New York's heat as compared with that of his native India, is one of the greatest potentates in the Indian Empire, and has an income of $40,000,000 a year. Only he, the Nizam of Hyderabad, and the Maharaja of Mysore are entitled to the royal salute of twenty-one guns. His son is a freshman at Harvard, and obtained his preliminary education at the Horace Mann School in this city.

The Maharaja Sir Sayiji Rao Gaekwar Sena Khar Khel Shamsher Bahadur, G. C. S. I.—to give the Gaekwar his full title—is known as one of the most progressive of Indian Princes. He followed a number of rulers who led useless and often dissolute lives. During the present Gaekwar's reign the administration has been renovated, the finances have been put in a sound condition, railroads and canals built, and schools, hospitals, and other institutions established.

It is said that no other man in the world is the possessor of so many jewels as this Indian potentate. Posted to defend his gorgeous palace are four guns of gold and silver. Each weighs 400 pounds. Two are of solid gold and two of solid silver except for the inner barrels, which are of steel. The most famous diamond necklace in the world is the Gaekwar's property. It is composed of 200 stones as large as hazelnuts, and is valued at $12,000,000. In one room of the palace is a rug with a surface of four square yards made entirely of diamonds, pearls, and rubies.

Away from home, the Gaekwar adopts Western dress, and he speaks English perfectly. He has but one wife, and both the Gaekwar and the Maharanee are popular in London society.

DR. ELIOT NO WORSE.

Conflicting Telegrams from Ceylon in Regard to His Condition.

COLOMBO, Dec. 11.—The condition of Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, who was operated upon for appendicitis a few days ago, is still considered serious.

Dr. Eliot passed a fairly good night, however, and so far, according to the reports of the attending physicians to-day, no complications have set in.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—A cablegram was received here from Kandy, Ceylon, to-day, stating that President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard had passed a satisfactory day.

Dr. Eliot, the telegram added, was considered to be out of danger.

BRITISH RAILWAY ACCORD.

Representatives of the Companies and the Men Reach Agreement.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The meetings of British railway Directors and representatives of the Railroad Workmen's Unions, which have been held here under the auspices of the Board of Trade, have resulted in a peaceful settlement, which, it is hoped, will prove permanent.

The scheme of settlement adopted at these meetings was practically the same as that recommended in the report of the recent Royal Commission. The Commissioners said in their report that, "with their great responsibilities the companies cannot and should not be expected to permit any interference by their men on the subjects of discipline and management." At the same time the commission recommended the adoption of a new schedule, and the reference of questions affecting hours of work, wages, and conditions of service to a Board of Conciliation.

The workers on the issue of the report showed considerable antagonism to its findings. As a consequence the Board of Trade suggested meetings between the employers and the men, and the companies have now granted a few minor concessions.

Complete recognition of the men's unions has not, however, been accepted.

ROBBED AMERICAN TOURISTS.

Waiter Sentenced in Cologne Had Also Operated in Other Cities.

COLOGNE, Dec. 11.—A sentence of fifteen months in jail was imposed by the Criminal Court here to-day on a waiter named Friedrichs, who was convicted of extensive thefts of travelers' checks and baggage from American tourists.

He had robbed travelers not only here but in London, Paris, and Antwerp.

TO LET ITALIANS STAY.

Turkey Withdraws Expulsion Order So Far as It Affects Smyrna.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 11.—The Turkish Government has canceled the order issued yesterday for the expulsion of Italians from Smyrna. The cancelation was the result of representations made by the German Government.

The Porte declines, however, to withdraw the order expelling Italian citizens from the Gallipoli Peninsula, from other territory around the Dardanelles, and from other fortified places.

FOUR LINERS IN STORMS.

Nip and Tuck Between Lapland, Carmania, Cameronia, and Touraine.

More evidence of the exceptional stormy weather in the Atlantic was brought in yesterday by four big liners—Lapland, Carmania, Cameronia, and Touraine—all arriving several hours late and reporting gales and mountainous seas. The four Captains agreed that it was the worst weather that they had ever experienced at sea. In this they coincide with the opinions of the Captains of the Baltic, Celtic, Philadelphia, Savoie, Kronprinz Wilhelm, Lusitania, and other liners in before. The mad weather has been continuing for six weeks, with now and then a break in it.

The Lapland, Carmania, Cameronia, and Touraine all left their respective ports on the same day, Saturday, Dec. 2, and were practically in touch with each other all the way across.

The last two days it developed into a race to see who should arrive at Quarantine first and get passed along to the pier. It was nip and tuck, one getting ahead only to drop behind and steaming to the front again. The worst storm was encountered on Monday and Tuesday. Capt. Dow of the Carmania says the wind blew a hurricane, and the waves were fully fifty feet high. He had to slow the ship down to four knots, just steering way, to keep her head to sea.

HALTS 'POISONED PEN' CASE.

Judge Excludes Handwriting Test and Miss De Witt Is Set Free.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 11.—A technicality based on a Federal rule of practice in force for more than one hundred years brought to an abrupt end in the United States court here to-day the "poisoned pen" case, in which Miss Harriet De Witt of Easton, Penn., was accused of writing anonymous letters to an Easton clergyman, his wife, and some of his neighbors.

The case was called before Judge McPherson, and when the Government attempted to have admitted in evidence a sample of Miss De Witt's handwriting, the court ruled it out on the ground that under the Federal rule of practice a test paper cannot be admitted as evidence unless it has some bearing on the case other than a mere test to show comparison of handwriting.

HYDE JUROR FLEES.

Crawls Through Transom and Jumps from Fire Escape While Guard Sleeps.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 11.—A mistrial of the second hearing of the charge against Dr. B. Clarke Hyde of killing Col. Thomas H. Swope appears probable to-night. Yearning to see his children, from whom he had been separated for six weeks, Harry Waldron, one of the jurors, escaped from the jury's hotel quarters early to-day. While Frank Jasper, a Deputy County Marshal on duty, was asleep, Waldron pried open a nailed transom, crawled through the opening, tiptoed to a fire escape, and leaped 15 feet to freedom. The entire police force and a dozen deputies from the County Marshal's office have searched in vain for him since his absence became known about daylight.

If Waldron is not located by to-morrow night the eleven remaining jurors will be discharged. Judge Porterfield said to-day.

GREAT CONCOURSE TO SEE DURBAR TO-DAY

150 Princes Will Pay Homage to the Emperor—20,000 Troops to Surround Him.

STATE BANQUET TO FOLLOW

The Canvas City at Delhi Covers 25 Square Miles—Public Holiday Throughout India.

DELHI, Dec. 11.—The great Durbar which will be held to-morrow to celebrate the accession of King George as Emperor of India will far outshine the Coronation Durbar in 1903, when King Edward was proclaimed. There will be a public holiday throughout India, and the imperial proclamation will be read in every town and village.

Already King George and Queen Mary have taken part in many functions. Delhi is overrun with visitors from all lands, and it is expected that the magnificent spectacle will be viewed by hundreds of thousands.

In the Durbar of 1903 the Emperor and Empress were represented by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. About 100 ruling chiefs were in attendance and the visitors were estimated at something fewer than 200,000. This year the presence of the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress has attracted a vast concourse of spectators, while the ruling chiefs have gathered from every quarter of India.

The Durbar Camp is a vast canvas city, covering about twenty-five square miles. It is lighted by electricity, served by a perfect water supply, and provided with excellent roads and a special railway system. Chief of all stands out the Emperor's central camp. The huge tent in which both the investiture and the reception will be held is on Grand Avenue.

About 150 ruling Princes will be present at the Durbar, their camps being in close proximity to that of the Emperor. The historic ridge in the evening presents a truly wonderful sight. As far as the eye can reach twinkle myriads of electric lights, which disclose a picture of white and gold, and here and there splashes of color.

King George and Queen Mary will arrive to-morrow in the centre of the great plain about three miles from his camp in state procession, and will proceed half way around an enormous banked up arena in which will be not fewer than 80,000 spectators. From there he will go to a smaller amphitheatre, accommodating 12,000 persons. These will comprise the Indian Chiefs, the Governors, and Lieutenant Governors, the members of the Imperial and Provincial Councils, with all the leading officials, nobility, and gentry of India.

After receiving the homage of the Chiefs on a special dais under a regal purple canopy, their Majesties will proceed to a marble dais surmounted by a golden dome and will show themselves in their coronation robes and crowns to the assembled multitude. Twenty thousand troops, with heralds and massed bands, will surround the dais.

After the ceremony and on the return to their camp, their Majesties will complete the second half of the circle in the big arena and then proceed along the Princes' Road through a number of other camps occupied by the Indian Princes.

Smith Gray & Co.

Foremost Clothiers Since 1845

January and February Prices Now

One very important feature in connection with the attainment of hundred per cent. productive efficiency by the Smith Gray & Co. tailoring organization is provision for more than double the output.

Today there are in the Smith Gray & Co. stores twice the number of garments with which the season should find us, and, as a result, you may choose now from complete assortments in fabrics and models, in every size, at the identical prices for which you have heretofore waited until January or February.

15.00 and 17.50

for Suits and Overcoats that are standard values at 20.00 to 30.00

22.50 and 27.50

for Suits and Overcoats that are standard values at 30.00 to 40.00

There are upwards of five hundred new correct fabrics in styles advanced and exclusive, in models for every purpose. You may choose from an assortment which, all considered, has never been equalled in the history of Smith Gray & Co.

But you must act quickly—values like these are but a matter of days.

Motor Clothes for Owners and Chauffeurs.

Your Charge Account Is Solicited.

Smith Gray & Co.

Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av.

Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Across from City Hall. 5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

Budd

Madison Square West

CRAVATS for CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Embracing not only the highest examples of hand cravat-weaving, but also ranges which admirably fill the demand for handsome presents of moderate cost. Prices $1.00 to $5.00.

Branches—

Budd Building, 572 Fifth Avenue

Singer Building, 149 Broadway

B. Altman & Co.

A SPECIAL SALE OF FANS FOR THIS DAY (TUESDAY), WILL CONSIST OF THE FOLLOWING AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES:

COLORED SILK FANS, SPANGLED, WITH SANDAL WOOD MOUNTINGS . . AT $1.50

GAUZE FANS, SPANGLED OR PAINTED, WITH CARVED BONE MOUNTINGS . . . . AT $2.00

FANS IN ATTRACTIVE STYLES AT REASONABLE PRICES INCLUDE REAL LACE, VERNIS MARTIN AND ANTIQUE FANS; OSTRICH OR MARABOU FATHER FANS, REPRODUCTIONS OF OLD DESIGNS, SPANGLED FANS IN POMPADOUR AND EMPIRE EFFECTS, ETC.

ALSO AN EXTENSIVE SELECTION OF UMBRELLAS, WALKING STICKS, RIDING CROPS AND WHIPS AS WELL AS A VARIETY OF UMBRELLA AND PARASOL HANDLES OF ROCK CRYSTAL, JADE, DAMASCENE, GARNET, QUARTZ, GOLD AND STERLING SILVER.

JEWELRY NOVELTIES FOR GIFTS INCLUDE BAGS OF BEADS, LACE OR SILVER, OPERA GLASSES AND LORGNETTES, BRACELETS, EARRINGS, CHAINS AND FANCY PINS, MEN'S CUFF LINKS, SCARF PINS, CIGAR AND MATCH BOXES, VEST SETS, GOLD KNIVES, ETC.

THE FOLLOWING AT MUCH BELOW THE USUAL PRICES FOR THIS DAY (TUESDAY):

SILK OPERA BAGS IN VARIOUS COLORINGS AT $2.25

SMALL JEWELED HAT PINS . . AT $1.00

WOMEN'S HOUSE GOWNS AT THE FOLLOWING EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES, THIS DAY (TUESDAY):

ROBES OF BLANKET FLANNEL OR EIDERDOWN AT $3.75

NEGLIGEES OF FRENCH FLANNEL . . . AT 6.75

JAPANESE QUILTED SILK ROBES, SOME EMBR'D AT 7.00

IMPORTED GOWNS OF ALBATROSS . . . AT 10.00

SATIN DE SOIE HOUSE DRESSES . . . AT 18.00

BOUDOIR GOWNS OF CRÊPE DE CHINE AND LACE, WITH CAPS TO MATCH . . AT 15.00

MARVEX GLOVES

MADE BY TREFOUSSE ET CIE., CHAUMONT, FRANCE, AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY B. ALTMAN & CO. ARE SHOWN IN SEVERAL NEW STYLES INCLUDING

MOUSQUETAIRE 12- AND 16-BUTTON LENGTH GLOVES OF GLACÉ PIQUÉ KIDSKIN WITH EMBROIDERED BACKS, IN BLACK, WHITE AND TANS, SUITABLE FOR STREET WEAR;

MOUSQUETAIRE 16-BUTTON LENGTH GLACÉ KIDSKIN GLOVES WITH MOSAIC OF CONTRASTING COLOR;

MOUSQUETAIRE 16- AND 20-BUTTON GLACÉ BLACK OR WHITE KIDSKIN GLOVES WITH EXTRA LARGE ARM.

B. Altman & Co.

ANNOUNCE THE FOLLOWING SALES IN THE MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT FOR THIS DAY:

MEN'S SMOKING JACKETS OF DOUBLE-FACED WOOLEN MATERIALS; USUAL PRICE $12.00 . . . AT $8.00

MEN'S IMPORTED DRESS OR MOTOR SCARFS OF KNITTED SILK; USUAL PRICES $10.00 & $12.00 . AT $6.50

MEN'S GREY WORSTED SWEATERS AT THE SPECIAL PRICE OF $3.50

MEN'S IMPORTED BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS AT $1.00 PER GARMENT

MEN'S AND BOYS' FUR AND FUR-LINED COATS AND GENERAL FURNISHINGS AT MODERATE PRICES.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

CITY AND HARBOR HIDDEN IN A FOG

Four Ocean Liners Held Up for Eight Hours Down the Bay.

FERRYBOATS IN COLLISION

Motor Boat Owner Takes Passengers Ashore from Anchored Sound Liners —Commuters' Trains Late.

The fog, which descended over the city and harbor at 5 o'clock yesterday morning like a blanket, caused many accidents on land and sea and delayed thousands of luckless commuters in getting to their offices. According to the experts along the water front and the gatemen on the Long Island Railroad, it was the densest fog experienced in Manhattan for a long period.

Many of the Englishmen employed by the steamship companies in this city became homesick yesterday, because the fog reminded them so of dear old London. One old Cashier, who came from London twenty-five years ago, spent his dinner hour walking around Battery Park to revel in the fog as it rolled up in solid banks from the water.

The fog delayed four big liners, the Carmania, Lapland, Touraine, and Cameronia, for eight hours down the bay, where they were compelled to remain at anchor with several hundred passengers aboard until it cleared in the afternoon. The Cunarder Carmania, which was to have docked at 5:30 A. M., on account of her having to get away to-morrow at 10 A. M., left Quarantine at 4:40 A. M., and got as far as Robbin's Reef, when the fog came down so thick that Capt. David Dow said it was five solid hours before he could see the forward smokestack from the bridge.

Between 800 and 900 men and women on their way to business from Staten Island were suddenly thrown into a state of panic when the incoming ferryboat Castleton crashed into the Richmond, which was lying at her slip at St. George, S. I., waiting for a chance to get away to Manhattan.

She hit the Richmond on the port side forward with a crash that brought the passengers running out on deck from the cabins. When the Castleton backed away from the other boat it was seen that her overhang and part of the upper deck had been smashed, while the Richmond had her glass partition, which projects beyond the men's cabin, wrecked and her lower woodwork carried away with two of the stanchions that help to support the upper deck.

The ferryboat Brooklyn of the Hamilton Avenue line, which left the Battery at 5:10 A. M., could not make Brooklyn in the fog. She wandered about the bay for more than three hours until the pilot thought he was a second Vanderdecken and would never reach land again.

Ferryboat Brooklyn Aground.

The circles made off the Battery by the Brooklyn were very entertaining to the skippers of the towboats and other river craft, who were trying to dodge the ferryboat as she swung around, and the manoeuvring was just becoming interesting when it was suddenly interrupted by the Brooklyn grounding on a rock off Governors Island.

The Captain of the ferryboat immediately filled the air with piercing blasts for assistance, and a tug was sent to tow her off, which she did eventually, and her twenty-five passengers finally landed at South Ferry again at 8:30 A. M., just three hours and twenty minutes after they had started for Brooklyn.

One of the ferry officials, evidently a merry soul, told the indignant passengers that the company would not make any extra charge for the time they had spent cruising in the harbor.

The Pierrepont of the same line got lost at 8 o'clock in approaching the Manhattan shore, and wandered into the wrong ferry slip three times and then the pilot tried again and won. The ferryboat Atlantic of the Atlantic Avenue Line left Brooklyn at 9:45 o'clock for the Battery with 500 passengers and was 45 minutes making the trip.

Later in the morning a collision occurred between the ferryboat Red Bank of the Jersey Central service and the tugboat Berwind of the Berwind-White Coal Company in midstream as the Red Bank was carefully picking her way from Jersey City to Liberty Street on the 12:55 o'clock trip, with 250 passengers on board. The tug hit the ferryboat on the starboard side amidships tearing away about ten feet of the women's cabin which caused those inside to scream and run to the after end of the boat. The damage was only in the superstructure well above the water line and the Red Bank proceeded to her slip.

Off Clason Point the fog was so thick that the Captains of the steamship Plymouth of the Fall River Line, the Concord of the Colonial Line from Providence and the Tennessee of the Joy Line thought it best to anchor their ships until the fog lifted. These boats were all on their way to this city. Navigation in the Sound is considered dangerous enough in even a mild fog, but to send a craft through Hell Gate in a dense fog is more than most skippers will undertake.

F. H. Weeks, President of the Twin City Ferry Company, which is to begin operating ferry boats from Clason Point to College Point on April 1, put out in his motor boat from Clason Point yesterday morning, intending to inspect his ferry terminal at College Point. When in the middle of the Sound he heard shouts from the three stranded steamers and it was soon evident that there were many on board who would very much prefer being on land.

Mr. Weeks, assisted by his friend, Gustavus Gick, accommodated about fifty passengers from each of the three ships, making repeated trips to Clason Point in his 30-foot launch.

On the elevated roads in Manhattan and Brooklyn traffic was all delayed in the morning, and several trains had to be taken off to avoid the risk of collisions.

The Jersey railroads were late in their local service, and it was not until the sun's rays pierced the murky atmosphere overhanging the city, late in the afternoon, that the local transportation began to assume its normal conditions and the ocean liners were enabled to proceed to their piers with their tired passengers who had been dressed to go ashore since daybreak.

3 HURT WHEN CAR HIT TAXI.

Chauffeu Didn't See Williamsburg Car Because of the Fog.

In the heavy fog early yesterday morning a Sumner Avenue car, on its way to the Williamsburg Bridge, crashed head-on into a taxi which loomed up in Broadway, Williamsburg, near Marcy Avenue. Cornelius Mullane was the chauffeur, and in the taxi were Nathan W. Shapiro of 117 East 109th Street, Manhattan, and Miss Paula Danowitz, who lives at 121 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, who was being escorted to her home from a Manhattan reception.

Dennis Mungrave was the motorman of the car, and when the crash came the taxi was hurled toward the curbstone and Mullane pitched to the pavement on his head, while the occupants were tossed about and slightly injured. They declined medical aid, as also did Mullane. The taxi was badly damaged.

The dozen passengers in the car were tumbled about, but were unhurt.

Seventeen-year-old Madeline Macura, whose parents live at 101 Wythe Avenue, Williamsburg, was severly injured yesterday at Franklin Street and Meserole Avenue, when she was struck by a car of the Greenpoint Avenue line. There was a thick fog at the time, and with the girl were others, all on their way to work in the American Manufacturing Company's factory.

When the car loomed out of the mist all the girls, with the exception of Madeline, got out of the way. She was struck and pitched forward a dozen feet before the car came to a stop. Her right leg was fractured and she was internally hurt. She was removed to the Eastern District Hospital.

Badly Hurt in Jersey Trolley Crash.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 11.—The dense fog early this morning was the cause of a serious rear-end collision between two Hudson River trolley cars at what is known as the Rock Cut near Moresmere. The accident occurred shortly after 5 o'clock and the cars had left the Edgewater ferry, going east, before the first boat had arrived from New York, so fortunately no passengers were on board at the time. The cars were going down grade at the time of the crash, and it was impossible to see ten feet ahead of the car. Conductor Peter McMillan, on the forward car, was crushed on the rear platform, having no chance to jump. He was taken to the Englewood Hospital, where it was found that his right thigh was fractured and his body covered with cuts and bruises. He is in a critical condition.

BANKERS' EXPRESS WRECKED IN FOG

Twenty Hurt in Head-On Collision with a Freight Train Near North White Plains.

FIREMAN INSTANTLY KILLED

Deranged Schedule Results in Another Fatality—Business Men Tumbled About in the Pullman.

The Pawling express, on the Harlem River Division of the New York Central Railroad, southbound, commonly known as the Bankers' and Brokers' express, collided head on with a freight train about half way between Valhalla and North White Plains shortly before 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The fireman on the freight train was instantly killed.

About twenty of the 400 passengers on the express, mostly business men and women of this city, were injured, and another man, as a consequence of the deranged train schedule, was instantly killed by a train which to get around the wreck of the train was proceeding southward on the northbound track. The collision was due to the fog, which was so dense in the Bronx valley that it was impossible to see more than seventy-five feet ahead.

The express, made up of eight cars, including a mail car, a Pullman chair car, an improvised wooden chair car, two smokers, and three day coaches, left Pawling at 7:38 A. M. It was running a little behind time because of the fog. Frank Wheeler, engineer of the express, is certain that he overran no signals. Engineer Carson of the freight train, who was backing his train of eight empty flat cars southward from one of the aqueduct camps near Valhalla, says that he received orders to switch his train into a siding. He was in the act of doing this, all but the locomotive and tender having reached the siding, when the express ran into the backing locomotive, which was in its path.

The light freight cars left the tracks, most of them rolling over the embankment into the Bronx River. The tender of the freight was hurled in the opposite direction, swinging completely over the southbound track and landing on a hillside. Carson went with it. The locomotive of the freight, however, was pushed forward by the heavier locomotive of the express some hundred feet and the fireman, Fred Girard of White Plains, was crushed to death in the engine's cab.

The locomotive of the express left the track directly over the stone wall supporting the east bank of the Bronx River. Had it toppled it would have fallen into the river. Wheeler, the engineer, and Howard Worden, the fireman, remained in their seats and were only slightly injured. The mail car, immediately behind the tender of the express locomotive, was wrecked and was later ordered burned. The Pullman car, next in line, being of steel suffered little damage. The bankers and brokers in this car, however, tumbled over their card tables and many complained of bruises and sprains.

Behind them were the improvised chair car, which toppled completely over, and the smoking cars and day coaches. The passengers in these cars were dashed to the floor and many were cut by flying glass. None of them, however, was seriously enough injured to be taken to the hospital.

In the fog, the passengers escaping from doors and windows hardly knew what had happened to their train. They could only see a fire ahead, the wooden parts of the wreck having caught fire from the coals in the engines. It was some time before faint moans revealed the position of the engineer, John Carson, who was pinned under the wreck of the tender upon the hillside.

"Help me out or I'll be killed by electricity!" he cried out, at length.

Carson was found and extricated, severely scalded and lacerated. Only a minute after his removal a short circuit with the third rail and the contorted rails of the track was formed and the tender was a mass of flames. There was great danger that the entire wreck, which spread over a distance of about a quarter of a mile, would be burned. Steel rails were burned completely through, and in other places welded together by the shortcircuiting process under the wreck. Through the fog could be seen the play of the electricity on all the metal parts of the wreck, and this furnished enough lighting to enable the passengers to find their way around the wreck to North White Plains. The current was turned off as soon as word of the wreck reached the Division Superintendent's office at White Plains.

Relief trains were dispatched from this city and soon arrived to take the injured passengers to their homes. The old Washington headquarters, just a few hundred yards from the scene of the wreck, was transformed into a temporary hospital, six physicians from White Plains administering there to bruises and lacerations.

On his way to see the wreck was Samuel Palmer, 73 years old, a civil war veteran, and for the last twenty years employed as foreman of construction in the vicinity of North White Plains. He was walking from Valhalla in the direction of the wreck with his brother Henry. To be on the safe side, as he thought, he walked on the northbound track. The derangement of the train schedule, however, forced a southbound train out of Valhalla to proceed on the northbound track. Palmer did not see the train approaching and was struck from the rear. He was instantly killed, in sight of his own home.

Among those on the wrecked express were J. B. Dutcher of Pawling, cut about the face and shoulders; Sheriff T. J. Hartness, wrenched leg; Sheriff-elect William Doyle, wrenched leg; Game Warden George E. Sutton, lacerations; L. B. Preston, Frank J. Carpenter, Isaac W. Turner, James D. Layng, Jr., Moses Taylor, Lorenzo Sample, Elliott C. Cowdin, E. P. Barrett, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County, and ex-State Charity Commissioner James C. Baldwin, all of Mount Kisco. Henry W. Howe of Bedford, Daniel Keefe, conductor of the express; John Higgins, mail clerk on the express, and Fred Wheeler, engineer of the express, were all taken to their homes with injuries.

Supt. Van Tassell of the Harlem Division, and Miles Bronson, Superintendent of the Electrical Division, arrived at the wreck at 11 o'clock. They would make no statements. Coroner Ilea of Yonkers said that he would institute an investigation in connection with the inquests over the deaths of Fireman Girard and Samuel Palmer.

REALTY MAN ARRESTED.

John L. Douglas and Two Others Indicted on a $64,000 Swindling Charge.

John L. Douglas, a real estate dealer, with offices in the Singer Building, was arrested in his office late yesterday afternoon by detectives from the District Attorney's office on a bench warrant issued by Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions after Douglas had been indicted with two others in connection with a bond swindle amounting to $64,000.

The detectives are now looking for the other two men indicted with Douglas, and it is expected that they will be arrested this morning. One of the men is a broker at 50 Broadway, and the other is in Philadelphia. All three are charged with grand larceny.

The complainant against Douglas and the others is Megargel & Co., bond brokers at 5 Nassau Street, who alleged that they were swindled out of $64,000. Some time ago the broker who is under indictment and for whom the police are searching called on them and said he had a client who wanted to get seventy-five shares of Canadian Consolidated Coal Company stock, which he believed to be worth about $800 a share. Megargel & Co. advertised for the stock, and shortly afterward a man who represented himself as a broker appeared at the offices of their agents in Philadelphia, reputable bankers, and sold the stock to them at about $700 a share.

Megargel & Co. then bought the stock from the Philadelphia firm and notified the broker that they had it. He appeared and said it was all a mistake and that Douglas, the client he mentioned, did not want it. It then developed that the stock was worth only about $3 or $4 a share. Roy C. Megargel, head of the firm, thereupon made a complaint to the District Attorney.

Douglas denied doing anything in the matter that was not legitimate. He lives at Bound Brook, N. J.

DENY TAKING REBATES.

Three Merchants Plead Not Guilty Before Judge Holt.

August Bontoux, Jules E. Bernard of Bernard Judas & Co., and Maurice Ascher of Gallagher & Ascher, who were indicted on Nov. 16 for receiving rebates from the Baltimore & Ohio and the Lehigh Valley Railroads on the transportation of imported merchandise from this city to Chicago, pleaded not guilty yesterday before Judge Holt in the United States Circuit Court. They were placed under bonds of $5,000 each to appear for trial.

At the same time the court was informed that Thomas N. Jarvis, Vice President, and Clarence A. Blood, freight traffic manager of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and Robert R. Wayne, foreign traffic manager of the Baltimore & Ohio, and other defendants did not intend to demur, but would stand trial on the pleas entered at the time they were arrested and admitted to bail.

SAFETY LIMITS

SAFETY LIMIT No. 1. "Mortgages shall be guaranteed by the Company only when secured by real estate improved for business or residence purposes." The purpose of this restriction is to confine the Company's guarantee to those classes of property which will earn rent, and therefore pay interest, however depressed the real estate market may be.

The Lawyers Mortgage Company is the only American Guaranteed Mortgage Company observing any such Safety Limit.

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.

59 Liberty Street, Manhattan.
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

TO USE NILS POULSON FUND.

American-Scandinavian Society Plans an Exchange of Professors.

The American-Scandinavian Society held its annual meeting last night at the Hotel Astor, at which were present representative people of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. The charter, constitution, and by-laws of the society were amended to provide for the receipt and administration of a gift of $100,000 from Nils Poulson. It is intended that this money shall be used to promote an interchange of professors between Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and the United States.

The principal speaker of the evening was Prof. Karl Larsen, who delivered a lecture on "Intimacy with War." Prof. Larsen collected the letters of thousands of peasant soldiers and their wives during the war between Denmark and Prussia in 1864, and made a sort of "human" study of the art of war. Others at the meeting were Holger Birkerod, the Danish concert singer; Ellen Arendrup, the Danish singer, and Jonas Lie, the Norwegian artist.

NO DOTY CASE DECISION.

Gov. Dix Has Not Yet Considered Briefs of Health Officer's Counsel.

Gov. Dix will begin his final consideration of the charges against Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New York, to-day. The Governor, who was in New York yesterday, said that the brief, submitted by counsel for Dr. Doty, had been filed in Albany, and that he would go over it as soon as he arrived at his office this morning.

From what the Governor said it was apparent that he had already finished his review of Mr. Bulger's report, in which Dr. Doty's administration at Quarantine is severely criticised, and all that stands between him and a decision in the matter is the brief referred to.

The Highest Art of the Silversmith Is Exemplified in the GIMBEL Collections of Sterling Silverware

The very permanence of the gift of silver calls for particular care in its selection. Practically imperishable, one's Table Silver should not be subject to the freaks of fancies of the moment, lest it live for years to reproach the giver. Thus it comes that the most beautiful, the most successful Silverware is found in the classic designs that have been proved by time. And it is precisely the graceful lines of the Louis and Empire periods and the simple but dignified Colonial and Georgian patterns that you will notice most admiringly in this Gimbel collection of Sterling Silver for the table. In the brief limits of an advertisement details cannot be given. But it may be noted that selection in the Sterling Silver ranges from a small Tea Bell at 75c to a six-piece Tea Service at $380, with many prices and a variety of pieces at each price between.

The Sterling Silver Flat Ware

Presents an equally broad range of patterns; for sets of Knives, Forks and Spoons may be selected in any one of ten designs, at $8 to $16 a dozen for the Tea Spoons, up to $20 to $30 for Table Forks.

The Silver-plated Table Ware

The allied groups of heavy Silver-plated Ware and Sheffield Plate are worthy of the distinguished company in which they find themselves. We have, for instance, chosen for illustration part of a superb hand-etched Dinner Service, in quadruple silver plate, in which the Coffee Urn and Tray are $48, the Five-piece Tea Set is $90, an 8-inch Meat Dish, with well and tree, is $33.75, with many other pieces to match. Among the other pieces illustrated are a Sterling Silver Loving Cup, 18 inches high, at $100, Nickel Silver-plated Candelabra in French gray finish at $20 a pair, a Claret Jug of Sheffield Plate on copper at $7, and artistic pieces of Sterling Silver Deposit Ware.

Sterling Silver Toilet Ware

Though it deserves a chapter to itself, it shall be mentioned here with the rest of the splendid collection. There are eighteen patterns, comprising all pieces for the Toilet Table, from Nail Files, Cuticle Knives, Salve Jars and Button Hooks at 50c, to the most elaborate of the Mirrors at $18.75. Additional pieces are Sterling Silver Clocks at $3.25 to $20, and Jewel Boxes at $10 to $60.

There are also presentation cases, fitted with the Silver Toilet Articles, in various combinations, from a 3-piece set of Comb, Brush and Mirror at $11, to a hand-engraved five-piece set at $55.

Main Floor

When Tired from Shopping

Enjoy a little rest, in charming surroundings, with delightful music, in

The GOLDEN TEA ROOM

Afternoon Tea, 50c

With crisp toast and delicious marmalade or jam.

If you are shopping at GIMBELS, or in the neighborhood, you will enjoy lunching in the Gimbel Tea Room, with its homelike food and appetizing service.

Men can smoke in the Grill Room on the Broadway and Thirty-third street corner. Special Express Elevator to Tea Room during the luncheon hours. Eight floors above busy Broadway.

Safe---Electric Candles For the Christmas Tree

These bright, many colored, little Electric lights, are the modern, safe, and brilliant method of lighting the Christmas Tree. They are easily arranged, and the wire can be attached to any Electric light socket. Specially-priced, with eight lights, at $1.95. Others, with blank lights, up to $7.75.

Electric Lights, run with three red seal batteries, complete, $2.50.

The Electric Section of the Gimbel Housewares Store has a remarkable assortment of Electric goods from a boy's Mesco Electric Engine, at 75c, regularly $1, to an Electric Chafing Dish at $[illegible]

Fifth Floor

A "Bookish" Gift That a Man Will Like

There are scores of such gifts in the Gimbel Book Store, but we are particularly pleased with a fine collection of

The Complete Works of Guy de Maupassant

translated into English. It is the so-called "Edition des Immortels" and was limited to 1,000 sets.

17 volumes, bound in English buckram, with leather labels, and gilt tops. Altogether a superb edition at a remarkably low price—far below the original—of $7.50 for the set.

Fourth Floor

Some Dress Patterns at $4.50 4½ to 6-Yard Lengths

Taken from our own stock, because the assortments are broken, and marked at the specially low price of $4.50 a length.

There is a fine variety of colorings and weaves, suitable for tailored suits and dresses, with plenty of navy blue and black.

We will gladly box any of these patterns for Christmas giving.

$4.50 each.

Second Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

A SUPERB PIANO

That Is Easy to Play and Easy to Pay For

No other instrument that we have ever seen offers so much artistic excellence—such a thoroughly good piano, and such a splendid player action—*at such little cost*, as the

MILTON "INVISIBLE" PLAYER-PIANO at $450

The Milton "Invisible" Player is the open door to the realm of music, for it gives everyone the opportunity of being able to *personally* play the piano. No matter how fond you may be of music, no matter how much you like to listen to someone playing your favorite pieces on the piano, there is no pleasure that equals the enjoyment and satisfaction obtained by being your own musician.

This is possible on the Milton "Invisible" Player without interfering with the perfection of the piano, as a piano for those who wish to play by hand, or disfiguring the appearance of the case, for the Milton "Invisible" Player is really "Invisible," as its name implies. All of the player-mechanism is concealed within the piano case, and when ready for hand-playing it is impossible to tell that this piano is also a player-piano; it can, however, be changed to a player in less than a minute's time.

MILTON "INVISIBLE" PLAYERS

With many player-pianos it is necessary to stoop down and raise the bottom panel to pull out the treadles. On the Milton "Invisible" Player all you have to do is turn a lever underneath the keyboard of the piano, and the lower panel opens; the matter of placing the treadles in their proper position is then easily accomplished by a slight movement of the foot. *This feature is especially appreciated by ladies.*

Solid Brass Tracker-bar The tracker-bar in the Milton "Invisible" Player, through which the air is conveyed to the power pneumatics, is made of one solid piece of brass, insuring marked durability, and the mechanically perfect holes correspond precisely with the perforations in the music-roll providing for accurate playing and perfect repetition of the action.

Metal Tubing The Milton "Invisible" Player is equipped with the same kind of metal tubing that is used in the finest pipe organs, reducing the possibility of leakages to a minimum, and insuring durability in any climate. In addition to this, it is covered with insulated cloth to prevent any kind of noise.

Modulating Buttons The very soul of music rests in proper expression, and the three modulating buttons on the Milton "Invisible" Player enable the performer to secure this desired expression. These buttons are far superior to the ordinary levers often used for this purpose, being more instantaneous.

$450

We Ask Those Interested to Compare the MILTON PLAYER PIANO with Any Other Instrument on the Market Sold for Less Than a Hundred Dollars More Than Its Price

Splendidly constructed, artistic in tone, wonderful in its facilities to MAKE A MUSICIAN of whoever plays it, The MILTON "INVISIBLE" PLAYER-PIANO is an ideal

Gift for the ENTIRE FAMILY

Its price is lower than that of any other instrument of its worth, and it is

Sold on EASY CHRISTMAS TERMS

We will appreciate the honor of demonstrating these excellent pianos for you, at your convenience.
Your old piano (if you have one) will be taken in part payment for the new instrument.
CONCERT Daily at 2:30 P. M. in our Auditorium. Milton "Invisible" Player-Piano used this week.

Eighth Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

'UNCLE JIM' HERE, HEADED FOR IRELAND

It's a Free Trip the Northern Pacific Is Giving Him, for He's a Distinguished Employe.

WALKED TRACK 32 YEARS

And When a Train Hit Him He Was Thankful to be Patched Up and Never Thought of Suing.

Into the executive offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad, at 84 Nassau Street, late yesterday afternoon, walked its most distinguished employe. No one recognized him, however, until, throwing back his powerful shoulders and doffing a broad-brimmed slouch hat from a big, fine head of shaggy gray hair, he announced:

"I'm Uncle Jim Rowan, the man the road's sending to Ireland."

Then they recognized him, and ushered him with all due respect and dispatch into the office of President Howard Elliott of the railroad.

"Uncle Jim" Rowan was the distinguished employe of the road yesterday because for the last thirty-two years he has been walking over its tracks in deserted and dangerous parts of the Yakima Valley, in the State of Washington, watchful that great bowlders, rolling down the mountains, should not obstruct the track, and guarding the trains and the lives of thousands of passengers day and night against dangers and death they did not dream of. None of the thousands knew of Uncle Jim's existence, and in the long years—thirty-two of 'em—that he served the road, without once, as he says, "putting the bottle to his head" or taking a vacation, the road, at its offices in St. Paul, never heard of him but once. That was when, some ten years ago, one of its express trains hurled him from a hand speeder off an iron bridge across the Yakima River, down into the bed of the canyon far below. Most of his bones were broken, and for weeks the company's surgeons kept picking Yakima River stones out of his back and shoulders. They finally pulled him through, and Uncle Jim returned again to his lonely post, declaring that the company had done all it could for him, and that he'd never forget its kindness.

That doesn't happen often to a railroad in these litigious days; and so, when a few weeks ago old Uncle Jim suggested, very tentatively, that he'd like to get off for a short vacation back to Ireland to see the graves of his parents and sister, the District Superintendent sent the request, together with the old man's history, to the main offices at St. Paul.

One day, thereafter, the Superintendent's own car stopped at Uncle Jim's cabin, and he was summoned into the official's presence. Ever since then Uncle Jim has felt that he is the road's most distinguished employe; for the Superintendent told him that, in view of his long and faithful services, the road was not only going to let him have a vacation, but was going to send him to Ireland and bring him back again at its own expense.

He got his railroad pass from Rosa, Washington, to New York, and his steamship tickets both ways two weeks ago; bought two new flannel shirts and a black coat, and sang out to passing trainmen he had known the greater part of their lives that he was going "back to the old country." The night before he left there all the trainmen of the district who were off duty gathered near his cabin and gave a dinner in his honor—not to mention a fine leather traveling bag which, he said proudly yesterday, cost $14. And so he came East.

But on the way he discovered that his pass from Chicago to Buffalo had been dated by mistake a month back. The conductor didn't know that Uncle Jim was the road's most distinguished employe, and the wrong dating a mistake; and so he had to pay cash for that part of the trip. It was to put in a claim for reimbursement that he visited the company's office yesterday.

"If you've been walking the track for us for thirty-two years," said President Elliott, "you've waited long enough for what's coming to you; and you needn't bother about red tape to get your money back. I guess I can afford to settle that matter right here." And he gave Uncle Jim the amount he had been obliged to pay. The old man almost broke the President's knuckles out of gratitude in the hearty handshake he returned.

"I'll bring ye back a blackthorn, Mr. Elliott," he called back, as the President wished him godspeed.

Outside, in Nassau Street, a block from Wall, the old man, suddenly famous as the one who touched a heart in a corporation, was set upon by reporters. He wasn't used to being interviewed, but with hearty good-fellowship he agreed at once to tell them all about himself. He is a tall, heavily built giant of a man, with great, full, square-cut gray beard, blue eyes, and shaggy hair. Strength, begotten of years of hard labor in the mines and mountains of the West, shows in his mighty shoulders and chest and his great, powerful fingers and hands. His eyes are shrewd and twinkling, and clear and blue and free as the sky above the mountain that overtops his cabin, 20 miles west of North Yakima, Washington.

It was nearly fifty years ago, he said, that he came to this country from Ireland. His people had lived in Glencolumkill, County Donegal, where his great-grandfather once owned ten miles square of land. Englishmen own it now. Uncle Jim doesn't love Englishmen. They tried to reform the laws, he said, and he—then 18 years old—didn't like the reforms.

"So I lifted my finger and scratched a man," he said, "and there I left."

He has "scratched a man" only twice since then, he said; that was when two "drunks" entered his cabin while he was asleep. One of them ran out howling, and the other was carried out on a stretcher.

Uncle Jim, after landing at New York, nearly fifty years ago, worked his way west to Kansas, and thence went prospecting as a miner up the Missouri River. He made a lot of money out of good land and put it back in bad land again; and then, when the Northern Pacific, in 1881, crossed the Missouri River he crossed with it, and he has been walking tracks for it ever since.

"I never bothered the road," he said, "and that's the best way to get along, whether you're working for a corporation or another man: Always go to bed sober, and don't put a bottle to your head when you're awake. The company's always given me what I did ask for. It built my cabin for me—three rooms and a kitchen, where I live with two cats, one dog, and a good, big, long gun. The Yakima River is just behind it. There's a mountain on either side, and at night I can hear the coyotes howling at my door. When I first came there were buffalo, deer, and mountain goats all around. There are only coyotes and jackrabbits now."

Every year after year, Uncle Jim has been a familiar figure, waving to passing trains that flash roaring and rumbling past under the brow of the threatening boulder-laden mountain. As they sped past the train crews would now and then throw out at his door bundles of groceries he had written for to North Yakima, and sometimes newspapers and packages of Gaelic books—for he has been a constant reader of his native tongue ever since he left his home. He himself seldom found time, for a few hours, to wander to the nearest town, and then only to pay his bills for groceries and the like. But the town impressed him hugely:

"North Yakima is the most fashionable and progressive town in the United States," he said yesterday. Besides fashion and progress, North Yakima has also 17,000 inhabitants.

Last Summer President Taft and his automobile party passed along the Yakima Valley on the automobile road on the top of the mountain that overlooks Uncle Jim's cabin. Uncle Jim stood at his doorway waving an American and an Irish flag. He says he thinks he saw the President.

"I'm going to take these flags along to Ireland," he said, "and I'm going to hang them out of the window, and no other flag."

All Uncle Jim's family is dead, but he has many cousins out there—"cousins as plentiful as the trees over yonder," he said, pointing to the corner of Wall and Nassau Streets. Then he corrected himself rather wistfully and said:

"Plentiful as the grass over in the Yakima Valley, I mean. There's no grass here—nothing but people and buildings and traffic. I don't like that. I want to breathe and feel free. You can't do that here. I like the Yakima canyon better than this one, and it's about fifty stories high, too. I feel here as if I need a rope tied around me, so that I can find my way. The people are all pleasant, but they're more comradelike out West. However, even there it's not like it used to be. I remember when nobody thought of locking their doors, and anybody was welcome to come in for food or shelter. There weren't any thieves then; for as soon as we caught a man robbing we gave him a free necktie. But those days are passed in the West, too. Nowadays people are getting fine there, too; we've got $1,000,000 in automobiles in our county."

Uncle Jim will sail from here on the Caronia a week from to-morrow. How long he will stay in Ireland he does not know—perhaps two months, perhaps three.

"I've never felt real proper since my accident," he said, "and I want to recover my health. I'll stay as long as I need to get these props in order again," and he slapped his thighs. "But I can't stay too long; there's a Frenchman taking my place at Yakima, and French wine's no good for track-walking."

Uncle Jim has never been married.

"I've asked hundreds of girls," he said, grinning, "but none of them would agree with me that I was good-looking enough. Maybe, if I can dye this hair of mine I'll come back with a red-haired one from Ireland."

Meanwhile he is getting younger in daily trips through the city and some night trips, too, down Broadway and the Great White Way, in tow of a cousin, with whom he is staying in West Fifty-fourth Street.

"'Tis an innocent town," he said, with a sly twinkle. "I'll have to hurry out of it."

MADE BIG DENT IN BROADWAY

Wheel of 40-Ton Truck Sinks 18 Inches and Stops Cars.

As a ten-ton truck, loaded with a thirty-ton steel girder, was being drawn up Broadway by sixteen horses at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the front left wheel sank into the paving up to the hub as it was passing 42 Broadway. The wheel was between the north and south tracks. All surface car traffic in lower Broadway was stopped until a few minutes before noon.

The truck, owned by the Meade Transfer Company, had loaded the big steel girder from a lighter and was proceeding up Broadway to the Woolworth Building, in course of construction at the corner of Park Place and Broadway.

The wheels of the truck have a radius of about eighteen inches, so that the tire rested that distance below the street surface. The wheels are about twelve inches broad. Large hydraulic jacks took two hours to lift the forty tons.

It was said that water below the surface of the street had washed away part of the concrete bed upon which the wooden blocks are laid. The top of the Subway structure at this point is four feet below the street level, and no damage was done to the structure.

NEW CANTATA AT COLUMBIA.

"The Divine Birth" Will Be Sung Wednesday Evening by Student-Choir.

After the regular Wednesday afternoon vesper service in St. Paul's Chapel, at Columbia, to-morrow, a Christmas cantata, "The Divine Birth," composed by Frank E. Ward, organist of Columbia University, will be sung. The student chapel choir will sing the cantata, and the prelude will be played by the strings of the Columbia Philharmonic Society. In addition, these soloists will be heard: Mrs. Frank E. Ward, soprano; John W. Nichols, tenor; John E. Goepper, tenor; Norman Jolliffe, baritone; Carl Danielson, bass, and John W. Crandall, bass.

The university extends an invitation to the public generally to be present. The vesper service will begin at 5:10 P. M.

FINED FOR CUSTOMS FRAUD.

Cloak Importers Pay $6,000 Each After Restoring $9,000 Duties.

The undervaluation charges brought against the George C. Heimerdinger Company, importers of cloaks and suits, of 105 Fifth Avenue, have been settled. George C. Heimerdinger, the President of the concern, and M. W. George, the Secretary, appeared yesterday before Judge Holt in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court and pleaded guilty.

The irregularities, it was admitted, were the result of the sending to this country of false invoices by a man named Adler, an agent for E. Boas et Cie of Paris. Heimerdinger and George were each fined $6,000. According to Mr. Pratt, Henry C. Heimerdinger, a brother of George C., has also been indicted. He is abroad, but will be arrested when he returns. The Heimerdinger firm has settled the claims of the Government for duty by a payment of $9,000.

American Business Men in Berlin.

At the annual general meeting of the American Association of Commerce and Trade, Berlin, Germany, held on Nov. 28 last, the following officers and Directors were elected: President, L. Wolf, Jr.; First Vice President, W. A. Derrick; Second Vice President, Mr. McCann of the Morris Packing Company, Hamburg; Third Vice President, Hans Schimmelpfeng; Treasurer, Richard Siering, (Smith Premier Company.) Directors for two years: S. L. Bernheimer, merchant and head of the Debridge Mosse, Berlin and New York; W. E. Kugemann, Al Peters, A. C. Wilkie, John G. Simon, (Rice & Hutchins,) and Henry E. Schmidt. The American Association of Commerce and Trade is assisting American manufacturers to introduce their goods into the German market.

Italian Kills Rival and Girl.

BRADFORD, Penn., Dec. 11.—While discussing arrangements for their honeymoon trip to follow the wedding set for next week, Miss Grace Cable and her intended husband, Anthony Kohnen, were shot and instantly killed at the woman's home here soon after midnight, by Rosani Anniscotti, a jealous fruit dealer. Edith Workman, a servant in the Cable household, and Glen Rogers heard the shots, and attempted to stop the Italian as he rushed through the kitchen. He fired at them and made his escape.

Sues Edwards for Reinstatement.

Thomas C. Adamson began suit yesterday in the Supreme Court against Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards for reinstatement to his place as Superintendent of a stable. He was dismissed on Nov. 11 for being in sympathy with the strikers. Adamson's version of the trouble is that he and the Commissioner merely got into an altercation.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PUT THIS ON YOUR LIST FOR CHRISTMAS.

A gift to one or more families in destitute circumstances. The A. I. C. P. will act as your Santa Claus and make them happy.

Their appreciation of one of these gifts will make very real to you the spirit of good will to men:

$100 will send Santa Claus to 40 homes, with a Christmas dinner for each, and a toy for every child.
$10 will send a Christmas basket and a half ton of coal to each of 10 families.
$25 will bring Christmas to 10 boys and girls, a warm school dress or school suit and a Winter coat for each.
$20 will send warm gloves, mittens, caps and stockings to 25 girls and boys.
$10 will put warm Winter overcoats on 6 schoolboys.
$10 will tide up 4 Christmas packages, each containing a warm sweater for some one who goes out to work.
$5 will send baskets with substantial dinners into 2 poor homes on Christmas Day.
$2 will buy 2 pairs of woollen stockings for sick women or children.
$1 will make a little girl happy and comfortable with a suit of warm underwear and a doll.

Send contributions to Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, Room 210, 105 East 22d St.
NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
E. FULTON CUTTING, President.

SUGAR TRUST DEMURS IN GOVERNMENT SUIT

Contention Over Havemeyer's $10,000,000 Free Stock, in Dispute in Another Court.

OBJECTION IS OVERRULED

But One Legal Point Turns in Favor of American Sugar Company in Action to Dissolve It.

The suit of the American Sugar Refining Company to restrain the heirs of the late H. O. Havemeyer from getting possession of $10,000,000 common stock of the National Sugar Refining Company afforded one of the grounds on which the American Sugar Refining Company and a number of the other defendants demurred yesterday before four Judges of the United States Circuit Court against the Government's suit against the Sugar Trust. This demurrer contended that the Government, in raising the issue that this stock was unlawfully acquired by H. O. Havemeyer and had been issued without due consideration, was bringing forward a matter already under judicial consideration in New Jersey.

This contention had reference to the suit begun at Trenton in the State Supreme Court by the American Sugar Refining Company and various Directors of the National Sugar Refining Company, against James H. Post, President of the National Sugar Refining Company; Horace Havemeyer, the executor of the H. O. Havemeyer estate, and the National Company's Directors. In this, it was alleged that in return for his services as a high financier H. O Havemeyer persuaded the National Company's Directors to issue to him its entire $10,000,000 of common stock, and it was therefore demanded that Mrs. Louisine W. Havemeyer, Mrs. Adeline H. Frelinghuysen, Mrs. Electra H. Webb, and Horace Havemeyer deliver up their temporary certificates to this stock or else pay the National Sugar Refining Company the full par value with interest from 1900. The case is still pending in the New Jersey courts.

Consequently the twenty-nine corporations and the thirty-seven individuals named as defendants in the Government's suit against the Sugar Trust, with the exception of the Cuban-American Refining Company, the Colonial Sugars Company, Horace Havemeyer, Louisine W. Havemeyer, Adeline H. Frelinghuysen, Electra H. Webb, and Robert B. Hawley, demurred on the ground that the Government had no right to include in its complaint a controversy which was already the matter of a seperate and distinct suit in New Jersey.

A number of technical grounds were raised in a second demurrer, and James M. Beck and Adrian H. Larkin appeared for the defendants. District Attorney Wise, in resisting the demurrers on behalf of the United States, reviewed the state of the sugar trade and the history of the American Sugar Refining Company, and contended that it had sold in inter-State commerce, in the year before the suit was begun, 2,200,000 tons of refined sugar, which amounted to 70 per cent. of the entire business of the United States.

He then accepted the objection to bringing before the Circuit Court the means by which the $10,000,000 worth of National Sugar Refining Company's shares had been obtained by H. O. Havemeyer, and consented to the striking out of the word "acquisition" in the complaint.

In regard to the demurrer resting on the form of the Government's petition, he said that a petition under Section 4 of the Sherman act is a new form of pleading that can be scarcely likened either to a bill in equity or a bill of complaint in a common law action. The statute itself, he contended, is legislative recognition of the continuing character of crimes in the nature of combinations and conspiracies to restrain trade. Moreover, the drafters of the petition had followed closely the petitions in the American Tobacco and the Standard Oil cases, and these had been considered valid enough by the United States Supreme Court.

Judge Lacombe declared the demurrer on technical grounds overruled and directed the defendants to file their answers in the dissolution suit. This will come on early in January. By having four Judges sitting in the United States Circuit Court, any appeal from this decision must go directly to the Supreme Court, the sitting of the fourth Judge having cut out the usual intermediary step of a hearing before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

James M. Beck, counsel for the American Sugar Refining Company and the other defendants, speaking last night of the effect of the court's decision, pointed out that the action of Mr. Wise in agreeing to the striking out from the petition of the words referring to the acquisition of the Havemeyer stock had been a victory for the defense in its principal contention. It would result in leaving the question of the validity of the issue of the $10,000,000 shares to the New Jersey courts, which was the object in view when the demurrer was filed.

STEAMSHIP TRUST ANSWERS.

Joseph H. Choate and John C. Spooner Argue Demurrer for It.

Argument was begun yesterday morning before four Judges of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to the demurrers interposed by the Steamship Trust, the principal defendant being the Hamburg-American Line. The Government alleges that the defendants have entered into an illegal and unlawful agreement in reference to the transportation of steerage passengers to this country from Europe. They based their demurrers on technical points alone, and Senator John C. Spooner and Joseph H. Choate appeared for them.

In reply the United States District Attorney said that there could be no doubt that on Feb. 5, 1906, the defendants arranged for the division of the traffic and elimination of competition by enforcing a splitting up of the business on a percentage basis. Moreover, he declared, if independent competition asserted itself, the entire strength of the association was turned against it by the simple expedient of running a "fighting steamer."

He quoted a number of English and American precedents in support of his position, and the argument was adjourned till this morning.

SHOP EARLY; SHIP EARLY.

Express Company Suggests Way to Get Your Gifts Delivered on Time.

One of the leading express companies is circulating this year a little list of suggestions for the guidance of Christmas givers who flood the companies with packages at this season, suggestions which, it is promised, will greatly assist in the prompt delivery of gifts in acceptable condition. Aside from the perennial advice as to plain and explicit addresses and firm packing, the most important recommendation is "Do your Christmas shipping early." Here are some of the suggestions:

First—Ship your package early—by Dec. 15 if possible. The express company will give you a small label to paste on the package reading, "Do not open until Christmas." This will give opportunity for the package to reach its destination before Christmas and give the additional pleasure to the recipient of the gift of having it on Christmas morning.

Second—Use wooden boxes for packing, especially for glass and other fragile articles, which should be well protected. It may cost a few cents more, but the danger of damage will be very much reduced, and you should do your part to make the transportation of your gift safe.

Third—Write the address in full—State, county, city, street, and number—on the box or package, with ink or crayon. Tags are frequently torn off and lost.

Fourth—If you want to prepay the charges, write the word "Paid" in large, plain letters on the package.

And the Christmas shipper is advised not only to write his own name on the outside, but to put it and that of the consignee on a card to be tucked within the package, to be referred to in the event of the outer markings being destroyed.

PISTOL IN NEWPORT GAME.

Clubman with Marked Cards Ordered to Return Winnings or Leave Town.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 11.—It was announced here to-day that as a result of the exposure of dishonesty in the card games played in the Newport County Club, the Governors of that organization had decided to disband it. Ex-Mayor William P. Clarke, a member of the Board of Governors, said this afternoon:

"Gambling was carried on at the club against the wishes of the Board of Governors. We had protested repeatedly, but without effect. This matter of cheating brought the climax. I have never gambled at the club, nor have the other members of the Board of Governors. It was against our wishes that friendly games of cards had merged into playing of poker for money."

The first intimation that cheating was going on at the club was when the wife of one of the men, who is said to have been a heavy winner, said to the wife of a steady loser: "My husband has found a way to pick up a lot of easy money," and intimated that it was at a poker game at a club.

The wife of the loser promptly told her husband and he consulted an authority on poker, who told him to look for marked cards. That night the loser sat in the game, and it was not many hands before he discovered a marked card. He slipped it into his lap and said there was a misdeal.

When the cards were redealt and he showed the marked card, one of the members jumped to his feet, and, drawing a pistol, pointed it at a man at the table, demanding that he give back money that had been won or get out of town.

When the scandal reached the ears of the governors they demanded the immediate closing of the club. The County Club has no President, but was governed by the board of three members. Its by-laws said that there should be no gambling.

RICH MAN'S WIDOW, SHE SAYS

Wedded Here, Declares Georgia Woman Who Seeks Her Dower Rights.

Marylee Smith, who says she is the widow of Frank M. Turpin, has started suit in Dubuque, Iowa, for a share of his fortune, estimated at $300,000 and has enlisted the services of McIlwraith's Detective Agency in an effort to find two men, one of whom, she says, married her to Turpin in this city and the other of whom witnessed the ceremony.

Turpin and Miss Smith, both came from Macon, Ga., where he owned a hotel, as well as one in Dubuque. According to her story, he wrote her to join him in New York and become his wife. She reached here on Sept. 11, 1908, and he met her at Jersey City. They crossed the ferry, took a car, and, after getting off, went down a side street, where they entered an office building. Turpin, she says, took her to an upper floor, where two men were waiting for them. One of them posed as a minister, and, after Turpin had introduced her as the women he was to marry, this man went into another room, put on a black robe, and went through the ceremony of marrying them.

TREES FOR 7TH AV. PARKWAY.

Park Commissioner Allows $75,000 for Further Improvements.

Park Commissioner Stover announced yesterday that $75,000 had been allowed for the further improvement of the Seventh Avenue Parkway, which was turned over to the Park Department last May.

In the course of the last fortnight the Park Department has dug 900 holes from Central Park to the Harlem River, and 250 fine Oriental plane trees have been planted in these forty-one blocks in the last two days. In digging the holes it would found that the new pavement of the parkway had been laid over an old stone pavement, which had to be broken through before the holes could be sunk the proper depth. Plans are now ready for the proper laying out of forty-one parkway plots, and work will be started under contract early in the Spring. Every other block will be fenced in and improved as a garden; the alternate blocks will be fenced only on one side, and will be provided with seats.

During the last two weeks 200 plane trees have been planted on Riverside Drive.

Bingham Suit Set for Feb. 15.

Supreme Court Justice Goff signed an order yesterday fixing Feb. 15 next as the date for the trial of Gen. Theodore A. Bingham's $100,000 suit against Mayor Gaynor for alleged libel in a letter to Mayor McClellan criticizing Gen. Bingham for his action in the celebrated case of the Duffy boy.

TWO SOUND BOATS ON SUNKEN MEADOWS

Freighter New Haven and the Chelsea, with Passengers, Strike in the Mist.

FORMER IS FLOATED LATER

Twenty Women and Ten Men Landed Safely from the Chelsea, Which May Get Off When the Tide Serves.

Two Sound boats, the New Haven of the New England Navigation Company and the Chelsea of the Norwich and New York Propeller Company, went aground last night on the Sunken Meadows just above Hell Gate in the East River.

The New Haven left her berth at Pier 40, North River, at 9:35 o'clock last night, bound for New Bedford, Mass., and struck in the mud off the Sunken Meadows at a little after 10 o'clock, according to a wireless message received by Capt. Nicholson, General Manager of the company, shortly before midnight.

Tugs of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad were at once rushed to her assistance, and the freighter was floated at 1:20 A. M. She anchored amid a fleet of fog-bound boats waiting for clearer weather.

The boat, it was said, was used solely for freight and carried no passengers. It was in charge of Capt. Bibber and a crew of about fifty men. The boat had a capacity of carrying about 120 cars of freight.

The news that the New Haven was aground was picked out of the air of the Bronx last evening by Ernest J. White, an 18-year-old amateur in wireless telegraphy, who has a station on the roof of his home at 1,100 Boston Road.

It reached him a little after 11 o'clock as a message from the operator aboard the luckless vessel, and he lost no time in spreading the news.

The New Haven was built at Chester, Del., in 1907, by the Delaware River Iron Steamboat and Engineering Company. She is of steel construction and is of 1,986 tons.

The steamboat Chelsea, which plies between New Haven and South Brooklyn, was passing Red Light and approaching the Sunken Meadows on her way in at 6:30 last night with thirty passengers, twenty women and ten men, and a general cargo. The boat which was in charge of Capt. John Wilcox, was going very slowly on account of the mist that hung over the East River, when she suddenly struck.

Capt. Wilcox immediately blew his whistle for assistance, which was promptly answered by John Witzel, who came in his launch, Bronx No. 4, which he had moored off Sunken Meadows. The launch made four trips, conveying the passengers ashore and landing them at the Board of Health dock at the foot of East 132d Street, whence they continued to their destinations by train.

After getting his passengers safely landed Capt. Wilcox sent a message to the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company, and a tug was immediately sent to see if there was any chance of getting the Chelsea off. It was hoped that she might be floated at high water, which is 3:10 A. M. at Hell Gate.

The Chelsea is a screw steamer built at Wilmington, Del., in 1892 for the Norwich and New York Propeller Company. Her dimensions are 140 feet 4 inches length, 34 feet 2 inches beam, 10 feet 8 inches in depth of hold. She is of 416 tons.

ACCUSED OF AIDING REYES.

F. A. Chapa, Member of Staff of the Governor of Texas, Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Dec. 11.—F. A. Chapa, a member of the staff of Gov. Colquitt of Texas and prominent in San Antonio business circles, was arrested to-night by Federal officials on a charge of violating the neutrality laws.

The specific charge is that Chapa was in Brownsville this year enlisting men to take part in a revolution in Mexico.

Immediately after his arrest Chapa was released on a five-thousand-dollar bond. He denies that he has been in Brownsville for three years. Chapa was one of Gen. Reyes's boodsmen when Reyes was arrested here last month.

FIFTH AVENUE Kinsey's LINEN STORE

SPECIAL HOLIDAY HOSIERY SALE

KINSEY'S—The shop where Hosiery of the choicest weaves, widest variety, and most exclusive styles, is marked at the lowest reasonable prices.

Men's and Women's Hosiery Specially Boxed for Gifts

Men's Sox — 50c pair
Pure Silk and Lisle—Two tone effect. Best wearing made.

Scarf to Match, $1.00 the Set

Men's Pure Silk Sox — $1.00 pair
with cotton foot—beautiful quality—Very special.

French Scarf to Match, $2.00 the Set

Women's Stockings — 95c pair
Pure Silk—high lustre cotton top and foot. VALUE $1.35. Special.

WM. S. KINSEY & CO.,
240 FIFTH AV. BELOW 28TH STREET.

Meriden Silver for Unhurried Choosing

You will find in the Meriden Store a remarkable array of silver. In fact, thousands of possible gifts are here spread out for your admiration and selection.

Meriden Silver has been the delight of America's families for over half a century. Its popularity increases with the years.

You will be pleased with the comfort and convenience of shopping here. Inspection is invited.

The Meriden Company
Silversmiths
(International Silver Co., Successor)
49-51 West 34th Street, New York
and 68-70 West 35th Street

Truth is good advertising and can be presented without hesitation.

Women Everywhere

who have enjoyed the tempting, delicious purity and excellent quality of

PARK & TILFORD
Chocolates and Bonbons

Declare Them BEST

and have given them their preference. In consequence the demand for Park & Tilford's Confectionery grows phenomenally.

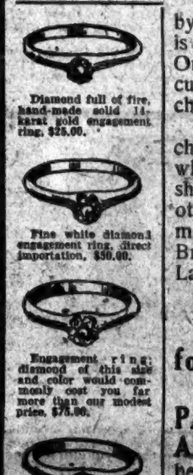
Sold through our Sales Agents and in Park & Tilford Stores.

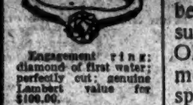
Lamberts Answer Two Diamond Questions

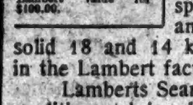
Here are answered two questions that every buyer of a Solitaire Diamond Engagement Ring asks himself:

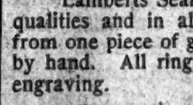
The first question is: "Where shall I buy it?" At Lamberts, by all means,

for there you can be sure of quality. Not alone for buyers of engagement rings but for buyers of all other kinds of jewelry LAMBERTS WORD IS ENOUGH. If you happen not to be a judge of diamonds, you can place the same reliance on Lamberts statements that tens of thousands of diamond purchasers have since 1877, when this firm began business.


Diamond full of fire, hand-made solid 14-karat gold engagement ring, $25.00.


Fine white diamond engagement ring, direct importation, $50.00.


Engagement ring; diamond of this size and color would commonly cost you far more than our modest price, $75.00.


Engagement ring; diamond of first water; perfectly cut; genuine Lambert value for $100.00.

Diamonds are chosen for us by a member of our firm who is an expert of long experience. Only diamonds of fine color, cut by masters of their art, are chosen for the Lambert stock.

Come in the morning to choose your engagement ring, when the light is best. We should be pleased to show you other diamond jewelry which may interest you, such as Brooches, Bracelets, Pendants, La Vallieres, Ear Drops.

Second Question: "How much shall I pay for it?"

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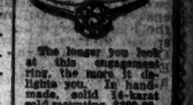
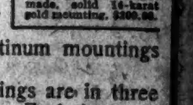
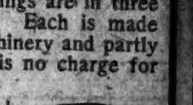
between $10 and $1,500, assured in every case of ECONOMY, since Lamberts buy diamonds in large quantities, for spot cash, import them direct, and put them into hand-made, solid 18 and 14 karat gold and gold and platinum mountings in the Lambert factory.

Do you wonder that Lamberts is a great diamond centre when this diamond is sold for $125.00?


Beautiful diamond engagement ring, in strong, hand-made, solid 14-karat gold mounting, $150.00.


Brilliant diamond for engagement ring. Lambert economy in buying below maker's prices, $175.00.


The longer you look at this engagement ring, the more it delights you. Is hand-made, solid 14-karat gold mounting, $300.00.

Lamberts Seamless Solid Gold Wedding Rings are in three qualities and in all shapes, widths and styles. Each is made from one piece of gold, partly by hydraulic machinery and partly by hand. All rings are guaranteed and there is no charge for engraving.

14-Karat $3.50, 18-Karat $4.00, 22-Karat $5.25

14-Karat $4.40, 18-Karat $5.50, 22-Karat $7.00

14-Karat $5.50, 18-Karat $6.75, 22-Karat $8.75

14-Karat $8.00, 18-Karat $9.50, 22-Karat $10.50

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OPEN TO-NIGHT UNTIL 10 AND EVERY NIGHT TO AND INCLUDING DECEMBER 23

Best & Co.

Hosiery
At Special Prices

Misses' and Women's Hose

Black Silk and Silk Lisle Hose: double garter top, reinforced heels and toes. 39c. pair

Black Pure Thread Silk Hose: lisle garter top and soles.....$1.00 quality, 69c. pair

Young Men's and Men's Sox

Black and Colored Pure Silk Sox: reinforced heels and toes.....
75c. pr. quality, 3 pair in box, $1.00 box

Discontinued lines of Cotton and Lisle Thread Sox
Were 29c. to 50c...17c. & 25c. pair

Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Fifth St.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

In addition to our immense showing of Men's and Boys' thoroughly good Winter Suits and Overcoats—

We've made ample provision of all the smaller articles of dress which are especially inviting as Christmas Gifts.

Gloves—
Reindeer, Cape, Royal Buck, Fur-lined and Full Fur.

Umbrellas—
Plain and Fancy Handles.

Dressing Gowns, Robes and Housecoats.

Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Silk Hose; Madras, Flannel and Silk Pajamas.

BEING OVER HALF A CENTURY

Literary and Art Sales

WEEKLY ANNOUNCEMENT

This (Tuesday) and Tomorrow (Wednesday) Afternoons.

Americana
Part of the Library of
William H. Samson,
formerly of Rochester, N. Y.

Rare Indian items, State and County Histories, Early Western New York Books, maps and pamphlets and an extraordinary collection of

Anti-Masonic Literature,
with a few additions from the Library of a New York Collector and eighteen rare early

Colored Views of New York City
including the Dutch view on Allard's map, Carwitham view of 1739, colored aquatints of Jukes, Bennett and Havell, "Broadway from Canal to Grand," 1836, never before offered by auction, among other very rare prints.

Thursday Evening, Friday Afternoon and Evening, Dec. 14 and 15.

A Portion of the
Important Library of
George W. Peavey
of Minneapolis, Minn., (with additions)

MANY VERY RARE BOOKS

Manuscripts, Early English Literature, Americana, Book Club Publications, Illustrated Books and Fine Bindings; "Ovid" and an illuminated MS. from Greller's Library; Kilmarnock edition of Burns; "Vanity Fair" in parts; "Martin Chuzzlewit" with two of the original drawings; Dickens's copies of Milton and Bunyan; the First, Second and Fourth Shakespeare Folios; a complete set of the Columbian Magazine; Five of the Chief Indian Tracts, and other rare and extraordinary items.

Sales Begin at 2:30 & 8:15 P. M.

The Anderson Galleries
Madison Avenue at Fortieth Street

NOW ON EXHIBITION.

DIAMONDS

$20
1-2 Carat

To-day and to-morrow no one will be disappointed—we shall sell these ladies' one-half carat diamond rings at $20 each. They look to be nearly three-quarter carat diamonds, as they were cut with a wide spread or surface. We guarantee that retail Jewelers cannot match them for less than $30.00. Our agreement to refund your money within one year given with every one. Observe the weights and prices of a few of our special diamond rings now on sale equally as cheap, quality considered.

3 and 7-8 Carats	.....	$375
3 and 1-4	"	225
3 and 7-64	"	200
3 and 1-64	"	175
2 and 1-33	"	150
2 and 3-4	"	145
1 and 3-4	"	120
1 and 1-4	"	95
1 and 1-16	"	85
1 and 3-8	"	65

CHARLES A. KEENE
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OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS

C. G.
BRETELLES HYGIENIQUES
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GUYOT SUSPENDERS

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PARIS
BEARS THESE MARKS

(Made in France)
Standard Style (Cotton) 50c.
Full Dress Silk Weaves
$1.00 and More
At all reliable stores.
Mailed direct upon receipt of price—postage paid—if your dealer hasn't them.
Ch. Guyot, 100 5th Ave., N. Y. City.

SHOW CITY WONDERS TO EIGHT GOVERNORS

Western Executives Taken on Auto Spin Around Town, the Mayor Welcoming Them.

HE EXPOUNDS SOME LAW

Tells Them the Referendum and Recall Can't Scare New York and Talks About the Trusts.

The gubernatorial octet from the West, with their party of ex-Governors, business men, press agents, and Col. "Bill" Hanley, the Oregon ranchman who looks so much like the other famous "Bill" that they cheer every time he shows his face in strange company, departed from New York at 1 o'clock this morning, headed homeward via Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and a few other more or less well-known places. The eight Governors admitted that they had found Gotham a great town, and regretted having only two days to look into its attractions.

The programme arranged for the entertainment of Govs. Norris of Montana, West of Oregon, Hawley of Idaho, Burke of North Dakota, Vessey of South Dakota, Eberhart of Minnesota, Oddie of Nevada, and Carey of Wyoming, yesterday, was one that would have tested the powers of a delegation of pugilists; much less one composed of mere chief executives and other folks from the Northwest. But the Western delegation demonstrated that there was nothing the matter with its staying qualities. All hands bore up manfully to the last good-bye this morning, even facing the prospect that every town and city between here and the Rockies at which they stop will try to outdo New York.

"It's a fine country down here, and you have a most attractive city," said Gov. Carey of Wyoming last night. "But when you come down to rock bottom I must say we've got you beaten a mile and some more out where we come from. Those who come out to look at the country rarely ever come back East again, except to visit your folks now and then."

Their Staying Qualities.

The day for the Governors began early and ended just in time for them and their party to grab their luggage and hurry to Jersey City and the "Governors' Special." All the visitors left a call for 7 o'clock in the morning, and after a quick shave, a cup of coffee, and a hurried glance at the newspaper stories about them, the entire delegation got on long coats, top hats, and reported for duty in the Waldorf lobby.

At 8:30 the committee named by the Merchants' Association and the city officials designated by Mayor Gaynor to see to it that the Westerners had a good time arrived at the hotel. Thirty-five automobiles chugged up about the same time and lined up at the curb in West Thirty-fourth Street. Gov. Dix, accompanied by several members of his staff, all in the full dress uniform of the National Guard, and Adjt. Gen. Verbeck arrived at the hotel about the same time as the committee, and the Governor was promptly initiated as a member of the Governors' fraternity.

A fog so thick that Madison Avenue was completely obscured from view blanketed the city when Police Commissioner Waldo, who was in charge of the arrangements, informed the visitors that all was ready for the start. Fifty mounted policemen galloped to the head of the automobile column, while half a dozen motor cycle policemen went ahead of the mounted men.

The line of parade was up Fifth Avenue to Central Park to the Fifty-ninth Street Plaza entrance, where the mounted police formed a line and saluted as the automobiles sped by. From then on the motor cycle men were the pilots. Policemen sat beside the drivers in the automobiles. Through Central Park and thence across 110th Street to Broadway, to 140th Street, and across to Amsterdam Avenue, to the southern entrance of City College went the automobile column.

In the Great Hall of City College the first part of the day's programme was held. The hall was jammed with students and visitors when the Governors arrived. In the office of President Finley Mayor Gaynor awaited the party. The Mayor was to make the speech welcoming the visitors to the city. The students had a cheer for every Governor, giving the first to Col. "Bill" Hanley.

Col. "Bill" was about the first distinguished person to go to his seat on the stage. He wore a long, flowing frock coat and carried in his hand when he entered one of those big, black sombrero-shaped hats that are called "Tillman headpieces in South Carolina. The Colonel is a good duplicate of Col. Bryan in appearance, and the very thing the students did when he sauntered in was to mistake him for the "Great Commoner." From all parts of the hall came cheers of "Bryan, Bryan, Bryan, he's all right!" as Col. "Bill" wended his way to the stage.

"My goodness," Col. "Bill" said as he took his seat, "this place must be full of Bryanites."

After the Oregonian, who owns 240,000 acres of land, came the Governors, the committees, the visitors who do not hold public office, and, lastly Gov. Dix and Mayor Gaynor, the latter walking with President Finley.

The entrance of Mayor Gaynor was the signal for a demonstration by the students. They cheered him with tigers and rahs and boams for a full minute, and the Mayor seemed to like it.

The Mayor's Speech.

President Finley, Mayor Gaynor, Gov. Dix, and the visiting executives had the seats of honor on the stage. Back of them on elevations where they could be seen by everybody were the ex-Governors, prominent citizens, and Col. "Bill" Hanley.

"I present to you a man who by his courageous sense of duty has made his name known where that of the City of New York is known," President Finley said in introducing Mayor Gaynor. The students were in front and the Governors back of the Mayor. He stood sideways and tried to see both at the same time.

"I hardly know," he said, "whether I am expected to talk to these students or you Governors. Which is it? However, it is all the same to me," and he about faced toward the students, and then he had to stop until the students had delivered another rip-roaring cheer, the last word in which was "Gaynor."

"In the history of the world," the Mayor resumed, "thus far the wise men have always come out of the East, but things are being reversed here this morning, for they have arrived from the West. No doubt all of them went from the East some time or other, and they went west until they reached the utmost limit of Western civilization, and they could not go any further without going into the East again. They are now simply doubling upon their tracks and coming back to us, with all the wisdom of the East in their heads, no doubt.

"Formerly we welcomed people from the West as from the land of the setting sun, the land of the prairie, the land where rolls the Oregon, and in National Conventions I think I have heard it referred to as the land of the whippoorwill, even. But that day has passed and they have found their feet as we have found ours here in the East after a fashion.

"I might more properly represent them as the leaders of thought, the forerunners of political thought in the United States. I might welcome them as from the land of the initiative, referendum, and recall, and of woman suffrage and all that. I would like to ask some of these Governors, who have all these things, how they work, and I would especially like to ask those who have woman suffrage if the women have got away with them yet.

"Here in the East we are viewing these things and are frightened by none of them. We are not afraid of the initiative or the referendum, for we had more questions submitted to the people in this State this year than were ever submitted in any other State in this Union before.

"As for the recall, we make our terms of office here in the East so short that even if you wanted to you would not have time to recall a man. I believe that there is not a Governor in the Eastern States who is elected for more than two years. Think of recalling a fellow like that. I should say we recall him quick enough when his term is up, if he has not done right.

"In the majority of cases it is still safe to leave the discussion of most questions to a deliberative body of our selection. What more do we want? Don't we elect them all? Nevertheless we have no objection to those things which are now being embodied in Constitutions and statutes in the West. In a highly educated community they are not to be feared at all. We have not gone into convulsions here in New York City at all events even over the recall of Judges. I am not entirely able to see why a Judge should not be recalled the same as anybody else, if he does not do right."

Cheering broke out afresh over this declaration and the Mayor had to wait for another salvo of rahs and booms to die away. He next referred to the trust question and the outcry against the high cost of living, and brought a laugh when he said that while the outcry seemed to be general he could not help but notice that everybody was doing his best to get the highest possible price for anything he had to sell.

The Trust Question.

"And as for the combinations which we call trusts," he said, "I have only to say that they are all organized under statutes passed for that purpose here in the East. I believe the West and the South have kept clear of such legislation as that.

"A trust is a combination of all the corporations engaged in one kind of business, like the Sugar Trust, for instance. We declared here in the East, through our courts, that all combinations of corporations were illegal, and they were dissolved. But what happens straightway? The State of New Jersey passed a statute by which corporations could be created to own the stock of any number of other corporations. Of course, when one corporation owns the stock of other corporations it will operate those corporations as a business unit, just like the old trust, and there you have it, legalized by New Jersey. Is the Governor of New Jersey here?

"New York followed suit the next year. The court's decisions were thereby nullified. Pennsylvania and Ohio did likewise, and so through the East and the Middle West, so that all of these combinations that we call trusts are all in the strictest conformity with the statutes of our States. We profess to be very much against them here in New York. We say they have raised prices. Well, have they raised prices? That is something worth considering. Are the high prices on the articles coming out of these combinations or are they on those articles coming right from the farm, where there are no trusts at all?

"But we recognize them, and, if we are sincere that they are doing evil, why on earth did not the Legislature of New Jersey last session repeal the law which enables one corporation to exploit any number of other corporations by holding their stock?

"Why did not New York do it? No wonder the West and the South are laughing at us. Why, when they passed this holding company law they also passed a most flaming anti-trust law, abounding with adjectives from start to finish. Nobody ever did anything by using adjectives, so far as I know. I hope President Finley and the Faculty will tell you young men, every day, not to use adjectives as long as you live, and then everybody will know what you are talking about when you say anything."

The Mayor then turned to the Governors and welcomed them to the city, and with a word of praise for City College said he did not wish to encourage the Governors to go away thinking the students all went out of college of the same mind.

Gov. Oddie, the tall, ruddy-faced, bald-headed, and genial Governor of Nevada, made the first response. He made himself popular right off by calling attention to the fact that he was born in New York City and that he has been away only twelve years. He told of the opportunities of Nevada, and invited the entire student body to emigrate out there and grow up with the country, but that if they did come he warned them to be prepared to work in overalls and eat "mulligan."

"A mulligan," he said, "is the last meal in camp when you are sixty or more miles from the nearest town. When there is not enough of anything to make even half a meal, why then everything that is left is dumped into the pot and cooked, and the outcome is what we in Nevada call a mulligan. One of my first experiences in Nevada was grief over the loss of a mulligan, which, when our backs were turned, was eaten by an old gray mare."

Gov. Norris of Montana came next, and painted Montana as the land of unlimited opportunities, and he, too, asked everybody to come out there and to bring their wives with them. He said he wondered why the Governor of Nevada had failed to extend an invitation to the wives. Gov. Carey of Wyoming, the dean of the Governors on tour, followed Gov. Norris.

"I am told," he said, "that there are so many Democrats on this island that the island is kept in disgrace before the rest of the country. Come West with good habits and clean hands, tell the truth and be honest, and success awaits you."

Plea for Woman Suffrage.

Gov. Carey believes in woman suffrage, and he made an eloquent plea for votes for women.

"Do you think it right," he said, "that the widow of Edward Harriman can't vote, while her man of all work can? Is it right that Phoebe Hearst is denied the ballot, while the man who grooms her horse is permitted to exercise that privilege? We have tried it in Wyoming, and it is a success. I urge you young men to work for women suffrage because it is right."

Gov. Carey's speech ended the exercises in City College, and a visit to Grant's Tomb followed. From the tomb the Governors went to Claremont Inn, where they were the guests of the Merchants' Association at luncheon. Henry R. Towne presided.

Gov. Dix welcomed the Governors in the name of the State, and Gov. Vessey of South Dakota, who made the first response, said that the reception accorded to his colleagues and himself in New York would always be remembered as one of the warmest of any they met on their long trip through the East. He added that none would object to "a recall" by their friends in New York.

Gov. Burke of North Dakota was the last speaker.

"We came here with fear and trembling," said he, "and go away with hearts overflowing with gratitude to you for so many kindnesses."

He told what a great State North Dakota is and said that it needed only men and capital. "It is sure to get the men," he added, and he had every reason to believe that it would get the capital.

"Oh, that I had time," the black-haired Governor said, waving his arms, "for then I would let loose an aeroplane of oratory and with a swing of the arms I would sweep back the clouds and let the sunshine of eloquence envelop you. We want you to help us get good people. We have the State where they can make money and men will go wherever money is to be made. They will go down into the bowels of the earth for it, they will march into the jaws of hell for it, they will even go to Canada for it. So we want you to give us your help and send the people to North Dakota and keep them out of hell and Canada."

A trip down the river on the Department of Correction steamer Correction followed. An exhibition was given by the fireboats and then the Governors came back to their hotel and dressed for the dinner at the Union League Club, given in their honor last night by Col. John A. Sleicher.

In addition to the eight Western Executives, Col. Sleicher's guests included Gov. Dix and ex-Govs. Frank S. Black and Benjamin B. Odell of this State, ex-Gov. Sarles of North Dakota, and ex-Gov. Brady of Idaho. Others present were the members of the visiting Governors' party, President A. B. Hepburn of the Chamber of Commerce, Howard Elliott, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad; ex-Senator Chauncey M. Depew, James Speyer, Emil L. Boas, Rollo Ogden, Henry Stoddard, Don C. Seitz, Bradford Merrill, Louis Stern, E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation; Samuel Untermyer, Victor Lawson, George W. Perkins, Frank Noyes, and Frank A. Munsey. The speakers were Col. Sleicher, Mr. Hepburn, ex-Gov. Black, Govs. Eberhart, West, and Oddie, and Mr. Elliott.

In his speech Gov. Eberhart paid his respects to Wall Street. He said he had preached there yesterday.

"I had an audience of about 5,000," the Minnesota Governor said, "and they ranged all the way from bankers to newsboys. Wall Street is very narrow—so narrow, in fact, that I imagine two railroad Presidents or two bankers cannot pass each other without effecting a merger."

The Governor told of the plan contemplated in Minnesota for the relief of the families of men in State Prison. He said a census was being made, and that the Legislature would be asked to make an appropriation to aid them while the breadwinner is in prison. Under the present system, he said that the imprisonment of the head of the family threw the children into the streets and made criminals of many of them who, with proper supervision, could be saved to society.

Immediately after the dinner the Westerners went to Jersey City, where they boarded their special train and started for Harrisburg.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

MORTON GIVES UP FIFTH AVENUE HOME

Driven Out by Encroachment of Business, He Puts House on the Market at $800,000.

LEASES $20,000 APARTMENT

First Break in Block Which Includes the Homes of Cornelius Vanderbilt and Samuel Untermyer.

Business encroachments have driven ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton out of his Fifth Avenue home. The large residence at 681 Fifth Avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets, has been placed in the market with no restrictions, the asking price being $800,000. Mr. and Mrs. Morton will hereafter be included among the ever-increasing number of apartment house dwellers. Their home will be in the new twelve-story apartment house at 998 Fifth Avenue, on the northeast corner of Eighty-first Street.

Through Pease & Elliman, as brokers, Mr. Morton yesterday took a long lease of the entire fourth floor, containing twenty-four rooms and six baths. He will pay $20,000 a year for the suite, the rentals in this Fifth Avenue apartment ranging from $14,000 to $25,000. Among his apartment house neighbors will be Senator Elihu Root, who has one of the largest duplex suites in the building; Murry Guggenheim, Robert E. Tod, Col. W. H. Searing, formerly Mayor of Newport, and Thomas A. James of Baltimore.

Mr. Morton has occupied his residence at 681 Fifth Avenue for about seventeen years. He bought it through the Century Holding Company. The building which originally stood on the site of the Morton residence was famous as Dodsworth's Dancing Academy and was the scene of many fashionable functions a quarter of a century ago. Mr. Morton tore the old structure down and built his large house, which covers a frontage of 42 feet, taking in Nos. 679 and 681. It has a depth of 125 feet and controls an alleyway entrance to Fifty-fourth Street, an advantage which makes the plot particularly valuable for business, as the little alley will give a freight and trade entrance to any large commercial structure which may be erected on the Morton property.

Mr. Morton, it was understood through Pease & Elliman, who have the house for sale, is willing to make a long lease for business improvement at the rate of about $40,000 a year. While no offers of a commercial nature have yet been made for the plot, the general impression is that it will not long remain vacant, in view of the rapid invasion of trade in that section of Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Morton's decision to abandon his old-time residence is the first break that has been made, due to advancing business interests, in that block. Adjoining the Morton house to the south, at No. 677, is the residence of Cornelius Vanderbilt. Samuel Untermyer lives in the next house below, No. 675, while at No. 673, on the Fifty-third Street corner, is the residence of James T. Pyle. Adjoining Mr. Morton's home on the north, at No. 683, is the Criterion Club, and on the Fifty-fourth Street corner is the home of Charles H. Harkness. The west side of the block contains only three buildings, St. Thomas's Church on the Fifty-third Street corner, with Mrs. H. McK. Twombly's house on the Fifty-fourth Street corner and the Dr. Seward Webb house between.

On the block below, which contains the residence of William K. Vanderbilt on the Fifty-second Street corner, and that of W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., adjoining, in the middle of the block, trade has taken the old Gallatin house on the Fifty-third Street corner for business, being the showrooms of the Brewster carriage factory. The east side of this block, being now improved with business lofts, played an important part in the effort by the Vanderbilts and the Sloanes to preserve the residential character of the avenue. They bought the Fifty-second Street corner several years ago, once the site of the Langham Hotel, to prevent the erection of a big apartment house, and placed restrictions upon it for private homes. The late E. H. Harriman bought the corner for a residence, but later chose a site further up the avenue. A little over a year ago the owners gave up the fight against trade. The restrictions were removed and operators quickly bought the property for business development. Edward Holbrook, President of the Gorham Company, who owned the Fifty-third Street corner, then tore down the four old dwellings there, including the old Schieffelin residence, which he lately acquired, and he is putting up on that corner a loft business structure. This block of buildings is directly opposite the W. K. Vanderbilt houses.

On the block to the north of the Morton house is William Rockefeller's large residence, on the northeast corner of Fifty-fourth Street. When the St. Regis Hotel was about to be erected Mr. Rockefeller did all he could to block it, and succeeded in preventing the purchase of a Fifty-fourth Street plot for a trade entrance by buying the three houses at 8, 4, and 7 East Fifty-fourth Street.

Harry Payne Whitney offered last Summer to lease the old Whitney mansion on the Fifty-seventh Street corner for "a genteel business," and had a sign advertising the fact placed on the house. It was not regarded with favor by many of the residents, and after a few weeks the sign was removed. Mr. Whitney, it was understood, offered to lease the house for a private residence at about one-third the price he desired for business, but even with this concession no tenant was found.

HEAVY LOSS IN SUGAR CROP.

New Orleans Millers Estimate It as High as $8,500,000.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 11.—The loss to the sugar crop of Louisiana due to the freeze and the following warm weather of the past few days was estimated Monday by J. M. Burguierres of the J. M. Burguierres Company, Limited, and a coterie of exprts to have reached 25 per cent., which means a loss in round figures of $8,500,000.

In the upper part of the sugar belt more than 35 per cent. of the crop has been lost. The loss in the southern part was 20 per cent. If the warm weather continues the loss will be still greater.

From several of the mills reports were received that cane was being rejected because of its being unfit for use. From New Iberia a special dispatch said that a large mill had rejected more than twenty-seven cars. This was verified at the offices of the Burguierres Company, Limited, controlling the mill.

"I returned this morning," said Mr. Burguierres, "from a trip through the New Iberia and the St. Mary's Parish districts. From the conditions, as I found them, I should say that there is now no doubt that one-fourth of the expected crop has been lost.

"In trying to save their cane some of the planters are shipping sour cane, impossible for milling, with good cane, and thus are losing the whole shipment. In order to save all the cane that may be saved, they will be compelled to guard carefully against the presence of spoiled cane in their shipments."

NEW HOME FOR THE BLIND.

President Taft Will Be Here on Dec. 20 to Lay the Cornerstone.

President Taft and a blind woman, Miss Grace Keator, who is President of the Blind Women's Club of this city, will together lay the cornerstone of the new lighthouse for the blind in East Fifty-ninth Street on Wednesday, Dec. 20. The ceremony, which will take place at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, will mark the beginning of actual construction on a building unlike any institution in the world—a settlement house exclusively for blind people.

In addition to Mr. Taft Gov. Dix has promised to be present and will be one of the speakers. Dr. John H. Finley, President of the College of the City of New York, who is also President of the New York Association for the Blind, and W. I. Scandlin, the blind President of the Blind Men's Self-Improvement Club of New York, will be the other speakers. Joseph H. Choate, who is a member of the association's Advisory Board, will preside.

PLAN MISSIONARY WORK.

Episcopal Laymen to Give More Attention to It.

Nearly one hundred men, representing more than fifty parishes, met at the home of Bishop Greer last night to discuss the best method of carrying out the provisions of a resolution passed at the last Diocesan Convention for the naming of a Laymen's Missionary Committee in every one of the 240 parishes in the Diocese. Among those present were Supreme Court Justice Davis, representing Trinity; William E. Curtis of St. George's, Charles D. Stickney of Grace, and Stephen Baker and E. H. Outerbridge of St. James's.

The purpose is to stimulate missionary interest among the laymen, many of whom help the missionary cause simply because it is a law of the Church. The diocese over which Bishop Greer has control extends from Poughkeepsie to and including Staten Island, and above the New Jersey line on the west it takes in the counties of Sullivan and Orange.

At the close of the fiscal year, on Dec. 1, the Diocese faced a deficit of $172,000, which will lap over into the current year. The total income for the year 1910-1911 was $1,107,971.41. The parishes are asked to increase the amount this year to $1,410,710, an increase of $311,738.59.

TO BUILD A HORSE HOSPITAL.

Women's League for Animals Announces Its Plans.

Plans for a hospital for horses and other animals are being drawn, and the work of construction is scheduled to begin early in the coming year, according to the announcement of the New York Women's League for Animals. The hospital is to be modeled after the leading institutions of its kind in Europe, having an ambulance system and a complete equipment.

The plan of the hospital for animals, according to Mrs. James Speyer, who made a trip to Europe last Spring to gather ideas for the institution, has as its real objective the helping of the poor, who are the chief sufferers through the sickness of their horses, in many cases the breadwinners of the family. However, the cats and dogs will not be forgotten.

Some of those who have been actively at work for the hospital are Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge, Mrs. Archer M. Huntington, Mrs. James Speyer, Miss E. Mabel Clark, and Mrs. Cadwalader Jones.

Daughters of Indiana Elect Officers.

The Daughters of Indiana held their annual election yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Astor. The following officers were elected: President, Miss Mary Garrett Hay; First Vice President, Mrs. F. E. Brewer; Second Vice President, Miss Susan M. Ketcham; Third Vice President, Miss Ruby Rees; Fourth Vice President, Mrs. J. Franklin Elder; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Joseph Froggatt; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. S. D. Spellman; Treasurer, Mrs. Newell H. Stewart; Auditor, Mrs. William H. Draper, Jr.; Historian, Miss Laura A. Smith, and Executive Committee, Mrs. Austin W. Morris, Mrs. Constantine Rieger, Mrs. George A. Wyeth, and Mrs. Edwin C. Martin.

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CHRISTMAS GREENS
from Kerport, N. J., will lie at her berth, foot Gansevoort Street, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily for the benefit of shippers and purchasers of the same.

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PARIS again sends us a most bewildering array of Holiday Novelties—unique, exclusive and peculiarly seasonable—designed expressly for MAILLARD'S CHOCOLATES and BONBONS. A mere hint must suffice:

Fashionably Dressed Dolls and Bouquets of Flowers; to be filled with candy.

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Newest Parisian designs in Opera Bags and Handbags de Luxe.

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Baskets trimmed with Flowers in many new Designs.

Real Lace and Satin Sachets, handmade.

Large variety in Leather Goods, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.

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Nowhere else may be found such aesthetic and appropriate gifts

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Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th Sts.

If you do not care what you pay for your Xmas gifts there is no special inducement to come to Macy's. It goes without saying that we can offer you service unsurpassed by other houses and an assortment of Xmas merchandise that is rivalled by few.

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Try Tip-Top—it only costs a nickel—the best money's worth in pure, wholesome food a nickel ever bought.

Bronx Plant, Southern Boulevard and 143rd St.
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TAFT BOARD URGES RAILROAD PUBLICITY

Federal Incorporation Act and Publication of Facts About Securities Recommended.

OPPOSE HOLDING COMPANIES

Stock and Bond Commission Favors Elimination of "Par Value" from Stocks—Roads Profits Discussed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—The Stock and Bond Commission appointed by President Taft under authority of the Railroad act of 1910, has completed its investigation into the general subject of Federal control of railroad securities, and to-day the President sent their report to Congress. The report, which is unanimous, is signed by Arthur T. Hadley, President Emeritus of Yale, Chairman; Frederick N. Judson, Frederick Strauss, Walter L. Fisher, now Secretary of the Interior, and Balthasar H. Meyer. The President in a brief note of transmission heartily indorses the recommendations of the commission.

These recommendations are mostly of a negative sort, and will be used to the utmost by the conservative element in Congress in their efforts to head off radical legislation this session. The most advanced recommendation contained in the report is the mild urging that "careful consideration should be given by Congress to the preparation of a permissive Federal Incorporation act for railroads engaged in inter-State commerce."

What the commission stresses most is the need for the compulsory publication of all facts relating to railroad securities—both new issues and old—especially those that bear on the real values behind the securities. With this information public, the commission believes that market values will be adjusted by the intelligence of purchasers, with some control by particular States, and that water will not creep into stocks. As a part of this publicity scheme the commission recommends that the Inter-State Commerce Commission be given power and adequate machinery to make a physical valuation of a road when the importance of the questions at issue require it, as cost of reproduction is held by the commission to be a "fundamental, though not necessarily a controlling, element in value."

The report returns again and again to publicity as the best cure in sight for most of the evils existing, or alleged to exist, in the railroad world. It would restore confidence in railroad securities and prevent inflation. It would pave the way for further legislation by Congress should future conditions more clearly call than they do now for Federal control of an intensive sort. The concluding paragraph of the report is as follows:

"Upon the whole, your commission believes that accurate knowledge of the facts concerning the issue of securities and the expenditure of their proceeds is the matter of most importance. It is the one thing on which the Federal Government can effectively insist to-day; it is the fundamental thing which must serve as a basis for whatever additional regulation may be desirable in the future."

The commission severely condemns the practice of "intercorporate ownership of railroad stock or the control of many railroads by one holding corporation." But even on this point the commission points out that a flat prohibition against such holding might result in a great disturbance of business and suggests rather prevention for the future than correction of existing evils. It also seems to favor the provision knocked out of the Railroad act of 1910 requiring a road owning more than a majority of the stock of another to purchase the minority stock also, so as to prevent hardship to the minority stock owners.

All the familiar arguments of the Progressives against watered stocks and bonds, used as a basis for further legislation, are repudiated by the commission. It expressly declares against forcing stock to issue only at par. It declares against the Government control of security issues, on the ground that the constitutional sanction for such an invasion of State's rights is still uncertain, and it argues that no limit to railroad profits should be set. It does suggest that where stock is issued below par the corporation should be required to amortize the discount, and in somewhat the same way it argues that no prohibition should be laid against a road accumulating a surplus. Such a surplus, says the commission, will in times of stress save the road from borrowing or issuing bonds.

The report suggests eliminating all "par value" from stocks. The commission's idea is to have stock merely a certificate of participation in the property and profits of the company, like the Great Northern Ore certificates. Many of the false impressions now current on the subject of railroad finance are due to confusing the nature of stocks and bonds, says the report. If stock was issued without par value but simply on market price, the country would quickly recover from the idea that they are a claim against the company and that the mere issue of a large quantity of stock entitles a road to high enough rates to make good with dividends to stockholders.

The impression that not nearly so much capital will be needed in the future for railroad development as has been spent in the past, is flatly contradicted. The railroads in England, owing to their intensive development and permanent improvements, are capitalized at about $265,000 a mile, and a similar development must be looked for in this country as the population increases.

A similarly erroneous impression, says the commission, is that the railroads in this country are making enormous profits. As a matter of fact, it says, interest on bonds and dividends on stocks, on a par valuation, average about 4½ per cent. each. National banks, without attracting any condemnation are making an average of 6¼ per cent. The suggestion that Government control would obviate the charge upon the community of the tolls collected by promoters who contribute nothing to the roads they finance, is ridiculed. Either as constructors or as financiers of new projects the promoters perform a useful service, says the commission, if they perform it honestly.

WANTS EARLY RATE HEARING.

Lehmann Asks Supreme Court to Advance Transcontinental Case.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—A final decree was entered by the Commerce Court today, making permanent the temporary injunction heretofore granted to restrain the Inter-State Commerce Commission from enforcing its order for material reductions in the transcontinental rate cases. This action was more or less formal, as the Government already has appealed the case to the Supreme Court.

Solicitor General Lehmann to-day asked the Supreme Court to advance the case for early hearing. It involves the constitutionality of the long and short haul clause of the Railroad act of 1910.

SAVE SOUTH $500,000 YEARLY

Withdrawal of Increased Rates on Railroads a Boon to Merchants.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 11.—Practically every article of commerce handled in the South will be affected by the withdrawal of the increased rates which the railroads had proposed in the tariffs of November, 1910.

It is estimated that $500,000 will be saved annually to merchants of the South. The savings range from 1 cent on soaps, glucose, &c., to 35 cents on rails.

Emperor Honors Dr. Kunz.

Dr. George F. Kunz, the gem expert, was notified yesterday that the Emperor of Japan had conferred the decoration of the Order of Rising Sun, Officers' Class, on him. The decoration was bestowed for work in mineralogy, jade, and assistance to the Japanese mining industry.

CAN'T INTERVENE IN TOBACCO SUIT

Supreme Court Denies Petition of New York Independents to Review Dissolution Case.

CONGRESS THEIR ONLY HOPE

Senator Cummins Ready to Introduce a Bill Granting Them the Right of Appeal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day denied the petition of the Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade of New York to intervene in the suit that resulted in the decree of the District Court of the Southern District of New York dissolving the Tobacco Trust. Last Monday Felix H. Levy, counsel for the Board of Trade, filed a petition for various writs the effect of which, if granted, would have been to permit an appeal by the independent tobacco people from the lower court's decree. This would have brought the decree at once up for review in the Supreme Court, to see whether it conforms to the mandate directing the dissolution.

The opinion here is that the Supreme Court's action to-day ends all chance, for the present at least, of staying the lower court's decree and getting a more drastic dissolution. The Supreme Court may on its own motion review the decree issued by the District Court on its order, but such a course is not expected. Mr. Levy presented his petition—which was scarcely more than a petition to petition—simply by courtesy of the court, and that is where the matter rests.

Apparently the only hope of the independents now lies in action by Congress, a course the legislative branch of the Government has rarely followed in cases already in court. The Progressives, however, are willing to make a move in that direction, and Senator Cummins to-day announced that he would introduce a bill giving the independents a right of appeal to the Supreme Court. He will speak to his bill on Wednesday. While it is known that there is some support for a measure of this sort, the opinion of the regular leaders is that the courts will be allowed to pursue their own way undisturbed.

When the Tobacco Trust filed with the District Court its plan for dissolution, the independents at once denounced the plan as a mere "change of clothes," but without a corresponding change in ownership or management. Through Louis D. Brandeis of Boston and Mr. Levy they sought to intervene and become parties to the suit in the District Court, but though they were allowed to file briefs and did so, they gained no official standing and had no right of appeal.

That right rested solely with the Government, the trust itself, or with the Richardson Company, an unwilling subsidiary of the trust which had long been fighting to escape. To prevent an appeal being taken by the Richardsons the trust settled with them in full and they were allowed to withdraw from the suit. The Attorney General made answer to the trust's plan, objecting to certain items and suggesting certain additions. Some of the Attorney General's suggestions were accepted by the court, but the final decree was in the nature of a confirmation of the trust's plan.

The independents then brought the war to Washington. A long series of conferences were held at the Department of Justice, and the independents hoped for a time that the Government would appeal to the Supreme Court. In the end, however, Mr. Wickersham decided that with substantial victory on his side he would let the matter rest. He therefore announced his intention not to appeal, and Mr. Levy appeared in person before the Supreme Court.

SCHWAB WANTS TRUST RATE.

Threatens to Build a Rival Railroad, Says Witness at Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Independent steel manufacturers to-day aired before the House Committee investigating the Steel Trust complaints that the freight rates charged by railroads owned by the United States Steel Corporation discriminated in favor of that concern.

F. C. Baird, Freight Traffic Manager of the Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad, and George D. Dixon, Freight Traffic Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, were witnesses. Mr. Dixon said that Charles M. Schwab, President of the Bethlehem Steel Company, had complained against discriminatory rates and had threatened to build a terminal railroad to overcome shipping disadvantages. Mr. Baird testified that in the Pittsburgh district the rates were fixed in conference.

Mr. Dixon said the Cambria Steel Company, the Bethlehem Company, and others had complained of the division of the freight rates in the district.

"Mr. Schwab of the Bethlehem Company," said Mr. Dixon, "was formerly President of the United States Steel Corporation, and knows all about how these rates are made. He wants the same thing for Bethlehem."

Representative Beall asked Mr. Dixon about changes made in the rates by agreements, and the witness said that to get business they were forced to meet competitive rates.

Figures were submitted from the Inter-State Commerce Commission showing that the Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad capitalized at $500,000 with an operating revenue of $7,800,000 and a net income of $1,600,000, declared an annual dividend of 334 per cent. on its capital stock.

Mr. Baird explained that this railroad, only 91 miles long, operated under a lease the Pittsburgh, Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad, a little more than 200 miles in length. The Bessemer & Lake Erie Road received 26 cents a ton out of a total charge of 96 cents a ton on ore from Conneaut to Pittsburgh. The 26 cents covered the haul for 2½ miles only of the total of 214 miles.

SHOOTS POLICEMAN IN HEART

Huckster Said He Would Kill the Next Man Who Came for Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 11.—Policeman Charles F. Lippincott was shot and instantly killed by Charles Clayton, a huckster, near the latter's home in Prospect Avenue shortly before midnight last night. Lippincott and Policeman Miller, a negro, had been sent to Clayton's home to protect the man's wife, who had complained to Sergt. Longstreet that her life was in danger.

Clayton ran out of the house as the policemen arrived. Lippincott called upon him to stop. The huckster turned about and threw his left hand above his head in an attitude of surrender. In the dimly lighted street Lippincott did not see a revolver in Clayton's right hand, held close to his body. Clayton sent a bullet into the policeman's heart as he stood with his hand on his prisoner's shoulder.

Miller pushed his comrade aside as he was falling and closed in on Clayton. Clayton pointed his weapon at Miller. The hammer went down on an exploded shell, and in the struggle Miller broke the revolver before Clayton could fire again. Clayton made a signed confession to Chief of Police Smith. The huckster had threatened to shoot the next policeman that came for him.

Lippincott was 38 years old. He had just won his first service stripes last June. He was President of the local Patrolmen's Benevolent Association. Friends of the dead policeman surrounded the jail this morning, but were orderly. Fearing a demonstration, Chief Smith led Clayton from jail through an alley and into a store where he was quickly bundled into Councilman Rugarber's automobile and hurried to Freehold.

BLACKMAILER'S BOMB FOR A BLACKSMITH

Louis Blumenthal's Flat Wrecked After He Refused a Demand for $500.

EXPRESSMAN IS ACCUSED

East Side Tenement Inmates Thrown Into a Panic—Victim Sees His Assailant in the Crowd.

A burly, dark-visaged man, whom Louis Blumenthal, a blacksmith at 65 Rutgers Street, had never seen before, walked into Blumenthal's shop on Saturday afternoon, just as the blacksmith, having dismissed his help, was preparing to close for the night.

"I want $500," said the stranger. "If I don't have it, I'll blow up you and all your family with dynamite."

Blumenthal, who is himself no weakling and whose muscles have been trained at a forge, told the burly intruder to get out of the shop.

"You'll be sorry. Better think it over," the latter called back over his shoulder, as he walked out of the shop.

The man's threat made Blumenthal angry, but he wasn't at all frightened, for although bomb explosions are frequent in the Italian quarter, they are extremely rare among the Jewish population of the east side. Blumenthal, as he himself said yesterday, had never heard of a bomb being set off in a Jewish tenement.

After the man left Blumenthal shut up his shop and went back to his home on the fifth floor of 202 Henry Street, where he lives with his wife, his sister, Minnie, and three boarders, Abraham Levy, Joseph Rosefsky, and Fannie Bowerschmidt. He didn't tell them anything about the threat, not wishing to frighten them. He felt especially secure when Saturday night passed without any violence being attempted against him. On Sunday, while walking home, he says, he saw a man, who looked like the blackmailer, loafing outside the wineshop on the Jefferson Street corner, just west of where his home is. But it was only the flash of a dark face and of a thick-set pair of shoulders, and was quickly lost in the swarming east side crowd.

At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, however, the blacksmith, his wife, his sister, and his three boarders were awakened from sleep when all the doors of their bedrooms, which are ranged along a long and narrow corridor of the flat, flew from their hinges and fell over on the sleepers' beds. The narrow corridor and rooms were filled with smoke and flame. All the plaster of the walls and ceilings came tumbling down, and most of the windows of the little apartment were blown out.

Carrying Miss Bowerschmidt and Mrs. Blumenthal, who had both fainted with terror, the other members of the blacksmith's household made their way in their night clothes to the street. All cut their feet on the glass of the stairway windows, which had been shattered. The families of Abraham Hornansky and Samuel Bigatsky, who live on the same floor and whose doors and walls were likewise broken, also tumbled out, as did all the other seventeen families in the six-story tenement.

The tenement in which the explosion occurred is immediately behind the Madison Street Police Station, and a number of policemen, including Detective F. J. Murphy, ran around to see what the trouble was. They found all the hundred tenants of the tenement wandering around the street, surrounded by a rapidly increasing crowd of excited talk from the other tenements. While Sam Berthill went from floor to floor of the torn and smoke-filled tenement, lighting the lights, so that the extent of the damage could be discovered, Detective Murphy saw Blumenthal dive in the crowd, shouting:

"There's the man who made all the trouble!"

The man escaped, but the detective got a good description of him, and after five hours' search arrested Charles Vitosky, an expressman of 312 Henry Street. Blumenthal identified Vitosky as the man who had tried to get $500 from him last Saturday. Vitosky was arraigned in the Essex Market Court, where he was charged with having tried to extort money from Blumenthal. He denied that he had either tried to extort money from Blumenthal or that he had caused the explosion in the tenement. He was released on $1,000 bail for examination later in the week.

Most of the plaster and windows of the tenement were broken by the explosion, and the repairs will cost about $500. The police do not know what sort of explosive was used. But they say it was not dynamite, because, although it was evidently placed right in front of Blumenthal's door, on the fifth floor of the tenement, it did not injure the floor, the force of the explosion going upward instead of downward.

What interests the Madison Street police most about the explosion is that, according to their statements yesterday, it is the first time in their knowledge that Jewish blackmailers of the east side have ever used explosives as a means of intimidation.

SIFT SCHEFTELS'S ADVICES.

Telegrams to Buy Ely Copper Scrutinized by Government Counsel.

Advice from the Scheftels firm to its customers to buy Ely Central Copper stock, as contained in telegrams sent to them, took up a good deal of time at yesterday's trial of the charges of using the mails to defraud in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Ray against B. H. Scheftels, George Graham Rice, and other members of the Scheftels firm. It is the contention of the Government that the firm was buying the Ely Central stock from the organizers of the company at a low rate and were working up a boom in it that had no relation to the legitimate public demand.

Richard Lynch, traveling auditor of the firm, was on the stand to identify the telegrams, some of which advised the receiver to buy Ely Central Copper at the market price and saying it was going to $10 a share and was a "killing," and that the firm had "inside information" as to its sure rise. In many cases customers followed the advice of the telegram and sent in an order. At no time, the Government brought out, did the stock rise above $1.30.

The private code of the house was identified by Rudolph Guekow of Salt Lake City, a stepson of Rice, who had been employed in the Boston office.

The case will go on to-day.

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W. F. Irish Electric Co.....60 Cortlandt St
E. B. Latham & Co.....Broadway and Murray St
Chas. W. Leveridge.....189 Greenwich St
Lowe Electric Co.....54 Vesey St
Manhattan Electric Supply Co.....17 Park Pl
Manhattan Electric Supply Co.....14 Murray St
Manhattan Electric Supply Co.....110 W. 42d St
Manhattan Electric Supply Co.....37 W. 125th St
W. R. Outrander.....22 Dey St
Royal-Eastern Electric Supply Co.....114 W. 27th St
Royal-Eastern Electric Supply Co.....506 Willis Ave
Sibley & Pitman.....26 Warren St
Storage Battery Supply Co.....239 E. 27th St
Western Electric Co.....463 West St

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American Electric Heater Co.—Western Electric Co., Agents.....17 Murray St
Cadillac Electric Mfg. Co.—Independent Electric Supply Co., Agents.....59 Warren St
Cutler-Hammer Co.....Times Bldg
Excel Electric Heating Co.—Lowe Electric Co., Agents.....54 Vesey St
General Electric Co.—Sibley & Pitman, Agents.....26 Warren St
Hughes Electric Heating Co.....1161 Broadway
Miller Elec. Co.—Arthur Organ, Agent...114 Liberty St
Pac. Elec. Htg. Co.—C. D. Wood, Agent...136 Liberty St
Peloura Electric Heater Co.—E. L. Crane, Agent.....30 E. 20th St
Phelps Mfg. Co.—S. R. Schwartz, Agent...84 Walker St
Quartzalite Co. (Heater)—Arthur Organ, Agent.....114 Liberty St
Reimers Mfg. Co. (Flat Irons).....18 Reade St
Simplex Electric Heating Co.—Roger Williams, Agent.....25 West 42d St
Sykes Mfg. Co. (Fireless Cooker).....Cincinnati, Ohio
Vulcan Elec. Htg. Co.—Rex Sales Co., Agts., 90 West St
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co.....165 Broadway

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Jefferson Glass Co.....105 W. 40th St
H. W. Johns-Manville Co.....100 William St
W. C. McFadden & Co.....58 Warren St
Macbeth-Evans Glass Co.....19 W. 30th St
The Opalex Co.....280 Broadway
Phoenix Glass Co.....15 Murray St
Salo Mfg. Co.—E. P. Gleason, Agt.....36 Murray St
Henry Siegel.....176 Centre St
Sibley & Pitman.....26 Warren St
Straight Filament Lamp Co.—Electric Specialties Co., Agents.....38 E. 23d St
Traveling Specialty Co.....107 Chambers St
Tungstolier Co.....27 E. 21st St
Unique Art Glass & Metal Co.....36 W. 28th St
Weintraub Brass Mfg. Co.....127 Bleecker St
Western Electric Co.—(Badger Portable)...17 Murray St
O. C. White Co.....19 Park Pl
Williams Adjustable Lamp Co.....32 Union Sq
L. A. Williamson Co.—(Flexilyte).....258 Broadway

Sewing Machines and Buffing Motors

The Bissell Motor Co., 508 St. Clair Bldg., Toledo, Ohio
Diehl Manufacturing Co.....90 Prince St
Durbrow & Hearne Mfg. Co.....12 Wooster St
General Electric Co.....50 Church St
W. Greene Co. (Buffing Motor).....81 Nassau St
Singer Sewing Machine Co.....149 Broadway
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co.....165 Broadway

Electric Washing Machines and Laundry Equipment

Diets Manufacturing Co.—The Brander Co., Agents.....50 Church St
Dryer Manufacturing Co.....124 Lexington Ave
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Rex Mfg. Co., (King Elec. Washer).....Johnstown, Pa
Western Electric Co. (Jewel).....17 Murray St

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James Barker, Inc.....121 Lafayette St
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Manhattan Electric Supply Co.....110 W. 42d St
Shelton Manufacturing Co.....13 W. 42d St

Vacuum Cleaners

Backus Co.....172 Penna. Ave., Newark, N. J.
Duntley Manufacturing Co.....202 5th Ave
Eureka Vacuum Cleaner Co.....59 Warren St
Electric Cleaner Co. (Invincible).....1 W. 41st St
Federal Electric Co.....229 W. 42d St
Monarch Vacuum Cleaner Co.....1151 Broadway
Regina Co.....Marbridge Bldg., 47 W. 34th St.
Richmond Sales Co.....107 Park Ave
Rosenfeld Mfg. Co. (Magic).....587 Hudson St
B. F. Sturtevant Co.....50 Church St
Vacuna Co.—Vacuna Sales Co., Agts.....30 Church St

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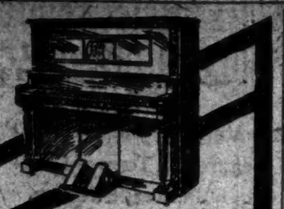

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COMEDY WITH MUSIC, BUT MINUS VOICES

"Betsy" Is a New Version of Kellet Chambers's Play, "An American Widow."

THE RESULT IS TEDIOUS

Miss Grace La Rue, the Star, Shows No Especial Qualifications—Robert Dempster in a Singing Role.

BETSY, a comedy, with music, in three acts. Book by H. Kellett Chambers. Lyrics by Will R. Johnstone. Music by Alexander Johnstone. Herald Square Theatre.

Frederick	Donald Buchanan
Agnes	Myrtle Jersey
Gloria Stebbins	Lucie Carter
Pitney Killigrew	Worthington L. Romaine
Teddy Bacon	Hassard Short
Jasper Mallory	Robert Dempster
Augustus Tutwiler	George W. Callahan
Mrs. Elizabeth Killigrew	Grace La Rue
Earl of Dexminster	Alfred Deery
Mrs. O'Leary	Lavina Shannon
Abaloni	Juliette Lango
Charlie	R. Saito

It is not so very long since Miss Grace Filkins appeared at the Hudson Theatre in "An American Widow," a comedy by H. Kellet Chambers, which, with a dozen or more songs added, now comes back under its new name "Betsy," to bid for favor as an entertainment.

Miss Filkins is a fine comedienne and she does not sing. But Miss Grace La Rue, the present incumbent, is not a comedienne at all, and she does insist on singing. Which, it may be mentioned at the outset, makes a lot of difference.

To begin with, Mr. Chambers had an amusing, if not necessarily original, idea upon which to base his play. There was some adroitness to the complications arising from a mock marriage on the part of an ambitious widow, anxious to secure a coronet but prevented by her first husband's will from taking any but an American as her second mate. However, the will says nothing about the third husband. So what simpler than to marry an impecunious young musician who happens around, leaving him immediately after the ceremony, and in due time get a divorce and marry the English suitor? And what more natural, of course, than that the musician and his wife-in-name-only shall eventually fall in love and make the bond a permanent one?

The scheme is sufficiently complicated by the presence of a lawyer anxious to see the provisions of the will properly fulfilled. And as it served an excellent purpose for the original piece, so here it furnishes a good enough thread to support the lyrics and the music.

Indeed, as far as it was possible to determine last night, both Mr. Alexander Johnstone, the composer of the music, and Mr. Will B. Johnstone, the writer of the lyrics, did their work neatly. And if the music was not always conspicuous for its freshness, it had a certain pleasant quality to commend it, while the lyrics, or rather such portions of them as the singers made intelligible, seemed gracefully composed.

The main difficulty was that for the greater part of the time the matter was being handled by people who not only lacked voices but were unable to project the words with sufficient clearness. And with such handicaps as these, and with a general performance entirely lacking in any suggestion of spontaneity, "Betsy" seemed rather stale and flat.

To begin with it was rather nice—or it might have been—to have a prima donna introduce herself with a song discussing what she could and could not eat for breakfast, meanwhile toying with a grape or two, refusing sugar and insisting on saccharine, and quite emphatically objecting to the butter. In these days when the question of this "too, too solid flesh" is of paramount importance in all circles—especially in circles—the musicianly discussion of the court introduced what is, to say the least, a very live topic. Subsequently the color of the music was of a more sentimental order, as indeed was to be expected, and even the most insistent hunter for the reminiscent could not possibly have discovered any actual musical resemblance between that erstwhile classic, "Silver Threads Among the Gold" and "The First Gray Hair," however much related in the sentiment.

It was in an ensemble number coming toward the end of the second act, however, that the composer's most popular quality was disclosed, and here, for once, the singers did respond with something like the necessary spirit. Again, there was a suggestion of real color in a nicely orchestrated number with a sort of recitative finish in which the composer, with the heart-bowed-down, told the story of the face that had haunted him in his vision, that face not being of his prima donna, as she, temperamental lady, had supposed, but the face of his best beloved Betsy, though she still was his wife in name only.

Mr. Robert Dempster, a very attractive young actor, was the composer person, making, so far as is known, his first appearance in a role requiring him to sing. And he may be said to have made the début quite agreeably. But Miss La Rue's efforts, though they were generously applauded by a friendly audience, conveyed no impression of especial fitness for her task, not to speak of such conspicuous excellences as large type would seem to promise. A particularly bad performance of an English gentleman suggested that the actor had studied his type in the Mile-End road, or some equally redolent region of the elect, where people drop their aiches and talk through the nose.

GERMAN ACTORS IN 'TYPHOON'

A Play About Japanese, with a Parisian Setting, Proves Interesting.

A German company headed by Erich Ehrhardt-Platen gave the first performance of Melchoir Lengyel's play of Japanese life in Paris, called in German "Taifun," ("Typhoon,") at the Irving Place Theatre last night. A play mostly about Japanese, with a Parisian setting and played in German needs only an English-speaking spectator to make the international complication sufficiently mystifying.

Add to this the inevitable criticism that the play is far too much drawn out, (the four acts delayed the last curtain to 11:30 o'clock,) and that there is too much time spent in lighting people's cigarettes and a great deal of talk that does not help the play on, there yet remains the fact that "Typhoon" is an interesting and unusual play.

The acting of Herr Ehrhardt-Platen as Dr. Tokeramo and of Fraulein Clementhe von Pothy as Helena La Roche, gracefully described in the play as an European geisha, lifted the play to the plane of good drama.

"Typhoon" is about a young Japanese diplomat by the name of Tokeramo, who falls in love with a Parisian girl. His Japanese associates, six in number, think he is destroying his usefulness to his country with his love affair, and persuade him that the girl has deceived him. Tokeramo resolves to break with her, and orders her to leave his house and never, never see him again.

The European geisha wins him over, and when she has succeeded turns on him and heaps upon him all the choicest epithets of the French and German tongues. With a rage that will pass successfully for Oriental, for it is not otherwise capable of being identified, Tokeramo rushes at her and strangles her with the taunts in her throat—the murder taking place just off the stage, with Tokeramo coming back like Macbeth after the murder of the King. This scene is carried out with intense realism and the effect is sufficiently blood curdling.

The rest of the play drags. For the sake of Japan, another Japanese pleads guilty to the murder and is sentenced to imprisonment. Tokeramo confesses his guilt but is not believed. He takes his own life in the end. But this does not come until he has finished his work and his death is acceptable to his countrymen for that reason.

Aside from the leading parts, the part of Eisinsky, a writer, played by Otto Ottbert and Therese Meunier, the intimate friend of the European geisha, played by Fraulein Lotti Diener, might well be mentioned as especially well acted.

Marc Klaw Answers Fanny Ward's Suit.

Marc Klaw, theatrical manager, filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court his answer to the suit brought against him by Fanny Ward Lewis, an actress, for breach of contract. He admits that on April 27, 1909, he signed a contract, but this was by mutual consent, afterward destroyed, thus relieving him of all obligations. In asking for the dismissal of the writ, Klaw maintains that at any time since the plaintiff could have secured a contract as good as that which was cancelled.

"TOSCA" SUNG AT OPERA.

Miss Farrar Shows Improvement in Title Role—Scotti's Scarpia Classic.

Floria Tosca	Geraldine Farrar
Mario Cavaradossi	Riccardo Martin
Il Barone Scarpia	Antonio Scotti
Cesare Angelotti	Giulio Rossi
Il Sagrestano	Antonio Pini-Corsi
Spoletta	Angelo Bada
Sciarrone	Bernard Begue
Un Carceriere	Paolo Ananian
Un Pastore	Jeanne Maubourg

Conductor—Arturo Toscanini.

The fourth of Puccini's operas to receive production at the Metropolitan Opera House this season, "Tosca," was brought forward last evening, and the mere mention of the ceremony is almost sufficient, for the conditions surrounding the performance were familiar enough.

Miss Farrar enacted the rôle of the jealous Roman singer. There has been considerable improvement in her performance of this part since it was first disclosed here two seasons ago. This change is principally noticeable in the first act where Miss Farrar was inclined in the past to make Tosca rather petty and petulant. This soprano is singing much better than she did at the beginning of the season.

Mr. Scotti's Scarpia is now one of the Metropolitan's classic performances. As usual, he and Miss Farrar made the second act very realistic. Mr. Martin was in splendid voice and sang Mario's music really superbly. Antonio Pini-Corsi's humorous characterization of the sacristan should never pass unnoticed.

Mr. Toscanini conducted, and that meant a great deal. "Tosca" with and without a great conductor is not the same work.

MR. LOTT'S RECITAL.

Songs Agreeably Sung by a Young Baritone in the Belasco Theatre.

Mr. Clifford Lott, a young baritone singer, gave a song recital yesterday afternoon in the Belasco Theatre that had features of musical interest and showed him to be the possessor of talent well trained, and an agreeable voice. It is not a large voice, nor one of wide range, especially downward; nor is its range of color and expressive power great. When the singer attempts too much with it there is forcing and the necessary result in the hardening of the tone; fortunately, he is not often tempted to this, and the small audience room of the theatre allowed him to sing to the best advantage.

Mr. Lott sings with much taste and intelligence, musically and sincerely, without affectation. He phrases with unusual knowledge and skill, and he enunciates with admirable clearness, in a manner that does no injury to the purely melodic line. He showed perhaps his best in the very first song on his programme, "Hear Me, Ye Winds and Waves," from Handel's "Scipio," excellent singing of sustained phrases and of "divisions." There was a true appreciation in his singing of the German Lied, as illustrated by selections from Schubert, Schumann, Jensen, Franz, and Brahms. Mrs. Lott played his accompaniments tastefully and with finish.

Chris O. Brown Back from Coast Trip.

Chris O. Brown, general booking manager for the Sullivan & Considine vaudeville circuit, has returned to his office after a five week's trip to the Pacific Coast. In company with John W. Considine, Senator Sullivan, and Senator O'Brien of Chicago, Mr. Brown made an inspection of the Sullivan & Considine theatres in the West. He is enthusiastic about the theatrical conditions in the West and thinks there is a good outlook for the coming season. Mr. Considine, who came East with Mr. Brown, will return to the coast in a few days.

WEEK'S BILLS AT THE THEATRES

The stock company at the Academy of Music appeared in "The Two Orphans" yesterday afternoon.

Margaret Anglin, under her own management, began a week's engagement at the Grand Opera House last night in "Green Stockings," the comedy that she presented at Maxine Elliott's Theatre earlier in the season.

Marie Dressler appeared at the Manhattan Opera House last night in "Tillie's Nightmare," beginning a fortnight's engagement at that house.

The week's attraction at the West End Theatre is Cyril Scott in "A Gentleman of Leisure," the comedy that was given at the Playhouse, the Astor, and the Herald Square Theatres earlier in the season.

Lillian Russell, in a series of old and new songs, headed the bill at the Colonial Theatre yesterday. Among the others on the programme were Kate Elinore and Sam Williams, Homer Lind and company, Raymond and Caverly, Carlton, the Three Keatons, the Ward brothers, the Six Abdallahs, and Sprague and McNeice.

The headline feature at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre was Lillian Shaw in a new repertoire of songs. Included in the rest of the bill were "Babe" Marquard, the baseball pitcher, assisted by Annie Kent, in a baseball playlet; Laddie Cliff, "A Night in a Turkish Bath;" George Primrose, Gallagher and Shean, E. Frederick Hawley and company, the Six Musical Spillers, Louis Stone, the Ballots, Charles Klass, George Austin and company, Russell Sherwood, Charles Flynn and company, and Willis and Plume.

Ralph and Brandi Lynn, with a company of singers and dancers, headed the bill at Keith & Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre in a sketch called "The Leading Lady." Other entertainers were Marguerite Haney, Charlie Doolin and Jimmie McCool, John C. Rice and Sally Cohen, Charles Ahearn's troupe, Flanagan and Edwards, the Bison City Four, Charlotte Ravenscroft, Clemons and Dean, and the Stanleys.

At the Alhambra Theatre the principal feature of the bill was the musical sketch offered by the Four Mortons. Among the others who appeared were Amelia Stone and Armond Kaliz, Walter C. Kelly, Willard Simms and company, Wayne and Russon, Paul La Croix, Linton and Lawrence, Welch, Mealy and Montrose, and Ben Beyer and brother.

Heading the programme at the Bronx Theatre was Dr. Pauline, a hypnotist. Belle Blanche appeared in her imitations, and others on the bill were Bert Leslie and company, Hart's "Bathing Girls," Cheyenne Daya, Alexander and Scott, Green, McHendry and Dean, Carlin and Penn, and Pollard.

A new two-act burlesque, "Painting the Town," with Halliday and Curley at the head of the company, was offered at the Columbia Theatre yesterday, to remain for the week. Vaudeville features were offered between the acts.

Billie Burke in "The Runaway" began a week's engagement at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, last night. Her supporting company was unchanged from her Manhattan engagement.

At the Shubert Theatre, Brooklyn, the week's attraction is "The Kiss Waltz," coming directly from its run at the Casino Theatre, Manhattan.

"Mutt and Jeff," a "cartoon" musical comedy, is at the Broadway Theatre, Brooklyn, for the week.

The stock company at the Crescent Theatre, Brooklyn, appeared in "Madame X," last night.

The bill at the Orpheum Theatre, Brooklyn, included Eva Tanguay, "The Ninety and Nine," Hoey and Lee, the Temple Quartette, the Sambo Girls, the Davenports, and the Kitamura Japs.

LABOR PLAY ACTED BY IRISH PLAYERS

"Mixed Marriage" Deals with a Strike and Effect of Contest Between Catholics and Protestants.

DRAMA IS FULL OF RIOTS

Its Comedy Appeals to Audience with More Strength Than Its "Big Scenes" That Lack Sincerity.

MIXED MARRIAGE, a play in four acts, by St. John G. Ervine. Maxine Elliott's Theatre.

John Rainey	Arthur Sinclair
Mrs. Rainey	Sara Allgood
Tom Rainey	U. Wright
Nora Murray	Cathleen Nesbitt
Hugh Rainey	J. M. Kerrigan
Michael O'Hara	J. A. O'Rourke

"Mixed Marriage," a play in four acts, by St. John G. Ervine, was given by the Irish Players at Maxine Elliott's Theatre last night for the first time in this country, and, apparently, for the first time in many months by the Players. The voice of the prompter was heard frequently, and there were occasionally painful waits for the actors to receive their speeches and say them. In spite of these drawbacks, the audience enjoyed the performance—at least the first three acts—and gave an unusual amount of applause.

The author of the play, Mr. Ervine, was a workman in the Belfast shipyards, and the play is a story of a strike among the workmen and the effect of the contest between Protestant and Catholic laborers. The domestic comedy of the piece appealed to the audience with a great deal more strength than did the small doses of drama that came as climaxes, and as a principal climax to the last act. There was much sincerity in the comedy part, but a total lack of it in the "big scene" that wound up the play.

John Rainey, a worker in the shipyards, is a bigoted Protestant, who can see no possible good in Catholics. His son, Hugh, is in love with Nora Murray, a "papist." Astrike is ordered in the shops where Rainey and his sons are employed. There are disturbances among the workmen. Michael O'Hara, a Catholic, and a dreamer of unified Ireland, thinks that the elder Rainey can bring all of the workmen into the same way of thinking.

Rainey succeeds in bringing about a sort of unity, but an important official in the Lodge of Orangemen is about to stir up factional trouble again. Rainey promises to use his influence against this. But he discovers that his son, Hugh, intends to marry the Catholic Nora. He then refuses to help toward peace, and even speaks against it.

The result is riot upon riot. The Rainey house is besieged by both Catholics and Protestants. Stones are thrown, windows broken, the police are driven back, and the soldiers are called for. Blank cartridges have no effect on the mobs, and bullets are used. Nora, to open the door to Michael O'Hara and let him in for his life's sake, is struck by a bullet and killed. The elder Rainey, in the face of the tragedy, insists that in spite of what has happened he has been right.

Sara Allgood had the rôle of Mrs. Rainey, the wife of the obstinate Protestant, John, and her performance of the character was in keeping with the other work she has done. Arthur Sinclair appeared as the husband, Cathleen Nesbitt was the Nora, J. A. O'Rourke had the rôle of O'Hara, J. M. Kerrigan played Hugh, and U. Wright had the character of Tom Rainey, John's younger son.

Lady Gregory's one-act comedy, "The Work House Ward," followed the longer play. The three characters were played by the same actors as last week.

MME. MELLA MARS APPEARS.

Viennese Disease Has Talent, but Her Selections Can Be Improved.

Whether the Winter Garden intends eventually to give a continuous performance by notable performers or not, remains to be seen, but one more name was added to the list last evening, and that one more name spelled twenty minutes more in an already long bill. If any one leaving the Winter Garden is heard complaining that he has not got his money's worth, he should be taken at once to Bellevue.

Mme. Mella Mars, "the Viennese disease," was the newcomer. Miss Kitty Cheatham could give Mme. Mars some advice about the use of the word "disease" in America. That charming lady once found herself billed in Manistee or Cripple Creek as the "great American disease." As nearly as the word can be translated, it means "sayer." Diseuses do not sing, and Mella Mars sings less than some of the others.

After the performance of "Vera Violetta" the curtain rose about 11 o'clock last night on a dark stage. A spotlight presently played on a black curtain, and Mme. Mars appeared, accompanied by Bela Lassky, her husband, who plays her accompaniments and writes her songs. Mme. Mars is short and dark, with her hair combed tight over her head, parted on the side, and surmounted by a huge black bow. She wore a wine-colored velvet gown, touched with gold and fur, and carried a huge bunch of pink roses.

She first announced "Drei Wanderer, music, von Bela Lassky," and then sang or said," her first song in German. "The Penny" in English followed, and she concluded her portion of the entertainment with "Barbara Fritchie," also, of course, with music by Bela Lassky.

Those who had heard Mella Mars in certain Viennese music halls were disappointed at the selections she had made for her American début. It is said that Mme. Mars in Vienna sings some very naughty songs, indeed, and sings them in a manner calculated to make her auditors feel what they really mean. Last evening her material, aside from "Drei Wanderer," which is dramatically effective, seemed not of the sort to bring out the best in her talent. "The Penny" is a mawkish bit and actually presents the rhyme "accents wild" and "child" to an astonished audience. And "Barbara Fritchie" is horrible for a U. P. M. at the Winter Garden, especially after Gaby Deslys.

Whether Mme. Mars "makes good" here or not seems to depend a good deal on her future choice of songs. That she has real talent cannot be gainsaid. As for Mr. Lassky's music, it is neither tuneful nor inspired.

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LISZT'S 'ST. ELIZABETH' SUNG

MacDowell Chorus Gives Little Known Work Under Mr. Schindler's Direction.

It is the aim of the MacDowell Chorus, which gave its first concerts last season under the direction of Kurt Schindler, to perform choral music that lies outside the beaten track of choral societies. Mr. Schindler went considerably outside that track for his first concert, given in Carnegie Hall last evening, by presenting to the New York public Liszt's oratorio, "The Legend of St. Elizabeth." It was not by any means, as has been said, the first performance in New York; the work had been given here as long ago as 1870 by the German Liederkrans, and in 1885 by the Cincinnati Musikverein. It was given in English in 1886, the year of Liszt's death, as a memorial by the Brooklyn Philharmonic in Brooklyn.

It was appropriate that "The Legend of St. Elizabeth" should be sung again this year, as a contribution to the centenary celebration of Liszt's birth. It is considered by his partisans one of the finest of his choral compositions, a class of his works that few choruses will undertake nowadays. It unquestionably contains some of his most beautiful and most appealing music; though, as is so often the case, there is also much in it that is most tedious and laboriously made.

Though it is chiefly cast in the forms of the oratorio, there is an endeavor to give a dramatic value to many scenes. Liszt adopted in it the method he employed so much in other of his works in making the groundwork of his music a few simply outlined themes, some of which are of the nature of folk tunes, others of old church music, which he develops and transforms in various ingenious ways, and out of which he has made his elaborate symphonic and choral tissue, and a characteristic musical delineation of the principal characters in the oratorio. It is, in fact, his own employment of the method of the "leading motive" that has become one of the indispensable tools of the modern lyric dramatist.

The oratorio is divided into scenes, of which there are six. The greatest beauty is in the first two. There are charming choruses here of lyrical character, the welcome to the bride and a chorus of children. The depiction of the "miracle of the roses" is one of Liszt's most poetic conceptions, and is carried out with more real musical inspiration than often came to him. To the orchestra is given an important part in developing this scene, in which there are color and vivid picturesqueness and a sense of uplift, carried to a fine climax by the chorus.

Thenceforward the interest diminishes, the colloquy between Elizabeth and the Landgrave Ludwig has little effect, the choruses lending the chief interest to the scene. The wickedness of the Landgravine Sophie in the fourth scene, the passages in recitative between her, the Seneschal, and the dolorous Elizabeth are tiresome, and there is a storm in which the orchestra goes though with the meteorological conventions usual in such incidents.

There is interest in some of the choral passages in which the poor sympathize with the outcast Princess, but little in her own lamentations; and the end is a celebration of Elizabeth's burial by the Emperor, warriors, and Bishops. The oratorio is unduly long for an evening's performance, and Liszt's cause might have been better served by excisions, or by the performance of only the most interesting of the sections.

The chorus this year is much stronger in women's voices than in men's; for these are in a large numerical minority. The quality is fresh and vigorous, however, and many of the choral portions were sung with much energy and kindling enthusiasm. The singing was not always marked by as much precision as might be, and the attack was frequently uncertain. Of the solo singers the best were Clarence Whitehill in the music of Landgrave Ludwig and the Hungarian magnate, and Robert Blass in that of Landgrave Hermann, the Seneschal, and the Emperor Frederick II.

There was a splendid authority and dramatic power in Mr. Whitehill's singing, and Mr. Blass's noble bass voice was heard again with much pleasure. Miss Gertrude Rennyson as Elisabeth and Miss Rosalie Wirthlin as Landgravine Sophie were acceptable. There was a choir of boys added to the chorus.

Sale of Engravings and Etchings.

The sale of engravings and etchings from the estate of the late Hermann Schaus with line and Mezzotint engravings at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon brought small prices, from a dollar up, the afternoon's sale amounting to $316. A line engraving after Van der Helst, second state, "Admiral Kortenaer," by A. Blootelung, brought the highest price, $31. A fine old impression, "Louis Duc d'Orleans," by Pierre-Imbert Drevet, brought $12.

The evening sale brought higher prices and a total of $701. "La Madonna Colonna," by Mandel, sold for $100, and S. V. White paid $80 for "Battle of Aboukir," by Lefèvre, after Gros, proof before letters. The sale will be continued this afternoon and evening.

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SINGERS SUE F. C. WHITNEY.

Demanding $13,000 for Breach of Contract.

Anne Gura-Hummel, a noted German opera singer, is suing Fred C. Whitney for $10,000 for alleged breach of contract, and Hermann Gura is suing for $3,000. Mr. Whitney is the owner of Whitney's Theatre in London, and he has also been widely interested in operatic troupes which have traveled extensively. In June, 1911, runs the complaint, the two singers were engaged by Mr. Whitney in Berlin for a tour of England, the United States, and Canada. The woman was to receive $500 a week and the man $200 for a term of twenty weeks.

Mrs. Gura-Hummel was to sing the parts of Oktavian and Marschallin in Richard Strauss' opera "Der Rosenkavalier," and Mr. Gura was to sing the rôles of Fenival and Ochs in the same opera. They began the tour in London and then came to this country. Mr. Whitney was to furnish Mrs. Gura-Hummel with gowns and she was to furnish her own tights and such things.

The contract might be canceled by Mr. Whitney in case of a theatre burning or an epidemic or a riot occurring or in the case of national mourning, or any other farce majeure, which means anything over which the maker of a contract has no control. But the plaintiffs say that the contract was broken because Mr. Whitney said he could not get theatres in which to present his operas. Wise & Selligsburg, who represent the plaintiffs, say that failure to get theatres is not embraced within the farce majeure, because the defendant certainly had, or ought to have had, power to get as many theatres as he pleased. It was said yesterday that Mr. Whitney had spent about $65,000 to obtain the rights and paraphernalia for presenting the opera.

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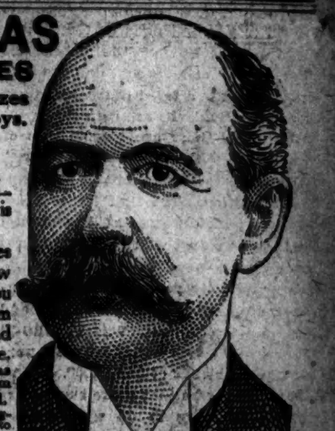

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INTERCORPORATE HOLDINGS.

The bearing of the Hadley Commission's report on the regulation of railway securities lies in the application of it, and there happens to be most specific and illuminating application in the current news. In 1904 the New Haven Railway issued $15,000,000 in fifty-year 4 per cent. debentures in order to pay $14,000,000 for $20,000,000 of New York & Ontario stock. Now the New York Central Railway issues $13,000,000 in fifty-year 4½ per cent. debentures to purchase the New Haven's holdings of Ontario. Over $28,000,000 of debentures are issued in acquirement of the same $20,000,000 of stock, of which the earnings are not abundant, and which pays 2 per cent. dividends somewhat painfully on shares selling at about 40, more or less according to the market. It will be noticed that the New York Central debentures are at one-half per cent. higher rate of interest than those of the New Haven Company, and that at the end of their term it will have paid more for the shares which it seems to have bought for about the same price as the New Haven, or a little lower nominally.

The Commission's report, which must have been written in ignorance of the facts, nevertheless mentioned the evils flowing from such finance. Nobody is obliged to pay dividends on the shares, but the principal of the debentures must be paid at maturity, and the current interest is a fixed charge, whether or not the dividends are earned or paid or unpaid. There are three issues of securities covering the same property, and the process seems capable of indefinite repetition. The first issue of debentures remains outstanding although the shares against which the debentures were issued have been parted with. Yearly for fifty years $1,180,000 in interest must be paid, in good times and bad times alike, although in 1910-11 there was a deficit of $19,400 after payment of dividends of $1,162,000.

Now it may be that share capital has little or nothing to do with making rates, but the issue of securities bearing interest instead of dividends is in closer relation to the grievances of shippers. All these railways are under necessity of collecting the income which will make the securities pay their charges, whether or not the traffic ought to bear it. And since the two purchasing railways acquired only a controlling interest the railway whose control passed will be operated in the interest of the majority of the shares, regardless of the interests of the minority. As the Commission remarks, consolidations of this sort give the country the disadvantages of combination without the advantages. The power is centralized, but the economies are not produced. And there is a jungle of finance adapted if not designed to mislead investors and to baffle regulation. The case cited is an example of an aggregate of four billions of railway shares held by other railways or by holding companies in relations so intricate that only the most expert can unravel them.

The Commission is as shrewd in its remedies as in its diagnosis. It proposes that when shares are issued at a discount the discount shall be made up from earnings before dividends are allowed. The greater the discount the greater the interval before it would be possible to pay dividends, and the greater the discouragement from the issue of shares in that manner. The Commission further proposes that minorities shall be protected by requiring their interest to enjoy the privilege of sale at the same price if it is a fixed price, or at an average price, or at an appraisal. Where the common stock alone is bought it should be made obligatory to buy the preferred or to make the preference cumulative, thus checking the temptation to unfair dealing with the income earned. When these points have been safeguarded, and the purchase of one railway by another is permissible, the Commission would require the minority to sell in order to check merely vexatious opposition. The example selected is far from standing alone. There are other instances which illustrate that the usefulness of the Commission's inquiries is far from indicating any lack of strength of thought, or doubt about how to remedy remediable troubles.

AN AMERICAN BULLFIGHTER.

Probably the most famous bullfighter in all Mexico until the other day was an American, by name HARPER B. LEE. No matador of Spanish or mingled Spanish and Indian blood has excelled him in placing the bandilleras or killing the bull with the first sword thrust. Only a few, like ANTONIO FUENTES and MONTES, have equaled him. Indeed, LEE has the reputation of being the only bullfighter who has placed the short banderillas in the neck of the bull while standing in the middle of the ring. A bullfighter's repute is not easily won. He must court danger, and must always treat his bull fairly, according to the ideas of fairness to a bull which prevail in bullfighting countries. Of course, the poor bull never has a chance for his life. He cannot escape, and though he may kill a dozen horses, a picador or two, and even the matador, (as he does sometimes,) there is but one way for him to leave the ring after he has entered it—dragged out by a team of mules.

What induced our fellow-citizen, LEE, to take up the matador's job is not known. He appeared first in the great amphitheatre of Mexico City in May, 1909, covering the ring with blood and himself with glory. He had then had a year or so of experience, and was as alert in action, as sure footed, as daring as any matador that ever lived. Once or twice the bull caught him, and he was badly gored, but he has escaped a hero's death only to realize that a man of American birth has no chance of lasting success in the Mexican bullrings. He has been the victim of many intrigues, and at last has decided to give it up, and go back to his original trade of railroading.

On the whole, his fellow-countrymen will be glad of his decision. Bullfighting is pretty bad business for a man of Northern blood to engage in. It is cruel and dirty work, and the exhibition appeals only to the worst human passions. LEE has cut off his coleta (the braided knot of hair which is a matador's badge of distinction) and will wear overalls instead of tight breeches and a short jacket while he is at work hereafter, and we cannot help thinking that his conscience has impelled him to give up the inspiration of the ear-splitting diana more than any fear of his jealous rivals. He has proved that an American can face an infuriated bull as bravely as a Mexican or a Spaniard, and now he does well to go back to clean and useful work.

RUSSIA CALMING DOWN.

The announcement by the Persian Minister that the differences between his Government and that of Russia would probably be settled next week will, if it proves accurate, be a sore disappointment to many amateur statesmen, especially in the British Isles. The differences between Russia and Persia and the course of the British Government regarding them have been the subject of an immense amount of emotional writing, especially in the Liberal press of England. It has been assumed that nothing would satisfy the Russians but the forcible seizure of Teheran as the first step in the political domination of the entire country. This was represented on the one hand as a treacherous and savage blow at the liberties of an independent people, and on the other hand as a grave peril to British interests, political and financial.

Sir EDWARD GREY, with that cool reserve that differentiates him from so many of his party associates in the Government and out of it, declined to discuss the matter in detail, referred to the fact that the agreement the British Government had made with the Government of Russia bound them both to respect the independence of Persia and bound each of them to respect the equal commercial rights of the other. He also explained that if left each of them free to tender disinterested and friendly counsel to the other whenever occasion required and that that function would not be forgotten. To the heated critics of the Government this was only adding fuel to their passionate discontent. They would have nothing of this temporizing tone and policy. The Russian bear was about to swallow the Persian lamb unless Great Britain intervened in a vigorous and imperative fashion. They insisted that an ultimatum should be sent to Russia in the name of freedom, justice, and Persian trade—total annual value, between three and four millions of pounds—demanding the withdrawal of Russian troops from Persian soil and the abandonment of Russian plans of aggression. To this the Foreign Office continued to be politely indifferent.

Of course it is too early to say on what terms the differences between the two Governments will be settled. There is no doubt that the proceedings of some of the Russian officials have been harsh and high-handed, as is bound to be the case with the distant officials of an arbitrary Government. Some of these were at first disavowed at St. Petersburg. Later a ruder tone was there adopted, threats were made, troops were ordered forward, and violence seemed imminent. There is little room for question that at this point the Government of Great Britain generously did the privilege as a friend to tender suggestions to the Russian Government, and it is probable that they have been listened to.

In the end it is to be hoped that the plucky Mr. SHUSTER will be able to remain and to continue his practical services to Persia in a manner that will not draw down upon him the ill-will of the Russians with whom he has to deal. He has shown marked capabilities in directing the confused and feeble finances of the Government. That he may, in the pursuit of what he deemed his duty, or at least his rights, have gone further than was necessary or expedient is true, but his good motives and the substantial success he has attained in his immediate work are acknowledged even by his Russian critics, while his courage and determination in circumstances of considerable personal danger have won him much admiration. He is, however, the officer of a weak Government with turbulent subjects and powerful and not too unselfish neighbors. The prime condition of decent prosperity in Persia is the preservation of order and the avoidance of foreign intervention. If these can be attained with the co-operation of Russia, acting with the advice and more or less the guidance of Great Britain, the country can work out its own salvation, and in the process it is quite likely that Mr. SHUSTER may have an important part.

Meanwhile it is worth noting that an amicable understanding between Great Britain and Russia is an important element in the preservation of the peace of the world. It is the plain interest of each party to it that it shall not be endangered by the encroachments of either in Persia. It is reasonable to suppose that each will respect its terms. When the situation becomes troubled, as recently, it is probably safer to leave the treatment of it to the responsible Government of Great Britain than to raise a clamor, as has been done, for the immediate adoption of a violent policy framed in newspaper offices or in the counting rooms of traders with the Near East.

CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

If we had any fear of the imminence of war some passages in Secretary STIMSON'S annual report might be considered alarming. But the Republic is at peace with all the world and hopes to remain so. Our policy of maintaining only a small standing army has the approval of the people. Undoubtedly there are suggestions for improvement in the report of the Secretary of War which should be heeded. There is surely no good reason why we should pay from two to five times as much for every effective rifleman we possess as European countries pay. Mr. STIMSON thinks that nearly all our scattered army posts are badly placed for any emergency of National defense that may arise. The local reasons for the positions of many of them no longer exist. "We have," he says, "scattered our army over the country as if it were merely groups of local constabulary instead of a National organization." The posts were constructed on a plan "which involves a maximum initial cost of construction and a maximum cost of maintenance both in money and men." He says also that a thorough reorganization of our military establishment would involve much legislation, and serious difficulties would be encountered:

> Upward of $94,000,000 has been spent upon our existing posts. Ineffective and expensive to maintain as this system is, it nevertheless represents an investment which cannot be easily changed nor abandoned. The source of profit which each post furnishes to neighboring communities causes a local pressure against any change in location and brings constant influence to bear toward further expenditures in that locality. Nevertheless, steps have been taken and other steps are in course of prosecution to correct so far as possible these faults of organization.

The report has its brighter side. The Secretary announces "a distinct improvement in the personnel of the army, both officers and men," and he believes the training and influence of the army schools have much to do with this. The percentage of desertions has decreased. The value of typhoid prophylaxis has been established. In the San Antonio camps last year, where conditions prevailed similar to those at Jacksonville during the Spanish War, there were only two cases of typhoid fever and no deaths. At Jacksonville there were 2,693 cases and 248 deaths.

Mr. STIMSON favors a shorter term of enlistment, two years being the limit he mentions, so as to secure an adequate system of reserves, and strengthen the function of the army as the school of the citizen soldier.

In general, the professional army of a century and a half ago is a thing of the past. The body of highly polished professional soldiers with which FREDERICK the Great conducted his campaigns has no place in modern society or in the conduct of modern wars. The theory of the modern State is that it is the duty of the citizen to train himself as promptly as possible to perform his function as a soldier in case of possible war, and to return as quickly as possible to his normal civil life. Nowhere is this theory more clearly exemplified than in the Republic of Switzerland, where we find going hand in hand with the most advanced development of modern democratic institutions a system of military training which has produced an excellent and effective army.

The present term of enlistment is three years. Some military critics contend that it should be extended to five years, and that re-enlistment should be strongly encouraged. But Secretary STIMSON looks to the more modern and enlightened theory that as many men as possible should go through the regular army training, though, if the trained men are to be of use as reserves, some hold should be kept upon the soldiers after discharge.

THE ONLY ISSUE.

The Rev. Dr. J. LEONARD LEVY, who is the rabbi of one of the chief synagogues in the City of Pittsburgh, declined to attend the mass meeting of the Jews of that city on Sunday evening to protest against Russia's attitude in respect to American passports. Dr. LEVY, in refusing to sign the call for the meeting, declared that the movement should not be confined to the Jews. He is further quoted as saying:

> There is only one issue, the integrity of the American passport. There is no such thing as a Jewish passport. An American passport is the assurance of entry to, and safe conduct through, and residence in, any country with which the United States has treaty relations. The question is purely and simply one which affects the status of two nations in treaty relations.
>
> I believe that I speak for many of my fellow-citizens of Jewish faith when I say that, as Jews, we ask nothing of the United States Government, but every American citizen is entitled to the protection of the Government in the enjoyment of his rights.

It is entirely true that the sole issue involved is that of the integrity of the American passport. Our Government does not issue Jewish passports any more than it issues Presbyterian or Baptist passports. The trouble with Russia arises from the fact that she divides our passports into classes, some of which she declines to honor, which we contend is in violation of the treaty. But while Dr. LEVY rightly insists that it is an American question, not a Jewish question, he ought to see that since it primarily and directly concerns American citizens of the Jewish faith, it is their business to call the world's attention to it. Granting all that may be said in respect to the vitality of general principles and in respect to action based on altruism, practical men will be likely to see and to admit that if this question had not been raised by those whom it most immediately affects, it would not have been raised at all. That has been demonstrated in this city. The agitation for a change in Russia's passport regulations was begun by the Jews, but, through their efforts and their manner of presenting it, it ceased to be a Jewish question and became an American question. It was treated as an American question at the meeting in Carnegie Hall, which was attended by great numbers of non-Jewish Americans, and where the speakers were not of that faith. If the issue had not been raised and brought to the fore by American Jews, it is most unlikely that it would have been pressed for settlement. Every Jew who deserves American citizenship should have the manhood, courage, and patriotism to preserve and defend it at whatever cost.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

On Trial for Its Life.

Whatever the importance of Christian Science—a point on which opinions differ widely, though nobody considers the cult quite negligible—just that importance must be ascribed to the ruling just made by Justice ALDRICH of the United States Circuit Court in the suit of Mrs. EDDY'S adopted son to have set aside in favor of himself and other heirs the will by which she left most of her fortune to her so-called Church.

For not only does this son assert that the agreement by which he consented to the carrying out of the will was procured by deceit and fraud; he also declares that any encouragement, promotion, or support of Christian Science is against public policy, and that therefore the bequests to its central organization are void. Summarizing the argument made in support of this second contention, Justice ALDRICH presents, as statements which the man has a right to prove if he can—and with a clear implication that if he does prove them the will is of no effect—a description of Eddyism that puts in question its right to continued existence in civilized communities.

The allegations include: That Christian Science is pernicious and hostile to society; that it is a business forbidden by the laws of the land; that its attempt at healing involves the extirpation from the patient's mind of whatever is known by the evidence of the senses about the human body and its maladies; that the lives of children and other dependents are imperiled by the application of Christian Science methods to them; that the system teaches the well to neglect all precautions against sickness and the sick to forego appropriate relief; that the healers, persons ignorant of the cause and cure of disease, as of anatomy, physiology, and hygiene, earn their livelihoods by the practice of criminal negligence; that Christian Science runs counter to the great body of common, statute, and municipal law, and not only denies but reprobates all the lessons of real science as to the prevention and cure of disease.

This is the indictment with which Eddyism is confronted. Should the adopted son get a verdict, the money that would go with it would be nothing—except to him—in comparison with the involved condemnation of the cult as dangerous to the public safety and interest and therefore not to be tolerated. Christian Science is therefore on trial for its life, and before a court that dispenses a justice cold and stern.

An Aviator Discusses Aeroplanes.

As was to be expected from an aviator who, as aviators go, can be called a veteran, the comments of WALDEN BROOKINS on the past, present, and future of the aeroplane, printed in THE TIMES yesterday, were full of practical knowledge of his subject, the fruit of an experience longer than that of anybody except the WRIGHT brothers. It was curious, and significant, perhaps, of the sort of men attracted to the new profession of flying, that, as Mr. BROOKINS sees the aeroplane, its chief defect is its inability to sustain itself in the air while moving slowly enough to make landing on the ground convenient and safe.

Yet it is not in alighting that something over a hundred aviators have been killed. Not a few of them, including Mr. BROOKINS himself, have had mishaps more or less serious at that unquestionably delicate moment, and several have been injured, but a large majority of the fatalities have been due to falls that began when the aviators were in full flight, and were caused by other defects and weaknesses in the machines than that which compels them to touch the ground at little if any less than the speed at which they rose from it. Once in the air, and while in rapid motion, Mr. BROOKINS evidently thinks himself, as he counts safety, safe enough, and it is only the matter of alighting that worries him, so far as he is worried at all!

He is unquestionably right, however, as to the reality of the defect he points out and as to the remedy for it. The ideal aeroplane, and almost certainly the aeroplane of the near future, will be so built that the aviator can increase and decrease the area of his supporting plane or planes, according to whether he wants to fly slowly or rapidly, and it will also enable him better to adjust the angle of the planes to the direction of his motion. The birds do both of these things, but the accomplishment of them with a machine would so increase its complexity that until men have acquired something of the automatic skill in aerial navigation that the birds possess, the necessary changes of construction might make flight more rather than less dangerous.

Mr. BROOKINS has patience neither with those who would add parachutes to aeroplanes nor for the suggested substitution of metal for wood in building them. His antagonism to the parachute as inconsruous with this sort of flight is comprehensible, but in his distrust of the metals there may be something of prejudice, though it is not to be denied that wood is magnificent material—one which for many purposes has never been satisfactorily replaced by any other.

Nobody Asking Charity.

Displaying something of both indignation and irascibility, an Alabama correspondent wants to know why only the farmer, of all business men, is expected and exhorted to decrease the cost of living for the rest of us by so increasing the aggregate of his product as to cut down the aggregate of his income. That is, indeed, a hard question to answer. The alternative to replying, "He shouldn't be," which would cause embarrassment, is apparently to ask another question—"Is anybody expecting or exhorting the farmer to do any such thing?" It is at least doubtful, and certainly nobody is doing it who knows anything about farmers.

What the rest of us want the farmer to do is to realize better than he does, and as business men generally have done, that by improving his methods and the scale of his production he can increase his total profit while decreasing its percentage.

Our correspondent instanced cases in which big crops of corn and cotton sold for less than smaller ones. Isolated examples of that sort can doubtless be found in the history of agriculture, as of other forms of manufacture, but, just as there is a point in production where profits decrease on account of excess, so there is a point beneath which restriction cannot be carried without loss to the producing class. And, as a matter of fact, the point really best for the consumer is also really best for the producer.

The former would be in a bad way if the latter were ruined, but that is a rule which can be turned around—a truth the virtuous rustic will learn to his deep grief if, following too long and too enthusiastically the methods which make him tear his whiskers with rage when "the interests" resort to them, it becomes impossible for many more of "the rest of us" to buy his big crops or his little ones.

SUFFRAGETTE DAMAGES.

London Women Smashed $2,380 Worth of Plate Glass Windows.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may be interesting to note the cash value of the plate glass broken in the suffragette window-smashing performance of Nov. 21. Footing up the damages fixed by the Bow Street Police Court during the first week of trials of stone-throwing women, (which is probably a moderate estimate of the actual cost of replacing broken show windows,) the sum total amounts to £475-18-0, or about $2,380. By the way, one Elizabeth Bell seems to hold the record for effective work with "eleven 8-ounce weights, an iron bolt, five stones, and a hammer" found on her!

We have been told what forms of protest were involved in breaking the windows of public buildings, of newspaper offices, and of a prominent club; but, aside from these, the "protest" was extended to hotels, a restaurant, a bank, a steamship line, a railroad company's office, a department store, a chemist's, a jeweler's, a tailor's, and other innocuous shopkeepers' places of business, where the purpose served is beyond conjecture. In regard to these, Miss Pankhurst delivers herself thus: "Give us a pure democracy, as we ask, and then we will not damage private property. We are not bound to make the smallest explanation of what we have done. We have done it, and we are prepared to do it again."

L. B. T. KILIANI,
International Secretary National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.
New York, Dec. 9, 1911.

Not Twelve Men Oppose Suffragism?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The New York Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage has lately made a considerable boast of what it has done. One thing it has not done, in the seventeen years of its existence. It has not yet found, in all the enfranchised States put together, a dozen respectable men who assert over their own names and addresses that woman suffrage has had any bad results.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.
Dorchester, Mass., Dec. 9, 1911.

The Barber's "Rakeoff."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If "E. H., Jr." should ascertain what proportion of the 10 cents collected by the bootblack goes into the pocket of the proprietor of the barber shop, possibly the earnings of the "Favored Bootblack" would not seem so magnificent. E. B. K.
New York, Dec. 9, 1911.

A Widow's Family.

The recent death of a father left without means of support a widow 36 years of age, and four children, all under six. The mother is devoted to her children, and makes a good home for them; but to do this and at the same time earn enough for their wants, is too great a load for her to carry unassisted. It is in every way desirable to keep the family together. Fifteen dollars a month, with the mother's earnings, should be sufficient to do this. The Charity Organization Society asks for $180, to enable it to gladden the coming Christmas season of this mother and her little ones with the assurance that they will be together during the coming year.

Gifts may be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions received in answer to previous appeals in THE TIMES: $1; "B. L.," $1; "K. A. M.," $1; "Cash," $1; "E. H.," $5; "X.," $1; Claude Sachs, $5; Stein Brothers, $3; "Cash," $1; "Mrs. E. B. S.," $1; "E. S. M.," $1; "K. M.," $2; "J. J. C.," $1; "I. J. R.," $2; "K. DeM. M.," $2; Charles F. Otis, $5; "J. W. M. & Co.," $5; "Cash," $1; Miss Georgia Marsh, $5; "C. C.," $1; "E. K. S.," $1; "M. S.," $1; "Anonymous, $5; "C. de P.," $5; Percival Robert Moses, $2; H. L. Bridgman, $2; "A Friend," $1; Mrs. E. A. Stivens, $1; "J. A. E.," $2.

CHILDREN'S COURT JUDGES.

Chief Clerk Contradicts Miss Doty's Figures and Facts About Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's issue was a communication from Miss Madeleine Z. Doty, who sets forth the fact that it is her opinion that special Judges should be assigned to children's court work. I do not know, of course, the motive behind the article, and shall not treat it at length because of the many inconsistencies, if not absolute untruths, therein. But the fact remains that in the year 1911 there were but three Judges assigned to the Children's Court in Manhattan, all thoroughly competent and of many years' experience in the matter of handling children cases, and there are but three Judges assigned for the same work in the year 1912, equally competent. This court sits six days in each week, holidays excepted, and there are on an average of thirty new arraignments every day, in which a thorough inquiry is made, in addition to a remand calendar of approximately twenty cases. It can be seen at a glance that it would be a physical impossibility for one Judge to sit in this court constantly, for it certainly would result in a breakdown, without considering the question of a Judge having a vacation. As a matter of fact, I have heard Miss Doty speak a number of times about the terrible strain to which these Judges were subjected.

Another point Miss Doty speaks of is that 1,000 girls under the age of 16 were arraigned in the Children's Court last year, and that 900 of this number were in court on charges of immorality. As a matter of fact, 1,064 females were brought before the Children's Court last year, and of this number 165 were charged with being in danger of becoming morally depraved. Five hundred and fifty-one girls were found without proper guardianship, this not of necessity meaning that the girl was in any way delinquent, her only misfortune often being in not having proper home surroundings, and 245 of these girls were between the ages of 2 and 7 years. This shows how foolish is the statement regarding 900 girls charged with immorality. A further absurdity is the comparing of the Children's Court of New York County with its vast numbers with any other children's court in the country.

FRANK W. SMITH,
New York, Dec. 9, 1911. Chief Clerk.

FARMINGDALE PREVENTORIUM.

Its Complete Success is Attended by Material Difficulties.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The experiment worked out in a small way at Lakewood, and later at Farmingdale, N. J., of taking children from the stuffy tenements away from tuberculous parents, and placing them right out in the open air day and night, has met with even greater success than was hoped for. In 340 odd cases treated thus far there has not been even one instance of illness of any kind. The gain in weight and strength has been splendid. For example, a little girl returned from the preventorium about two weeks ago, having gained twenty-one pounds within three months.

The success of the work emboldened the Directors to proceed with the building of a model preventorium. The buildings are now under roof, and experts who have viewed them have found cause only for commendation.

We have splendid support both from private individuals and from the City of New York, but we do need and need within the next few weeks, $40,000 more to pay for the contractors' bills, for the completion of the work, and for the furnishing of the same. We had $110,000 to begin the work from private sources, and the total will run up to $150,000, to be paid within four weeks from this day.

May we not ask you to place these facts before the public, in the hope that those who appreciate the need of anti-tuberculosis work, and particularly in the direction of prevention, will come forward and help us to complete this first all-year-round open-air movement to save children of tuberculous parents?

May we add that our work is absolutely free, that our children are recommended by the tuberculosis clinics, and approved by the Department of Charities, and that it is non-sectarian to the fullest degree.

Membership is voluntary from $1 upward, but what we need now, immediately, is money to complete our buildings.

MARCUS M. MARKS,
New York, Dec. 9, 1911. President.

THE UNACQUAINTED ONES.

Suggests a Bringing Together of Men's and Women's Clubs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can any of your readers suggest a practicable plan for bringing together the hosts of young men and women who make up the body of workers in our city life, but have no opportunity to become acquainted? The question is sometimes discussed, but I have never known the discussion to amount to more than Omar Khayyam's pursuit of theology—"evermore came out by the same door wherein I went."

There are many men's clubs and women's clubs, and these sometimes associate in some way, but club membership is usually expensive, directly and indirectly, and for that reason there are thousands who do not join, and other thousands to whom it has no attractions anyway. But such organizations as the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. certainly ought to have occasional social evenings jointly, and there are certain business women's associations that should affiliate with similar organizations of men.

It is little short of appalling to see the enormous number of men and women who are approaching an unmarriageable age, who are by character and temperament fitted to establish a domestic life of their own. They represent for the most part a high grade of personal character and ideals, and are of the sort upon which the country must rely for the establishment of its homes if its traditions of citizenship are to be maintained. Will some one suggest a plan which can be put into action and not end in talk? J. S. E.
New York, Dec. 9, 1911.

The College Graduate's Stipend.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You state that the young college graduate "who intends to devote himself to business thinks much more of the rank and character of the house in which he gains his first experience than of the pay which is or may be, in the beginning, so small and unimportant a part of what he gets." It appears to the undersigned that is precisely what the "College Graduate" did in this instance. Certainly a house which considers of such small value the services of a man who has necessarily spent many years in mental development, though not necessarily fitting him immediately for the work in hand, deserves to be placed in the category of "Undesirable Employers."

To the wise employers it is not so much a question as to whether he can earn his salary the first month or the first year, but rather as to whether he has mental grasp and can he make himself thoroughly useful to them after he has acquired a certain amount of experience. Surely no one will doubt that the college graduate is far more likely to produce results for his employers than the man who possesses lesser intellectual qualifications. We may infer then, that if our "Seven Dollar" employers prefer a college graduate, as they do, that it is a tacit admission that he will prove the more capable, and since they offer him no more than they would a man who has not had the advantages of a college education that is a pretty strong indication that they want something for nothing, as your "College Graduate" implied. COLLEAGUE.
New York, Dec. 9, 1911.

Character and the Family.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of your correspondents implies the eventual break-up of the family because, he says, "legitimate culture-wants are rapidly growing more insistent than distinctly family wants," and the average family income is failing to keep pace with the increasing demands of culture. The inefficiency of the family in satisfying these demands is, therefore, its condemnation.

The answer seems to be that character, the moral training obtainable in the family, is worth more to the Nation than culture; that, to overstate it, no "culture-want" is legitimate when it displaces a moral want. Character, generally speaking, is a surer guarantee of social usefulness, and certainly a surer guarantee against social uselessness, than "culture"; and till we devise an institution rivaling the family as a school of character we must cling to the present system. F. P.
New York, Dec. 10, 1911.

The Christmas Problem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Benjamin Franklin, in speaking of Bible reading, once said that you never took anything away from the Bible unless you brought something with you to it. Apply this to the Christmas problem and you will find it holding true there, too. Merely to send your presents around to your friends depletes the purse of the giver and gives little happiness to the recipients. It is like going through the forms of religious worship when the substance is lacking. The secret of true and genuine giving is well told in Longfellow's "Vision of Sir Launfal." I advise "Yeomen" to read this carefully a few times and then see if he thinks the same about Christmas and all that goes with it. H. E.
New York, Dec. 11, 1911.

KNOX TELLS ABOUT 'DOLLAR DIPLOMACY'

Secretary of State Says What Began as a Term of Derision Is Proving Effective.

CIVIC FEDERATION MEETING

Thinks It Imperative That the American Embassies Be Properly Housed—Consular Service.

Secretary Knox spoke to the Welfare Department of the National Civic Federation at the Waldorf yesterday afternoon about his department. His audience was composed almost entirely of women who listened intently and applauded his urgent demand for higher salaries for diplomatic representatives and for the gradual building of American legations abroad of a type in architecture and material to represent this country.

In the audience were Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Edmund Baylies, Mrs. August Belmont, Miss Rachael Crothers, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. Francis Bacon, Mrs. William Rand, Jr., Miss Maud Borland, Mrs. George Gray, Mrs. Leigh Hunt, Mrs. Walker B. Smith, and Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith.

The Secretary traced the development of his office from the beginning of the Continental Bureau directly after the Revolutionary War, when it was called the Department of Foreign Affairs and later the National Chancellory, and when the duties of the office included the registry of patents, supervision of copyright, immigration, registry of seamen, dissemination of information abroad of the resources of this country, and the giving of information to American interests in search of foreign markets.

From this beginning the force of evolution has brought the Department of State to a place where its function in home affairs is insignificant and its most important function that of communication between this and other countries.

To the phrase "Dollar Diplomacy," Secretary Knox gave more than passing attention. He said:

"Not only has the United States been rewarded on many occasions," he said, "by success in its efforts to bring about peaceful accommodations between disputant nations, but, thanks to our own prosperity, we have been potential in contributing to upbuild the prosperity of others. Prosperity, like many other things, follows the line of least resistance, and financial embarassment may truthfully be regarded as one of the lines of greatest resistance.

"Where our financial interests have been induced to make this line of resistance less beset with difficulties, the Department of State has stood ready to give the parties opportunity to get together. We did this with signal advantage to the Dominican Republic and are doing it in connection with the consummation of a debt-funding agreement between American bankers and Nicaragua and Honduras.

"It is the fashion to style this 'Dollar Diplomacy,' the phrase being originally intended in a disparaging sense. It seems, on the contrary, to be a creditable and happy phrase. If the American dollar can aid suffering humanity and lift the burden of financial difficulty from states with which we live on terms of intimate intercourse and earnest friendship, and replace insecurity and devastation by stability and peaceful self-development, all I can say is that it would be hard to find better employment. Anyhow, the Department of State will always be glad to take advantage of the American dollar in furtherance of peace on earth and good will to fellow-men."

Secretary Knox then turned to the place of America in the movement for world peace. Our course, he said, had been "disinterested, sincere, and sympathetic."

The speaker urged the adoption of the promotion-for-service system in the Diplomatic Corps. He explained how the Consular Service had been removed from politics and placed in the civil service class. Since President Taft's order in 1909 placing Secretaryships and the personnel of the Diplomatic Service under the rules of examination and promotion for merit, new blood had been infused into the service, to its decided betterment.

He pointed out the fact that a goodly number of the heads of embassies had already risen from the rank of Secretary, and he showed by statistics that the number of new appointees who had gone abroad had been drawn from every section of the country. The Lowden bill, now pending, providing for a rigid scrutiny of the efficiency of Secretaries and departmental employes, Mr. Knox hoped would become a law.

He added the recommendation that the Consuls as well as Secretaries should constitute a service which might be shifted by Executive order without waiting for the confirmation of Congress. He would have them under rules similar to the navy and army. No more should a Secretary be commissioned to a particular post than a naval Lieutenant to a particular ship or an army officer to a designated fort.

"In short," said Mr. Knox, "I think the diplomatic and Consular branches should be services in fact as well as in name."

The Secretary further urged higher compensation for diplomatic representatives. It was a "melancholy fact" that the service had always been underpaid, he said, and added:

"I would wish to see every mission and Consulate decently housed and equipped, and I hope to live to see a good beginning made in that direction. Recent legislation has recognized in principle the necessity for the Government to own residences and offices for its diplomatic missions and Consulates, although the low limit of cost fixed for each place makes it utterly out of the question to acquire suitable premises for embassies in any of the great capitals of the world.

"I believe that it would be a wise policy if, instead of trying from time to time to purchase such premises as might be obtainable within the splendor resources made available, this Government should adopt a broad policy of gradually acquiring embassy, legation, and Consular buildings, and should do this by using American designs, American materials, including furniture, and, to some extent, American workmen, in order that we might have buildings of a style typical of this country and equipped as appointments of the best and most modern American construction."

An effective diplomatic service, the Secretary added, must be democratic.

"The open door," he said, "is a good thing, in theory; in practice, two conditions are essential—it must be opened and it must be kept open. To do this is the function of diplomacy. In order to act its part well, the diplomatic service must be of the people and act for the people."

THE REVOLT.

Every now and then some man
Sets up quite a clatter—
Says that with old nature's plan
Something is the matter.

Every now and then, I say,
Some one howls and rages,
That we women here to-day
Earn our own good wages.

Thinks we ought to stay right where
Grandma was before us;
Loaded down with work and care
And a man's will o'er us.

Scolds because we find a way
From his kind to sever;
Thinks we should grow old and gray
Serving men forever.

Blames us that we do not like
Kitchen cook-range grubbing;
Thinks we all had better hike
Back to old-time scrubbing.

Marvels that we wish to earn
Our own modest living;
Thinks that all of us should yearn
For a husband's giving.

Says we do not care a rap
For small girls and laddies,
Just because we meet no chap
Fit to be their daddies.

Men who still are built that way
Must expect some chaffing.
For the women of to-day
At their howls are laughing.

LURANA SHELDON.

MRS. STEVENS GIVES DANCE AT ST. REGIS

Many Dinners Precede Event and Greater Part of Guests Come After the Opera.

DANCERS IN MARBLE ROOM

Boston and Philadelphia Society Represented — Supper Served After Midnight—The Guests.

Mrs. Richard Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken, gave a brilliant dance last night at the St. Regis, which was preceded by numerous dinners and followed the opera, from which the greater part of the guests came.

Mrs. Edmund Randolph gave a dinner of forty covers before the ball, and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas also entertained at a large dinner. Mrs. Stevens, with Mrs. Nathaniel Bowditch Potter, attended the opera, returning to the St. Regis about 11 o'clock to receive her guests.

The entire second floor was reserved for the dance. Mrs. Stevens, in black velvet embroidered in rhinestones, received in the Marie Antoinette room off the marble room, where the dancing was done to the music of Henri Conrad's orchestra. A buffet supper was served shortly after midnight from small tables placed throughout the other rooms of the suite. The only decorations added to the ballroom suite were vases of American Beauty roses.

More than 100 guests were asked, and a number of these came from Boston and Philadelphia.

Among those invited were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gray Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. W. Earl Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sargeant Cram, Miss Charlotte Cram, Miss Marjorie Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. W. Astor Chanler, Mrs. Archibald Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. J. Archibald Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Colby, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Goelet Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Bird, Miss Mabel Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Vincent Astor, and Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Gibson.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Laroque, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Monoure Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Thomas, Mrs. Robert Livingston Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Anthony Drexel, Lord and Lady Decies, Theodosia Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. J. Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. A. Scott Burden, Mrs. Gambrill, Princess di San Faustino, Mrs. W. B. Leeds, and Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Guinness.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Prince and Princess Troubetskoy, Count de Lasteyrie, Count Mantgelis, Count de Fredyszki, Lionel Mandeville, Henry Knox, Lord South, Baron Radeck, Cecil Grenfell and Lady Grenfell, Miss Jennings, the Misses Alice Drexel, Laura Canfield, Carol Harriman, Josephine Nicoll, Helen Turnbull, Dorothy Mitchell, Marjorie Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cassatt, Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Lowell of Boston, J. R. E. Welling, Llewellyn Barnes, S. B. Elkins, Worthington Whitehouse, T. S. Beatty, Bertram Cruger, J. Harry Alexandre, J. De W. Cutting, Alfonso de Navarro, R. L. Cottenet, Alexander Cochrane, Harry Curtis, H. L. Eldridge, William Hoffman, Seymour Johnson, Thornten Wilson, and others.

MISS GLADYS SULLY WEDS.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel J. Sully Married to George H. Mahlstedt

The marriage of Miss Gladys Sully, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel J. Sully, to George Henry Mahlstedt, a young lawyer of New Rochelle, N. Y., and a graduate of the Yale Law School, took place yesterday afternoon at the country home of the bride's parents at Watch Hill, R. I. The Rev. C. Williams of Watch Hill performed the ceremony.

Only relatives and intimate friends attended the wedding. Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks was her sister's only attendant, and Albert J. Mahlstedt was best man.

After returning from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Mahlstedt will reside in New Rochelle.

Van Winkle-Busk Wedding Dec. 28.

Invitations have been sent out for the marriage of Miss Mary Laird Busk, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Busk, and William Mitchell Van Winkle, son of Col. Edgar B. Van Winkle, on the afternoon of Thursday, Dec. 28, in St. James's Church. The bridesmaids selected are the Misses Margaret H. Busk, Grace A. Van Winkle, Mimi Koiff, Ethel Outerbridge, Helen Shope, and Cecil Cunningham. The Misses Alice and Celestine Goddard will act as flower girls, and Miss Peggy Busk will be maid of honor. Mr. Van Winkle's best man will be Cornelius von Erden Mitchell, and the ushers are to be John Van Beuren Mitchell, Sidney W. Fish, James Park, Edward Dalton, F. Wadsworth Busk, Minton de S. Verdi, Clement Despard, and Charles W. Short, Jr.

A small reception will follow the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents, 166 East Seventy-fourth Street.

Toledo Museum of Art Exhibition.

Edward Drummond Libbey, President of the new Toledo Museum of Art, is now in this city making arrangements for the formal opening of the museum with an important loan collection of pictures and sculpture. Private collectors and museum directors throughout the country have expressed their willingness to contribute, and about fifty masterpieces of ancient art will be included in the exhibition, in addition to a representative collection of old and modern American art, although definite information cannot yet be given out concerning the specific loans, it is known that one room will be given up to a memorial exhibition of paintings by Joseph Israels, and another room will be filled with Oriental paintings and pictures by Whistler from the Freer collection. Mr. Libbey has purchased through the Reinhardt Galleries Raeburn's superb portrait of Lady Janet Traill and Winslow Homer's "Sunlight on the Coast," recently described in THE TIMES. The Toledo exhibition is to open Jan. 17.

Song Recital for Graduate Children.

A song recital for the benefit of graduate children of the Virginia Day Nursery is to be given on Friday afternoon, Dec. 22, at the Plaza. Miss Inga Orner of the Metropolitan opera company will sing. Tickets may be had from the Misses Charlotte Delafield, Eloise Bloodgood, Alice Riggs Hunt, Constance Schermerhorn, and Sophie Vernon Olyphant.

H. W. Savage Off on Yacht Cruise.

Henry W. Savage left New York Sunday for a short cruise on his yacht in the Caribbean. The yacht Joyeuse is now at Norfolk, Va., and has on board as guests of Mr. Savage O. R. Cauchois, New York manager of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, and J. K. Nye, a marine architect. The yacht will cruise down the coast and will stop at Mr. Savage's property, Swan Island, in the Caribbean. The trip is expected to take about two weeks.

Breakfast for Lady Gregory.

Mrs. George Riggs (Kate Douglas Wiggin) will give a breakfast to-morrow for Lady Gregory and Mrs. Margaret Deland.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Miss Charlotte Stillman will give a large luncheon on Dec. 20 for her debutante niece, Miss Elizabeth Stillman Kendall. Miss Kendall is sailing on Feb. 21 with Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Harkness, and will spend about three months abroad.

William A. Taylor will give a small theatre party on Dec. 19 for Miss Elizabeth Kendall.

Mrs. Willis S. Paine gave a small luncheon yesterday at the Plaza. Her guests included Mrs. Hugh J. Chisholm, Mrs. Joel E. Fisher, Mrs. C. Vanderbilt Barton, and Mrs. Joseph F. Simmons.

Mrs. Ten Eyck Wendell of Washington is sailing to-day with her uncle, E. Royall Tater of Boston, to spend the Winter in Egypt. They will spend Christmas in Pau with Mrs. Herbert Thorn King.

Mrs. Charles X. Cordier of 305 West Eightieth street will give a reception on Thursday, followed by a dinner and theatre party, to introduce her daughter, Miss Marjorie Pollock.

Mrs. James Tolman Pyle of 673 Fifth Avenue will give a theatre party and supper this evening for Miss Sarah Morgan.

Mrs. E. Drexel Godfrey has invitations out for a party to the play and a supper on Thursday evening for Miss Doris Porter.

The wedding of Miss Gwendolyn Burden to David Dows takes place in Grace Church this afternoon at 3 o'clock. A reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Townsend Burden, 2 East Ninety-second Street.

Ambrose Henry will give on Friday night for Miss Frances W. Henry, the debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Henry, a theatre party, followed by a supper and dancing at Sherry's.

BAGBY CONCERT AT WALDORF.

Miss Destinn and Zimbalist Among Artists at Musical Morning.

The large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria was filled yesterday morning at the 190th Musical Morning arranged by A. M. Bagby. The programme was a varied one, and the artists were Miss Emmy Destinn, Pasquale Amato, and Efrem Zimbalist, with Arthur Rosenstein and Samuel Chotzinoff at the piano. Miss Destinn sang several groups of songs, including an aria from "Andrea Chenier," by Giordano; Grieg's "Odaliske," and Dvorak's "Song of Russalka."

Mr. Amato rendered Gluck's "Intorno all'Idol Mio," "Danza Fanciulla," by Dutante; "Sciciana," by Sinigaglia, and other selections.

Mr. Zimbalist played a Hungarian dance, I minor, by Brahms; Saint-Saëns's "Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso," 6 Mazurka by Wieniawski, Orientale by Caesar Cui, and the others selections. The programme closed with Bach-Gounod's "Ave Maria," sung by Miss Destinn and played by Mr. Zimbalist.

Among those at the musicale were: Mrs. William P. Douglas, Miss Sybil Douglas, Duchess de Chaulnes, Miss Shonts, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. F. Griswold Gray, Mrs. Bradley Martin, Jr., Mrs. Beekman Lorillard, Mrs. Frederick Bronson, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mrs. Clarence G. Dinsmore, Mrs. John T. Atterbury, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Arthur B. Twombly, Mrs. A. Murray Young, Mrs. Charles G. Ayres, Mrs. Samuel Thorne, Mrs. M. Lawrence Keene, Mrs. C. C. Cuyler, Mrs. H. F. Osborn, Miss Elizabeth S. Hamilton, the Misses M. H. Dehon, Luisita Leland, Annie Jennings, Margaret Remsen, Dorothy Manice, Alice Drexel, Hilda Holmes, Elise Ladew, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Edward A. S. Harkness, and Mrs. W. W. Reese.

A RUNAWAY IN TIMES SQUARE.

Horses Get Past Three Policemen—Many Narrow Escapes.

The crowd in Times Square had a spectacular horse show of its own shortly after 6 o'clock last evening, when a team of big Montana horses, a gray and a brown, owned by Stern & Saalberg, 416 and 418 West Forty-eighth Street, started off on a run up Broadway from Fortieth Street to Forty-fifth Street. Many persons narrowly escaped being run down.

The animals were going at a gentle run at first. They had reached Forty-second Street before it was seen that there was no driver and that they were running away. Traffic Policeman Sullivan had the first intimation of danger when he saw the horses headed toward him on the east side of Broadway at Forty-second Street. He started to meet them, but they swerved to the left behind a northbound car standing below the crossing and went up the west side of the thoroughfare.

Quickening their pace the horses made their way safely through the crowded street past Traffic Policeman O'Donnell, who grabbed at the head of one of them at Forty-third Street and was flung aside. Somewhat disconcerted by the attempts to stop their progress, the horses swung a little further to the left of the street and took the safety isle for pedestrians in Times Square, the big truck barely missing the long line of automobiles standing within the enclosure.

Above Forty-third Street Policeman John E. Sheedy had made a grab at a horse's head, but was flung aside. He got up and managed to jump up on the back of the truck. At Forty-fourth Street Traffic Policeman Koster made an unsuccessful attempt to stop the runaways, and they had reached Forty-fifth Street before Policeman Sheedy grabbed up the lines and brought them to a stop.

When Matthew Rockey, the driver, of 827 East Twenty-eighth Street, arrived at Forty-fifth Street, he was arrested for leaving his horses unhitched in the street.

After Policeman Sheedy had told how he had stopped the horses, another version came to light. Charles Ashley, a chauffeur, of 208 West Forty-third Street, was the hero of this version. He said, after it was all over, that he had seen the horses coming his way, and that, having been a driver all his life until he became a chauffeur, and knowing exactly how to stop runaway horses, he dashed into Broadway and tenaciously held on to the bridle of the nearest horse, and brought the pair to a stop, a block away.

"Yes, I did it," he said, while twenty other chauffeurs supported his story to the letter. "I saw them coming. I nabbed them. They dragged me a block and a half. When I had them stopped two policemen got into the wagon from the rear and pulled up the reins. Another policeman, a great big fat fellow, came up to where I was hanging at the bridle and told me to beat it. Then he led the horses away."

Young Ashley was holding his left foot in his right hand, leaning sadly against the Times Building.

"The horses stepped all over me," he said.

"Why don't you go to the hospital?" he was asked.

"Oh," he said, "I don't care for my foot. All I'm looking for is the credit."

GOLDEN TOPAZ JEWELRY

AN important feature of our stock is the large assortment of low-priced jewelry. We show golden topaz jewelry in great variety.

FOR THE LADY		FOR THE GENTLEMAN	
Heart Charm	$ 2.25	Scarf Pin	$ 3.75
Hat Pin	3.50	Studs (3)	4.50
Brooch	5.50	Sleeve Buttons	5.50
La Vallière	6.00	Fob Pencil	10.00
Ring	6.50	Cigar Cutter	12.00
Collar Pin Set	9.00	Charm Fob	15.00
Bar Pin	11.50	Watch Chain (4 Topas)	18.50
Bangle Bracelet	16.50	Glove Ring	18.50
Earrings	18.00	Waistcoat Buttons (6)	22.00
Sautoir	25.00	Scarf Pin (with Diamond)	35.00
Guard Chain	35.00	Link Sleeve Buttons	40.00
Chain Bracelet	55.00	Ring (Carved)	48.00
Grape Necklace	75.00	Bell Charm	115.00

Topas Necklace, 30 Gem Stones, $225.00

Theodore A. Kohn & Son
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GIRLS FLEE IN PANIC IN BUTTON PLANT FIRE

Explosion Starts Blaze in Muscatine, Iowa, Factory in Which Strike Centres.

WORKERS THOUGHT IT A BOMB

Investigation Shows It Due to Spontaneous Combustion—Labor Troubles Began Year Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, Dec. 11.—The Automatic Button Company's plant, one of the largest in the city, was damaged to the extent of $6,000 to-day in a fire, caused by an explosion of gasoline at foot of an elevator shaft. Two hundred girl workers on the second floor were thrown into a panic, and rushed down fire escapes. No one was hurt seriously.

Manager Umlandt after an investigation said he thought the explosion due to spontaneous combustion, although the case looked suspicious. He refused to charge the fire was of incendiary origin. For eleven months the Button Workers' Union has been on strike, 2,500 men and women being out, involving all plants in the city. Bitterness against the Automatic Company's factory is particularly intense, as the manager has been successful in obtaining non-union workers, employing more than two-thirds of a regular force.

Since the murder of Patrolman Theodore Gerischer two weeks ago by a union button cutter the Sheriff has not allowed picketing, and has enforced his orders rigidly. He held that the strikers were assaulting and intimidating workers on their way to factories. When an attempt was made to re-establish picket lines a score of heads were broken by the police.

At the beginning of the strike the subsidiary cutting plant of the McKee & Bliven Company, in Keithsburg, was burned one night, and the management declared the fire was of incendiary origin. The girls said the fire to-day came with such a rush that some of them were nearly overcome getting from the second story to the ground.

The pearl button centre of America is entering upon the eighth month of perhaps the most unusual labor controversy which has had as its scene the Middle West. This city of about 20,000 people is divided into two hostile armed camps, church organizations have been dissolved, many homes broken up by domestic strife, business has become paralyzed, and the most important industry is tied up.

More than 2,000 people have been out on strike since last February, except for three months, when a short settlement was reached through the intervention of Gov. Carroll. The city, which previous to its industrial upheaval had enjoyed peaceful prosperity, has been the scene of assassinations, riots, and bomb-throwing. On two occasions the intervention of the State was necessary, and the city was placed under military law, with soldiers patrolling the streets.

Muscatine's long and bitter labor war had its inception when leading button manufacturers looked out their workers upon learning the strength of the organization which had been built up by the union. After the lockout came the strike. Riots followed and then martial law. In June Gov. Carroll effected a settlement, and withdrew the troops, but in September a general strike was again declared by the union, it being charged that the manufacturers violated their agreement while the plant owners alleged violations by the workers.

The first strike found the local police authorities powerless to cope with the situation, and military rule was necessary to preserve order. The second strike was met by aggressiveness on the part of the authorities, and violence has been discouraged. The Police Department has been augmented by the importation of many Deputy Sheriffs.

Unionists declare that Muscatine is to-day under the yoke of "official anarchy," and have complained to Gov. Carroll, alleging misrule. Muscatine is to-day ready for a conflict. Little is necessary to bring about open warfare. Muscatine by the strike was lost more than $1,000,000, but both sides are looking forward to victory.

Several of the local plants are operating with non-unionist forces, as high as 200 being employed in one shop. To-day witnessed the opening of the first union shop, the Muscatine Button Company signing up union agreements. The union expects others will take the same step.

Unionists have brought into play every thing which might aid them in their fight, even organizing the children of the city into a juvenile union, and one of the most pitiful sights of the protracted struggle is to witness weekly parades of the youthful sufferers.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Maclyn Arbuckle will open in a new sketch, "The Reform Candidate," at Chase's Theatre, Washington, on Christmas Day. The play was written by himself and Kilgour. Mr. Arbuckle's supporting company will consist of Sydney S. Cushing, Evelyn Wiedling, and Lance Burritt.

Lawrence Rea, who has been ill and out of the cast of "The Quaker Girl," at the Park Theatre, for a few weeks, returned to the role of Prince Carlo last night.

The one hundredth performance of "The Woman" will be celebrated at the Republic Theatre to-night.

Members of the "Passers-By" company, at the Criterion Theatre, will celebrate the one hundredth performance of the play to-night by giving themselves a supper after the evening performance.

Frank Sheridan, Malcolm Williams, and Muriel Starr have been engaged for important roles in support of Wilton Lackaye in "The Stranger," which is to open at the Bijou Theatre on Dec. 21.

Andreeff's Russian Balalaika Orchestra will give a farewell performance at the Casino Theatre next Thursday afternoon immediately before sailing for Russia. The orders to return to St. Petersburg were received by Mr. Andreeff yesterday, and arrangements for the last concert were made at once.

FOR A CHURCH UNION.

Presbyterian and Reformed Ministers Plan a Co-operative Campaign.

Protestantism in New York, the future of existing churches, and the founding of new churches were subjects of a conference held yesterday morning in the Marble Collegiate Church, in Fifth Avenue. The reports were not optimistic, and on all sides it was declared that Protestant churches of New York, and especially of Manhattan Borough, must somehow obtain endowments, radically change form and methods of work, or move away.

At the meeting were about 125 ministers. The Rev. Dr. John G. Fagg of the Collegiate Reformed system of churches, presided, and the prayers were offered by the Rev. Dr. George Alexander and the Rev. Dr. John Henry Jowett. The meeting followed action by the New York Presbytery and the New York Classis, and was held to find out how and where these two historic communions, one the oldest in New York, can work together. Nothing was said about organic union, but such was known to be in the minds of some of the leaders. The Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, who started the whole thing, offered most of the resolutions, but they were all well received and action on all of them was unanimous.

The five lines of work proposed for co-operation were conditions of Presbyterian churches and Reformed churches in Manhattan, what to do with and for them, the planting of new churches in suburbs, contributions by New York to general home mission work, Chaplains for hospitals and prisons, and services for night-workers. Statements were made by both sides showing the extent of existing work. Presbyterian churches were shown to be, all of them, out of debt. They give nearly $700,000 a year toward self-support and $2,000,000 to benevolences. There is $1,200,000 invested, bringing in $50,000 a year for church extension. In the Reformed Church the Collegiate systems, one downtown and the other in Harlem, are the richest, next to Trinity, of any church systems in the world, certainly of Protestant systems. The whole question was, not rescue from failure, but what to do to meet changing conditions, how to do it, and whether, whatever it might be, it could not well be done in common.

A mass meeting next Spring was ordered and a campaign of money raising was set to begin at once. The Rev. Dr. Walter Laidlaw of the Federation of Churches, pointed out that Brooklyn and Westchester County must be included, and that Presbyterian and Reformed churches ought to bring in the whole city, as Methodists and Baptists have done.

The only discordant note was uttered by the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith of Central Presbyterian Church. He is Chairman of the Church Extension Committee, and when telling what is done with financial income of Kennedy millions he observed that $12,000 a year goes to the Labor Temple, the Presbyterian effort in lower Second Avenue, Manhattan, to reach working folk. He said:

"The Labor Temple is not solving the problem of the church in its relation to labor. It is not reaching great numbers of people. It is inadequate."

CITY'S NEW SOCIAL CENTRE

Between 62d and 63d Streets—Moved Half Block in Two Years.

An examination of this year's Social Register, which is just out, shows that the centre of population of the families whose prominence is attested by appearance in that directory has moved only half a block in the last two years, so that it now stands half way between Sixty-second and Sixty-third Streets. From 1905 to 1909, the centre so calculated advanced from Fifty-eighth Street northward at a uniform rate of 200 feet a year, but two years ago the advance seemed to halt at Sixty-second Street, and in the interval it has made its way uptown only half a block.

Of the families appearing in the latest Social Register as residents of Manhattan 4,061 are east of Fifth Avenue and 3,217 are west. In the small east side space bounded by Fifth Avenue and Third Avenue and Fifty-ninth and Ninety-seventh Streets, there are 1,066 families, as compared with 1,247 in the far larger space bounded by Eighth Avenue, Riverside Drive, Fifty-ninth and 160th Streets.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing To-day on Two Steamships—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

KAISERIN AUGUSTE VICTORIA, (Hamburg)—Miss Carolyn Armstrong, Lake A. Burke, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Browne, Mr. and Mrs. William Browne, A. P. Carlisle, Frank Craig, Miss Rose G. Curran, Dr. S. Hardy Clark, Dr. Margaret Y. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Donne, Mr. and Mrs. Girard Foster, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Gray, W. J. Hickey, Alfred G. Johnson, Mrs. M. J. Kelly, Count Loring von Linden, Mrs. Smythe Martin, Mrs. A. G. Olney, Frank Ostrander, Mrs. Heaton Owsley, James H. Park, Capt. C. Pooch, Edwin S. Radley, Miss Helen H. Radley, Miss Mabel Storm, Mrs. J. R. Sharp, Miss Constance Sharp, Miss Dorothy Sharp, Prof. C. Peck Warren and Mrs. Warren, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Carleton Young.

NIEUW AMSTERDAM (Rotterdam.)—H. P. Berlage, Count and Countess R. de Bulter, Miss de Bulter, H. Dean, F. C. Ellers, E. Finnie, Miss Elsa Fitch, J. Frowein, Miss Emma H. Gray, Miss Alice Gray, Henry K. Gray, E. Harkema, the Rev. F. W. Howard, John F. Johnson, Dr. Robert Krause, Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Lansing, Mrs. Crawford Livingston, Miss Amy E. Mac Ada, Miss Merrill, R. J. Munn, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. William Prall, Mrs. C. F. Robinson, Miss Helen C. Robinson, H. C. Roller, Mrs. August Roth-Krupp, Louis Sampson, J. J. Spoon, Miss Delia M. Tighe, Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Vaughans, and Mrs. Mary Dwight Wendell.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers:

CARMANIA (Liverpool)—A. C. Bada, Mr. and Mrs. A. Farwell Bemis, S. Blackley, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Boyle, H. W. Bricknall, Lieut. Robert Caffee, R. N., Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Case, James A. Cass, Dr. T. B. Charlton, F. B. Clarke, Jr., A. G. Claxton, C. H. Dempster, C. P. Dimond, W. E. Dixon, George W. Doy, Miss K. C. Elliott, Edward Elwell, E. J. Fellon, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Graff, Dr. and Mrs. E. O. Grant, C. B. Griffith, J. Temple Gwathemay, T. E. Hewlit, A. de Von Hunt, Robert Kanter, C. Knight, Marion Lawrence, M. H. Levy, F. Lukes, W. Mackey, J. Mowat, H. J. Murphy, Henry T. Panting, British Vice Consul at San Pedro Sula, Honduras; Frank Pennington, Capt. N. P. Pilcher, S. D. Pollok, L. D. Ricketts, Major and Mrs. Saunders, N. D. Stein, W. B. Taft, Frank Taylor, T. A. Thomson, J. W. Turner-Lashman, W. C. Warren, W. C. Webb, S. W. Walker, Jr., J. E. Young, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Herman Winter.

LAPLAND, (Antwerp.)—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Atterbury, Mrs. G. Lowrie Bell, Mrs. Mason Campbell, Mrs. S. D. Chism, Miss Lucy L. Chism, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Cross, Miss Mary C. de Graffenreid, Miss Elwyn de Graffenreid, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dellz, Mr. and Mrs. S. Albert Edwards, H. Fellner, Mrs. Hopkins Hall, Miss Alice Harden, and Mrs. John M. Hawley, Mrs. H. Humphreys, Miss L. B. Lockwood, Russell Murray, Ambrose Murray, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Randall, Miss L. C. Roberts, Mrs. J. H. Sherrod, Dr. Hayward Stetson, Miss A. A. Stevens.

TOURAINE, (Havre.)—A. Alvarez, Maxwell Howell, Mrs. Lavrin, Jose Perez, Leon G. Remo, Mr. and Mrs. N. Zeroma, Miss V. Lefavre, Manuel Gutierrez, and Mr. and Mrs. L. Veillon.

CAMERONIA, (Glasgow.) — Mrs. Abbie Marble, Mrs. Ellen Pratt, Edwin Record, Miss Charlotte Thomson, Miss Lily B. Churchlow, Elesia Harmon, James Paige, Walter R. Bulton, Mrs. Ellen Swellard, Miss Catherine Swellard.

YESTERDAY'S WILLS.

MARGARET C. DWYER, died Dec. 2; left not more than $10,000 personalty to her husband, Thomas Dwyer.

OSCAR J. GEBHARDT, died Nov. 29; left $2,000 personalty to his wife, Magdalene J. Gebhardt.

ANNIE M. GRANGER, died Nov. 22, at Asbury Park; left $5,000 realty and not more than $10,000 personalty; her realty and $8,000 personalty to her brother, Frank D. Granger; $1,150 personalty to her sister, Mary O. Cragin; $300 to her brother, Reed B. Granger, and $50 to Emily C. Perkins.

LOUIS BRESLAUER, died Nov. 28, at Somerville, S. C.; left $2,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty; his entire estate to his wife, Sarah Breslauer, for life, then to his children.

Swift & Company's sales of Fresh Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 9, averaged 9.43 cents per pound.—Adv.

FAMOUS SCULPTOR DEAD.

Thomas Ball Expires in His Montclair Home in 93d Year—Also a Painter.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 11.—Thomas Ball, the famous American sculptor, died this morning at 11 o'clock at the home of his son-in-law, William Couper, 105 Upper Mountain Avenue, in his ninety-third year.

Thomas Ball outlived all the famous American sculptors who attained prominence in the last half of the nineteenth century, and reached a greater age than any of his contemporaries. Mr. Ball was born in Charlestown, Mass., on June 3, 1819. Early in his career Mr. Ball was a member of the famous Handel and Haydn Society of Boston, and took part in the first production of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" in this country. Mr. Ball assumed the title rôle in the oratorio.

Besides being a sculptor, Mr. Ball was also a painter of distinction. Mr. Ball resided in Florence, Italy, from 1865 to 1897. He then returned to this country, and in 1898 took up his residence in Montclair. The most notable of Mr. Ball's works are the equestrian statue of Washington in Washington; the Lincoln "emancipation group," in Washington; a statue of Gov. Andrews, at the State House in Boston; statue of Daniel Webster, in Central Park, New York; statue of Josiah Quincy, in front of the City Hall, Boston, and a statue of Charles Sumner, in the public gardens, Boston. Another large figure of Washington, the work of Mr. Ball, is in Methuen, Mass.

Several years ago Mr. Ball completed a painting on which he had been laboring at intervals for fifty years. It is entitled, "Jesus Speaking to Martha and Mary."

SIR JOSEPH D. HOOKER DEAD.

Noted English Surgeon and Naturalist Was 95 Years Old.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, surgeon and naturalist, died today at the age of 95 years. Born at Halesworth, in Suffolk, he was educated at the High School and the University of Glasgow, where he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1839. At the age of 21 years he accompanied the expedition of Sir James Clark Ross on the steamship Erebus, to investigate the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism in south polar seas.

In 1847 Sir Joseph went to India to investigate the plants of tropical countries and the flora of the Himalayas. In the course of his travels he was captured and imprisoned by the Rajah of Sikkim. Later he traveled as a naturalist through Eastern Bengal, Syria, Palestine, Morocco, the Rocky Mountains, and California. In 1855 he was made Assistant Director of the Royal Gardens at Kew, and ten years later succeeded his father, the late Sir William Jackson Hooker, as Director. In 1868 he presided over the meetings of the British Association, and in 1873 was elected President of the Royal Society.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE W. HARTSELL, 68 years old, a former City Marshal appointed by Mayor Strong and serving from 1897 to 1900, died suddenly from heart disease at his home, 155 East 121st Street, last night.

The Rev. EDWARD CHAPMAN ROMINE of Philadelphia, died suddenly last Sunday in Grantwood, Ridge N. J., where he formerly was pastor and had preached the same day.

JOHN J. TOWER, a retired New York hardware dealer, died Sunday night at his home, in Montclair, N. J. Mr. Tower had been an invalid for several years, but the immediate cause of his death was heart disease. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, and two sons.

SHERWOOD B. DAVIDGE, a prominent business man of Binghamton, N. Y., died suddenly in Binghamton Sunday of heart disease. He was well known in the lumber and oil business.

CHARLES ROSENBERG, a well-known figure in Jewish circles of this city and Chicago, died suddenly yesterday morning at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Rose Zimmerman, 464 Third Avenue. Mr. Rosenberg came to this country when a young man, and several years ago retired from business. He leaves three sons and three daughters.

LAWRENCE QUINN, a member of the police force since 1868, died Sunday morning in the German Hospital, after an illness of long standing. He suffered from cancer of the stomach, but remained on duty until Nov. 6 last, when he had to go to the hospital. "Larry" Quinn, as he was known to almost every rider and driver in Central Park, was attached to the Arsenal Station as a patrolman for ten years. He always had a post commanding from Seventy-second to Seventy-ninth Street on the East Drive, and was one of the familiar figures in the Park. Mr. Quinn was born in 1840 and became a member of the police force twenty-eight years later. He resided at 201 East Sixty-eighth Street.

HOWARD ABRAHAM WHITFIELD, for forty-five years a Custom House Inspector at this port, died at the age of 68 years at his home, 442 West Fifty-seventh Street, on Sunday evening.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1600 Bryant.

Born.

KELLY.—Dec. 8, Danbury, Conn., to Mr. and Mrs. John Kelly, a son.

Married.

McGEE—HARDING.—Raymond A. McGee and Mrs. Marie Z. Harding, on Monday, Dec. 11, 1911, at 4 P. M., by the Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, at the home of the bride's parents, 245 West 75th St.

TAYLOR—CURTIS.—On Saturday, Dec. 9, at St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, by the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, Helen Very, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William John Curtis, to Edwy Lycurgus Taylor of New York.

New Jersey.

MATZ—MYERS.—Dec. 6, Newark, Henrietta Myers to Joseph Matz.

Died.

BOHME.—On Dec. 10, 1911, Henry L. P. Bohme, aged 74 years. Funeral from the residence of his son, Ralph Bohme, 408 Lincoln Av., Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 13, at 2:30 P. M. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

CORDIER.—Mary Stone Cordier. Remains lying in THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., (Frank E. Campbell Building.)

DE LAMATER.—In Westfield, N. J., Dec. 11, William De Lamater, in the 72d year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, Thursday, 14th instant, at 3 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

DENZER.—On Sunday, Dec. 10, at the Hotel Marseilles, Rose, beloved wife of Emanuel Denzer. Funeral at convenience of the family.

EMERSON.—Miss Anna, on Sunday, Dec. 10, in her 81st year, in New York. Native of New York. Interment Weehawken Crematory, Wednesday, 11 A. M.

HANLEY.—At Pocantico Hills, N. Y., Thomas F. Hanley, at his home, Dec. 11, son of the late Daniel and Mary Gannon Hanley. Funeral Thursday, Dec. 14, at 10:15 A. M. from the Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Pocantico Hills. Dunkirk (N. Y.) papers please copy.

HOLLY.—At Stamford, Conn., Saturday, Dec. 9, 1911, Col. John Isaac Holly, aged 67 years. Funeral from his late residence, 80 North St., Tuesday, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet arrival of train leaving Grand Central depot at 12:02.

HOPKINS.—On Monday, Dec. 11, 1911, at her residence, 850 Park Av., New York, Emma A., widow of James Hopkins. Funeral from her home Wednesday morning, 9:30 o'clock. Dec. 13.

KELLY.—Margaret T., beloved wife of Thomas Kelly, on Sunday, Dec. 10, at her residence, 10 West 76th St. Funeral from Church of Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, on Wednesday, Dec. 13, at 10 A. M.

KILSHEIMER.—Dec. 11, 1911, after a lingering illness, Elisabeth, wife of James B. Kilsheimer. Services Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock from Jerdoman's Parlors, 2,157 7th Av. Burial private.

LITHAUER.—On Monday, Dec. 11, 1911, Adelaide, widow of the late Jacob Lithauer. Funeral from her late residence, The Grammont, 215 West 99th St., Wednesday, at 1:30 P. M.

MILLER.—Catherine Navarre Miller, at Denver, Dec. 8, daughter of Gen. Morris S. Miller, in her 62d year. Funeral, Denver, Tuesday. Interment, Utica, Saturday.

PEISER.—Delwyn W., son of Louis and Marie Peiser, in his 25th year, on Dec. 11, 1911. Funeral notice later.

RANDOLPH.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 10, 1911, John J. F. Randolph. Services at his late residence, 908 Madison Av., Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 12, at 3 P. M. Carriages will meet 2 o'clock express from foot of Liberty St., New York, via C. R. R. of N. J.

RICE.—At rest at her home Worthington, Mass., Dec. 11, 1911, Hannah Seeley, wife of the late William A. Rice. Burial at Worthington.

ROBINS.—On Saturday, Dec. 9, H. Fannie, wife of Francis F. Robins. Funeral service at late residence, 777 Madison Av., Tuesday morning, Dec. 12, at 11:30. Please omit flowers.

ROSENBERG.—Charles, aged 74 years, Monday, Dec. 11. Funeral from the home of his daughter Tuesday, Dec. 12, at 10 A. M.

TIF

DERS LOSE LAPS IN SIX-DAY RACE

One Team Drops Out as the Result of Sprints in the Garden Grind.

SCORE AT TWO O'CLOCK.
(Twenty-sixth Hour.)

	Miles.	Laps.
Kramer and Horan	554	0
Fogler and Clark	554	0
Root and Hill	554	0
Halstead and Brobach	554	0
J. and M. Bedell	554	0
Fox and Collins	554	0
Cameron and Magin	554	0
Demara and Lawrence	554	0
Palmer and Wells	554	0
Lorens and Saldow	554	0
Georget and Breco	554	0
Lapize and Van Houwaert	554	0
Galvin and Wiley	554	8
Thomas and Stein	554	8

Previous record 538 miles 7 laps, made in 1910.

The first twenty-four hours of the international six day race at Madison Square Garden expired at midnight last night and showed fewer changes in position than has any such event in years. Twenty-eight riders, or fourteen teams, were still pedaling around the saucer. The pace was anything but easy, being almost as fast as last year's record figures for the same day, and much better than the average speed of first-day riding for previous years. But all the teams proved equal to their task, and even the newcomers to the exhausting grind refused to be shaken. Barring two teams, which fell behind one lap yesterday and another which dropped three laps, the field was on even terms at midnight, and so near record time that any sustained efforts at lap-stealing would pull the field beyond the 1910 figure, the record for the first day's riding.

The first defection among the fifteen teams occurred at 12:40 o'clock this morning, when Cavanagh of the Jersey team made up of Ryan and Cavanagh, withdrew from the race. Cavanagh was riding at the time the sprint began, and he dismounted from his wheel, announcing that he could not continue. Ryan, his partner, began sweeping at the pace. The Ryan-Cavanagh team was then officially declared out of the race, but Ryan was allowed the usual four hours to secure a new partner. Both are new-comers at the six-day game, having retired from the amateur ranks but a short time ago.

The condition of the various contestants was somewhat of a surprise. Close followers of six-day racing were unanimous that a better-conditioned field had never started out for six-day honors. In spite of the fast riding few spills occurred, and nothing like a serious accident befell any of the teams. The frequent prediction that Frank Kramer would find the grind too gruelling was not borne out by the first day's happenings. The sprint champion was not only in the race, but in strong. On one occasion yesterday morning Kramer saved his team from being lapped after coming to the aid of the tired Horan, just when the latter seemed destined to fall behind.

During the greater part of the evening the riders kept up a fast, steady pace, with few jumps to make the crowd anxious. About 11 o'clock Peddler Palmer of the Australian-New Zealand team brought the crowd to its feet by jumping the field, and opening up a gap of several yards. He was quickly overhauled by Clarke, and the latter began a sprint on his own account. Eddie Root, who was tagging Clarke closely, was the third of the field to take the lead, and in a minute nearly the entire squad of thirty riders were on the track, partner relieving partner in rapid succession. Georget of the French-Italian team and Lorens of the German team were others to continue the dizzy pace, which lasted for about ten minutes, and before it was ended by Lapize throwing a tire on the Twenty-sixth Street side, the Stein-Thomas and Ryan-Cavanaugh teams had been lapped twice. Each was the second lap lost by the latter team during the day. Magin of the New York-New Jersey team crashed into Lapize after the latter had tire trouble, and both slid against the railing on the Twenty-sixth Street side, but both escaped injury.

The five-hundredth mile was reached at 11:11 o'clock last night, at which time Eddie Root was in the lead. After the Lapize-Magin spill the riders settled back to a steady grind.

One new record for six-day team riding was established in the first twelve hours of the race, that coming at the end of the sixth hour. The first five hours found the riders trailing close behind the best previous figures, but never reaching them. At 5:40 o'clock yesterday morning Freddie Hill of the New York-Boston team started the first real "jam" of the race. His partner, Eddie Root, relieved him and soon the team had gained three-quarters of a lap. Lorens and Saldow of the German team led the field in the successful attempt to overhaul Hill and Root. This fast riding pulled the field beyond the best previous record, and the mark for six hours was 141 miles and four laps, the Hill-Root team leading at the time. This was two laps ahead of the former record, established by the late George Leander and Floyd Krebs in the 1909 race. After the sprint had been concluded the riders relaxed, and when the next hour's score was announced, it was found that the riders were seven laps behind the record of the Hill-Demara team in 1909. They continued to fall behind during the remainder of the morning, and at noon, the end of the twelfth hour, the leaders had covered 293 miles and seven laps. This was two miles and nine laps behind the record made last year by Rahir and Goulet.

The first break in the order of the teams occurred at 10:40 o'clock yesterday morning during a sprint started by Fogler and Clarke at 10:38. Fifteen of the fifteen teams were equal to the task, but the Galvin-Wiley and Ryan-Cavanaugh combinations fell one lap behind. The work of the latter combination was not surprising, as both members of the team are youngsters in their first six-day race, but the other two are seasoned performers and it caused surprise that they should drop behind so early. When the sprint began Jimmy Moran was on the track and he had a narrow escape from being lapped. Kramer rushed to the track with no jersey to cover his undershirt and one of the great sprints saved the day. The jam lasted eight minutes, being ended when Lorens fell on the Fourth Avenue bank and John Bedell fell over him.

During the early morning hours Georget and Breco of the French-American team jumped into favor with the crowd by their continual triumphs. The riding was fast enough to hold the crowd, and at 7 o'clock yesterday morning fully 5,000 people, or half the crowd which witnessed the opening, were still in the Garden.

The turn on the Fourth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street sides, which caused so much trouble early Monday morning, fifteen tires being punctured in less than two hours, was replaced yesterday morning shortly after 8 o'clock. The riders were protesting loudly about the condition of the track, and punctures were coming so rapidly that action became necessary. The riders were allowed to use the flat section of the main floor directly inside the inclined track, while three workmen searched for the cause of the trouble. One large projecting nail was found, and the track was planed in several sections where the boards were rough. No more trouble occurred at this point during the remainder of the day.

The first accident to occur at the Garden since the race began happened at 7:30 o'clock last night. A spectator, who gave the name of John Rutherford, 200 West Fifty-second Street, sustained a bad fracture of the right leg just below the knee in a fall while coming down the stairs on the Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street side. He was hurrying to see a sprint, started by Ryan of the Jersey team, when the accident occurred. Dr. L. F. Sturges, one of the physicians in charge of the riders, attended the injured man, who was afterward removed to Bellevue Hospital.

CORNELL'S STRONG TEAM.

Moakley Will Enter Distance Runners In A. A. U. Championships.

Trainer John F. Moakley of Cornell University has written Secretary James E. Sullivan of the Amateur Athletic Union that many members of the champion Cornell team will compete at the indoor championships at Madison Square Garden on Dec. 26 and 27. Moakley states that he hopes to bring down a fairly representative team, one that should score heavily. He has built up a team that is especially strong in distance runs, which may go to Ithaca. Should John Paul Jones start in the mile run it is an assured fact that the five points for that event will go to Cornell, while "Tel" Berna, the intercollegiate two-mile record holder, if he is in good condition, should win the two-mile run. Moakley realizes the importance of having his men in shape early, and he is giving them an opportunity to get in good trim for the different Spring games.

It is likely that Buffalo will send down some men to these championships. Driscoll, Burkhardt and Friedman will probably come down and endeavor to win some points for the up-State clubs. Driscoll, who is a member of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, has been training for some time with these championships in view, and will make a fine showing in the "1,000." Friedman and Burkhardt will start in the sixty and seventy yard events.

The indoor championships this year will bring together the greatest number of out-of-town athletes that ever competed in the old Garden, and the local athletes will have to be in the best possible condition to win.

CAPT. TRIMBLE EXPLAINS.

Columbia Hockey Captain Denies Game Was Scheduled on Sunday.

The practice hockey game announced for Sunday between the Columbia hockey seven and the Seventh Regiment team has stirred up considerable excitement on the Morningside Heights campus, as the drastic action taken by the trustees in stopping the game has been promptly followed by a letter of censorship, and the hockey management called upon for an explanation. The matter has been treated as a flagrant violation of the regulations forbidding the holding of any athletic contests or exhibitions, and brings sharply before the university authorities the whole matter of Sunday practice.

In yesterday's issue of The Columbia Spectator there appears an official letter from Prof. Herbert G. Lord as Chairman of the University Committee on Athletics, and also a letter of explanation from R. J. Trimble, '12, Captain of the team.

Giants in Batting Humor.

HAVANA, Dec. 11.—The New York Giants donned their batting clothes to-day and defeated the Havana team by the score of 10 to 2.

Police Interfere with Boxing Bout.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 11.—The ten-round boxing contest between Young Togo, Japanese featherweight, and "Calky" Germain of St. Louis, scheduled for to-night, was called off because of police interference. Young Togo will leave to-morrow for New York, where he is to fight Johnny Daley on Dec. 20.

COLLEGES GAIN BY A. A. U. RULING

Student Competition Works Hardship Against Amateur Athletic Clubs.

The ruling of the Legislation Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union in regard to the competition of students who are also members of athletic clubs passed at the annual session last month promises to work to the benefit of the various educational institutions, and cause a defection in the ranks of athletic organizations hereabouts.

Indications point to the fact that in some circles the rule is considered to be an unfair one, if carried out to the letter of the law. It is generally conceded, however, that the best way to rid the books of a supposed bad rule is to work for its improvement, which is expected to warrant steps being taken for its annulment.

Through the working of the new rule, which reads: "A student representing a university, college, school, or other educational institution must consider such institution his residence for the purpose of registration, and represent such institution in competition. Such student between June 1 and Oct. 1 may transfer his registration to a club or other organization belonging to an active or allied member of this union, which is located within 100 miles radius of his actual residence, and upon the opening of the scholastic year he may be retransferred to his educational institution," Columbia University is assured of the competitive services of Reginald Lawrence Beatty, the collegiate record holder and the 16-pound shot, and Harry Babcock, the former collegiate champion pole vaulter, both of whom have been wearing the colors of the Winged Foot in open competition.

George Bonhag, the five-mile National title holder, who competes for the Irish-American A. C., and who is said to be taking a special course in Engineering at Columbia will, according to the strict interpretation of the rule, as quoted by Bartow S. Weeks, be compelled to compete for the Morningside institution if he is in any way connected scholastically.

These three cases will prove distinct drawbacks to the competitive prestige of the athletic clubs, but the living up to the rule will be all to the advantage of Columbia, which must have the services of these men, if they compete, between Dec. 1 and June 1 of each year they are at school.

That the rule will be lived up to in its strictest interpretation is attested by the fact that athletes of any and all educational institutions are to be bound by it. This point developed yesterday when heads of the Harlem Evening High School and Brooklyn Evening High School made inquiry as to whether they would be permitted to represent certain athletic clubs as against their respective schools, when Mr. Weeks ruled that they must compete for their schools between the dates mentioned in the rule.

It also developed yesterday that the local Registration Committee had agreed in granting permission to Alexie Ahlgren, a Swedish runner, to run for the Glencoe A. C. Ahlgren competed for certain organizations in and around Boston during the past Summer and became registered Dec. 1 from the Glencoe's. As this registration was made subsequent to the time of the annual A. A. U. meeting Nov. 20, the one-year release rule became effective.

Clarke Takes Close Game.

George P. B. Clarke defeated Charles E. White in last night's game of the National amateur 18.2 balk-line championship billiard tournament at Maurice Daly's Billiard Academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, by the score of 300 to 286. The contest required thirty-five innings, and was close all the way. Although Clarke led throughout, it was not until near the end of the game that the winner could be picked. Clarke made a high run of 62 points, and averaged 8.20-35. White's best effort netted him a run of 31, and he averaged 8 14-24. The final game of the tournament will be decided this evening, when Charles F. Conway will oppose Charles E. White.

Ithacans Select Butler.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Edwin William Butler of Brooklyn was elected Captain of the Cornell football team for next year at a meeting of the football team following its annual banquet to-night. Butler was the dark horse, the two most talked of candidates being Butler Ewing and Bernard O'Connor. Butler, who is 21 years of age, first played on the Varsity last year, following brilliant work in his freshman year as quarter back. Butler started out as a quarter back this Fall, but his play there was not satisfactory, and he changed places with O'Connor, going to left half back, where he put up a much better game.

Mercer Re-elected Penn's Captain.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—At a meeting this afternoon of the University of Pennsylvania football players Leroy Mercer, full back, was unanimously re-elected Captain of the 1912 football team.

Colgate Buries the Hatchet.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Dec. 11.—The Athletic Association of Colgate University voted to-day to rescind the action taken one year ago, by which all athletic relations with Syracuse University were abrogated. This clears the way for a football game next Fall.

Dankelman Wins at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 11.—Dankelman of New York defeated Wireback of Pittsburgh, 50 to 47, in the National amateur three-cushion billiard tournament here to-night. The game went 117 innings. Each man had a high run of 6.

MALONEY WINS FROM DORMAN

West Side Fighter Has Somewhat Easy Task at Malvern A. C.

Tommy Maloney of the west side defeated Jack Dorman in a hard contest last night at the Malvern Athletic Club, the former being entitled to the honors by a good margin, doing all the effective work and carrying the battle to his opponent after the third round. Maloney seemed well primed for the bout, and handed out short right and left hand uppercuts with a speed that completely dazzled Dorman.

In the first three rounds Dorman was able to hold his own against Maloney, who had not warmed up to his task, but when the latter got going properly after the third session he landed from all angles and with exactness that had his rival completely dazed.

On two occasions in the seventh and eighth rounds Maloney by steadily pounding the body with terrific rights had Dorman staggering about the ring almost helpless, and had it not been for the timely sounding of the bell would have probably won with a knockout. Dorman tried continually with a hard right swing in the hope of getting over a haymaker, but always missed by wide margins, Maloney on the other hand was possessed with great coolness, and waited his chances, which usually materialized. He proved clever and showed marked improvement in his form.

In the closing round Dorman, after having his right eye badly cut, which bled hard, tried to come back by boring in and slugging all the way, but his efforts availed him nothing, as Tommy avoided his rushes, and met him with clean blows every time. Dorman showed signs of punishment as he went to his corner after the fight, with his eye bleeding profusely and his body well colored from the steady body punches. It was a hurricane bout from the start, but Maloney was the master most of the time.

The "fighting parson" made a record for himself as, after disposing of Al Roberts in the first round of one of the preliminary contests, he came back in the semi-final, scheduled for six rounds, and knocked out Henny Sager.

Bedell and Dohan in Draw.

Joe Bedell and Johnny Dohan, both of Brooklyn, slugged through ten rounds last night in the main bout at the Carlyle Athletic Club without either being able to gain an advantage, the general opinion being a draw. It was a slug fest from the first tap of the gong in the opening round until the final one, with each man administering a beating to the other. The first five rounds see-sawed with first one, then the other, taking the upper hand in the aggressiveness. In the fifth round Bedell, with a hard right to the face, brought the blood from Dohan's mouth, and with a steady volley of body blows carried the honors of the round easily. Dohan turned the tables in the seventh, and with a sudden flash came back and battered Bedell all over the ring with body blows, causing him to cover up. Both men fought savagely, and slammed away at each other from beginning to end of every round, and were both bleeding freely after the eighth, when Bedell's left eye was opened by a right jab. Dohan had all the better of this session, and after opening the gash over the eye, directed all his attack in that direction. The body punches and blood from the cut eye weakened Bedell considerably, and he became weak near the close of the session. The ninth ended even, after a lull in the work of both men, but the final was productive of another slugging bee, with both men fighting hard throughout.

Another Victory for Simon.

Ray Simon, the Syrian heavyweight, who has recently shown himself to be somewhat of a "white hope," added another victory to his list last night when he easily defeated Mickey McDonough in their ten-round bout at the Brooklyn Beach Athletic Club. Simon did all the forcing and landed the best blows in nearly every round, while Mickey waded in and only was able to score at close range. McDonough could not reach the Syrian, and gave up hope after the fourth round. Although neither man possesses any too much cleverness, they fought with enough aggressiveness to satisfy the crowd, which constantly called for knockout. In the last round, after being on the defensive from the start, Mickey went out with a flash and tried to even the score by swinging from all angles and forcing the Syrian, who was well used up.

British Boxer Defeated.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—The scientific boxing of Jimmy Walsh of Boston proved too much for Jim Kendrick, the bantamweight of London, England, in the main bout at the American Athletic Club to-night, and the popular verdict went to the Boston boy. At no time in the eight rounds did the Englishman have a lead.

Williams and Uvanni Draw.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 11.—At the Dragon Athletic Club here to-night Jack Williams of Brooklyn fought ten rounds to a draw with Joe Uvanni of this city. Uvanni has met Bill Hurley, who recently defeated Sailor Burke, and earned a draw.

Hoppe Defeats Poggenburg.

"Willie" Hoppe, the world's champion 18.1 and 18.2 balk line billiardist, gave one of his usually interesting demonstrations of the latter game last night at the Catholic Club in a special match with J. Ferdinand Poggenburg of the Liederkranz Club, when he defeated the former amateur title holder by a score of 400 to 180. Probably 150 persons witnessed the match, which was replete with almost every variety of shot in the category of the champion's output. As his best run in any one inning Hoppe rolled up 126. At another time he tallied 104, and had an average of 40 as the result of his night's work. Following this, Hoppe gave an exhibition of fancy shots, including his double masse and other spread shots, which caused much favorable comment.

DUNDEE DEFEATS O'LEARY AT FORDON

Featherweight Boxers Put Up Lively Bout for Ten Rounds, with Close Finish.

Johnny Dundee, the fast featherweight, was forced to show his best last night against Young O'Leary in the ten-round bout at the Fordon Athletic Club in order to get home in front with a close margin. The contest was an unusually interesting one from start to finish, both boys being clever in addition to landing hard blows.

Dundee exhibited some very clever footwork and danced about the Brooklynite in masterly fashion, avoiding numerous hard swings. O'Leary fought a hard contest, although on the defensive side, and caused his opponent lots of worry at times when he got him at close range and pounded the heart and kidneys.

In the first five rounds O'Leary was able to hold his man at bay with ease, but his strength began to wane, and Dundee, a much more rugged fighter, weathered the storm with little apparent trouble and showed the better attack in the closing rounds. Although the Brooklynite lost some strength, he fought Dundee a nip and tuck battle in the last four rounds.

Dundee's best work was with his left hand, which he jabbed into O'Leary's face with great skill. O'Leary showed best when they came to close quarters, and always availed himself of the chance to pound the body. In the third round O'Leary showed signs of the hard work at the hands of Dundee, and the bell ending the session was a welcome one. He also tired somewhat from a fusillade of body punches in the sixth round. The contest was one of the fastest seen between small men at the east side club, and the crowd showed its appreciation by continual applause.

Neither boy was floored during the bout or showed any real signs of punishment, but both were used up considerably at the close of the contest.

Jimmy Murray and Pal McCarthy fought a fast six round draw in the semi-final.

CROSS BEATS CY SMITH.

East Sider Makes a Show of Jerseyman at Olympic Bouts.

Leach Cross defeated Cy Smith last night at the Olympic A. C. in their ten-round battle, which was full of surprises during the early sessions. At the end, however, Smith was barely able to land an effective blow, having been slowly and surely beaten until almost helpless.

In the opening round Cross uppercut to the jaw, while his opponent, after a minute's fighting, whipped over a right to Leachie's jaw, dropping him for almost the count. The east sider got up and dealt out some vigorous uppercuts, which in turn sent the Jerseyman to the floor for the count of nine. Following this there was some hard infighting by both, with the men hard at it at the bell.

Cross drew blood from his man's nose and mouth early in the second round with the aid of jabs and hooks. Smith responded with a hard right to the jaw, but Cross proved the cleverer for the rest of the round, to which he was clearly entitled. Beginning the third Smith cut Cross's mouth, and got over a rattling left to the jaw, which shook up the eastsider. Cross jabbed and hooked his man and put him down for five. Smith came back, but began to lack steam.

In the fourth Cross shook his man with left hooks and rights to the jaw. Smith rushed Cross into his corner and then followed a whirlwind of blows. Cross proved much the stronger beginning the fifth and drove the Jerseyman all over the ring with almost every variety of blow. Smith got in a good uppercut to the jaw, after which Cross began to stall, and when Smith came in he was driven back with rights and lefts to head and body.

To the surprise of the crowd Smith began the forcing in the sixth with Cross doing his customary stalling act. When he got ready, however, he came back at the Jerseyman with jabs and hooks almost out of number. Cross started to close Smith's eyes early in the seventh, and literally cut Smith to ribbons, with the result that the Jerseyman seemed unable to land an effective blow during the session.

The Cross stock of jabs and hooks was unwrapped in the eighth, and although the east sider was all over his man he was unable to put him down. In the ninth there was a repetition of Smith's being pounded all over the ring with left jabs and right uppercuts, Smith in the meanwhile being unable to locate his opponent.

The concluding round showed Cross jabbing until Smith was forced to get in close to avoid punishment. Just before the bell Smith drove Cross to the ropes, and each was working on his opponent's body when the bell stopped hostilities. In the semi-final Carey Phelan beat Young Barney in six rounds of what proved to be a good battle.

Fighter Runs from the Ring.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 11.—In a boxing bout here to-night one of the contestants, named Kid Haney, got cold feet in the second round against Young Crouse and ran out of the ring. He was booed and jeered by the crowd, and the reception got so hot that he ran from the building and called for police protection.

TO JUDGE ROYAL DOGS.

Chinese Ambassador Invited to Officiate at Pekinese Show.

The Pekinese Club of America will hold its annual show in the ballroom of the Plaza Hotel to-morrow. The type most favored is that of J. Pierpont Morgan's Shun, Goodwin Chum, the property of Lady Gordon Lennox; Ta-Wang, recently imported by Mrs. Benjamin Guinness; Kwanti-Chu, belonging to Comtesse J. de La Grese, and Ch. Nowata Min-Chi, owned by Mrs. M. E. Harby. To settle this serious question, the Chinese Ambassador, a noted authority on the royal lion dog of China, has been invited to assist Mrs. Richard P. McGrann to define an orthodox type.

The show will open at 10:30 A. M., and nearly 300 entries have been made, comprising all of the American champions and fifteen famous winners brought from England especially for this show. It is rumored that Shun, the especial pet of J. Pierpont Morgan, and Ta-Wang, owned by Mrs. Benjamin Guinness, will be the accepted type. On this, however, the majority of American exhibitors seem to differ, and some excitement is promised.

To substantiate his claims, the Chinese Ambassador will present to the meeting data brought from the palace of Peking many centuries old, which constitutes the pedigree and breeding of the royal palace dogs during the last 500 years.

Amateur Billiard Handicap.

In the continuation of the Class C amateur handicap 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament at Paul's Riverside Billiard Academy, 129th Street and Seventh Avenue, last night William Viertel defeated Sylvester Levy by the score of 116 to 71 in thirty-six innings. Viertel was playing at the handicap of 110 points, while Levy had to make 135 tallies in order to win the contest. The winner made an average of 3 2-36 and had a high run of 19 points, which he made twice. Levy's average was 2 1-36, with high runs of 20 and 11. This evening Dr. Tuggle (120) will oppose E. V. Parker, (115.)

West Point Wants Basket Ball Game.

The basket ball team of West Point, which has arranged a long schedule of twelve games, have one open date which they would like to arrange a game for with some good team. The date of Feb. 22 is the day which they would like to fill. On making up the original schedule Dartmouth was booked to oppose the Army on that date, but were forced to cancel the engagement.

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TICKET SCANDAL INQUIRY FALLS FLAT

National Baseball Commission Needs More Damaging Evidence Against New York Club.

The promised sensation over the ticket scandal at the time of the world's series baseball games in this city and Philadelphia fizzled out at the secretive investigation of the National Commission at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. The baseball court, with August Herrmann of Cincinnati as Chairman, President Thomas J. Lynch of the National League, President Ban Johnson of the American League, and Secretary John Bruce of Cincinnati, spent the day discussing the alleged disposal of tickets by the New York and Philadelphia clubs to speculators.

Then when it was all over Chairman Herrmann announced that after looking over the evidence the commission decided to continue the probe indefinitely until they get some evidence which would be more damaging than the material which they now have on hand. Mr. Herrmann said: "The commission has carried on a rigid investigation of the ticket scandal for several weeks and $1,500 has been expended to detectives in an effort to get at the truth of the matter. The commission realizes that tickets were in the hands of speculators in New York and Philadelphia and that exorbitant prices were asked for tickets. What we want to know is, was either of the clubs in collusion with the speculators? Anybody who has any information about this is invited to produce it before the commission, and if the newspapers have any evidence the commission would like to have it. We will continue this investigation and may not get through with it for some time. What the result will be nobody knows."

This remarkable statement by Mr. Herrmann came as something of a surprise. Even all the evidence which Ban Johnson was supposed to have at his command about the sale of tickets to speculators here was not enough to warrant any action or rebuke to the New York club. A long statement from President John T. Brush is among the evidence, but none of the facts about the investigation was given out. It looked to baseball men as if the commission wanted the public and the newspapers to take a prominent part in exposing the speculators.

After the meeting President Lynch was asked what evidence had been placed before the commission, and he said that it could not be made public at this time, because it would seriously interfere with further investigation. Mr. Lynch said that the commission's detectives had traced the sale of tickets and found out that they went to speculators, but the commission didn't find out yet who was responsible. He refused to divulge any of the evidence. "Yes, we have some evidence," said Mr. Lynch, "but it isn't enough to land anybody."

"Then the evidence is no good?" Mr. Lynch was asked.

"Yes, it is good evidence, but we want more of it," he answered.

From present indications baseball men believe that nothing will come of the ticket probe. President Ban Johnson refused to discuss the evidence against the New York club which he stated he had in his possession. Johnson was the man from whom the surprise was expected, but his facts were, evidently, not substantial enough to impress either Mr. Herrmann or Mr. Lynch.

Strong Stand Against Gambling.

The commission took a strong stand against gambling and the sale of baseball pools. A vote was passed recommending that the clubs of both leagues to do all in their power to end the evil. The postal authorities will also be asked to keep the announcements of lotteries from the mails. Two minor cases also came up. One was about an accident insurance policy which Rube Marquard, the Giant pitcher, obtained from a Philadelphia agent named Frank H. Garret. Rube has failed to pay a $40 premium on it, so the commission ordered the actor-player to pay up within ten days. Umpire Mal Kenna has a bill of $30 against the Jersey City club, and this was ordered paid in ten days.

The Board of Arbitration of the National Association League Clubs, together with President Barrow of the Eastern League, President Chivington of the American Association, and President J. Cal Ewing of the Pacific Coast League, presented to the commission its plan for a new rating and new compact between the major and minor organizations. The commission heard the petition of the minors, and referred the question to both the National and American leagues. They will report back to the commission, and final action will be taken at the meeting of the commission in Cincinnati on Jan. 8.

The new compact calls for the three leagues mentioned to be given a rating higher than Class A—called Class AA, also new arrangements about the limitation of drafted and purchased players, a shortening of the drafting season, and an increase in the draft price of a minor league player. These questions will first be considered by each of the major leagues before final action is taken.

There are more baseball men from all parts of the country in the city for the league meetings to-day than have ever attended the Winter conferences before. At the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday it would be easy for a stranger to tell that a baseball meeting was going on, because the corridors and lobbies were crowded all day, and the only topic heard was baseball. Just to start something doing, Charles W. Murphy, the Chicago owner, handed out a severe typewritten rebuke on President Ban Johnson of the American League. Murphy makes an open charge that Johnson is involved in syndicate baseball in the American League, having financial interest in more than one club. Mr. Murphy with some jocularity says that he will nominate Johnson as President of the National League at its meeting to-day. His statement is as follows:

"I am for Ban Johnson, even if Carnegie did leave him out of the list of the twenty greatest men in the world. Mr. Johnson has been the head of the National League, through others, for a long time, without financial remuneration, and it is understood that he has sent word to our club to elect some fellow from Louisville or Nashville, or some other place down South, to succeed Lynch. It seems to me that it would be an act of wisdom to elect Johnson head of the National League, and I hope to have the pleasure of nominating him at the meeting. This will allow him to conduct our affairs in the open and receive compensation commensurate with his great ability.

"A man who can make ticket scalping a vice in one league and a virtue in another or who, never having played professional baseball, can descant knowingly on the relative value of leagues, clubs, and players in such a convincing way as Mr. Johnson has recently done in interviews, must have a great capacity.

"A fellow who can originate and be at the head of syndicate baseball and then stand out resolutions against it at least shows versatility. The only objection raised against Mr. Johnson is his innate modesty. If he can keep from his desire to remain in the background and force himself forward a little more he should make a valuable head of the National League."

President Charles H. Ebbets of Brooklyn and President Horace Fogel of Philadelphia were paraded about the room locked. Both are against the re-election of President Lynch, but it is believed that they are alone in their opposition. Hugh McBreen, formerly Secretary of the Boston Red Sox, was about the hotel with the news that he has good financial backing and wants to purchase the Boston Nationals. Secretary Peter Lehleitner of the Boston Nationals, with Manager Fred Tenney and Catcher Johnny Kling, were together, and Kling was telling about the loss of his Kansas City billiard academy by fire. It was a total loss, with no insurance.

Women to Attend Meeting.

Another interesting personality at the Waldorf was Mrs. Helen Hathaway Britton, the owner of the St. Louis Cardinals. Mrs. Britton will go into the meeting for a short time to-day, and will be the first woman baseball magnate in the history of the game to take part in the league proceedings. Mrs. Britton will be represented in the voting by the President of the club, W. R. Steininger, but, nevertheless, she will direct the club's policy in any important action which comes up. Mrs. Britton is an enthusiastic baseball fan, and says she has known the game since she was a little girl in Cleveland.

Other prominent baseball folks seen about the Waldorf were Roger Bresnahan, manager of St. Louis; Jimmy Burke, manager of Indianapolis; James E. O'Rourke, the former Giant, and now President of the Connecticut League; Dick Kinsella, manager of the Springfield (Ohio) team; John Ganzel, manager of Rochester; W. W. Grayson, Jr., of the Louisville club; Joe Kelley of Toronto, William Beverley Winslow, a New York lawyer, who is a stockholder in the Boston club, and who will represent it at the meeting to-day; Patsy Donovan, the former Red Sox manager; Jimmy Peoples, the old Brooklyn catcher, and Joe McGinnity of Newark.

Fred Clarke, the leader of the Pittsburgh Pirates, was at hand with the tidings that he will play no more baseball. Clarke signed a contract with Barney Dreyfuss yesterday to manage the Pirates next season, but he will not play. "I'm done with playing," said Fred. "I know when I've had enough."

The Eastern League passed out of existence yesterday at the annual meeting at the Victoria Hotel. The league was rechristened the International League, because of Montreal and Toronto being on the circuit. Edward Grant Barrow, who has just finished his first year as President, has so pleased the league owners that they re-elected him for a term of five years at a salary of $7,500 a year.

The league Directors brought about a compromise between Jack Ryan and the Jersey City Club. Ryan had a three years' contract, and he was dropped by the club as manager. He will receive one year's salary, $3,500, and has been declared a free agent. The league elected a new Board of Directors, as follows: J. J. Stein, Buffalo; George L. Solomon, Newark; C. J. Lavis, Providence; Samuel Lichtenhein, Montreal, and J. J. McCaffery, Toronto. The International League season will open next year on April 18 and will close on Sept. 21.

There was a big crowd of interested baseball men at the Victoria hobnobbing with the International League men. Among them were Billy Lush, the former Cleveland player and Yale Coach; Mike Finn, manager of Mobile and a former Giant scout; Tommy Clarke, the Cincinnati catcher; Al Burch of Toronto, formerly of Brooklyn; "Bugs" Reisigie of the New Haven team; George Browne, the former Giant; Billy Clymer of Wilkesbarre, Jack Ryan of Jersey City, and dozens of others.

The National League will meet to-day at 2 o'clock and the Board of Directors will meet in the morning at 11 o'clock. The American League will meet at the same hour at the Astor, and the International will continue its meeting at the Victoria at 11 o'clock.

WOLVERTON YANKEE MANAGER.

President Farrell Buys His Release from Oakland, Cal., Club.

President Frank J. Farrell of the New York Americans announced last night that Harry Wolverton of Oakland, Cal., had been appointed manager of the Yankees for next season, to succeed Hal Chase.

The appointment was no surprise to baseball men, because it has been known for some time that Mr. Farrell has been trying to buy Wolverton's release from the Oakland Club of the Pacific Coast League. Wolverton will take charge of the team on its Southern training trip.

Wolverton is an experienced baseball man and at one time was manager of the Newark team. When Joe McGinnity bought the Indians, Wolverton went to Oakland. He was successful as a manager in Newark and Oakland, and his contract with the Pacific Coast team has a year to run. Owner E. N. Walter of the Oakland team was reluctant about releasing Wolverton, but President Farrell offered him such a good bonus that he decided to let the manager go.

Scout Arthur Irwin of the Yankees had a long conference with Mr. Walter at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon. At this conference the final terms were made and it was decided that Wolverton would lead the Yankees. It is expected that the team will take on a new lease of life with a new manager, for the material at the beginning of last season was very promising.

Hal Chase's régime as manager wasn't very much of a success. Although a wonderful player, Chase was not a good disciplinarian, and, knowing that the team went to pieces under him toward the end of the season, stepped down and out of the managerial position voluntarily and thereby gained the good wishes of President Farrell and baseball fans.

As a player Chase is popular here. With the worries and cares of the management taken from his shoulders, Chase is likely to be a greater star than ever next season.

The appointment of Harry Wolverton completes a list of four new managers in the American League this season. The others are Harry Davis, at Cleveland; Jimmy McAleer, at Boston, and Clark Griffith, at Washington. They all met at the American League headquarters at the Astor last night and seemed pleased at next season's prospects. There were also present "Uncle Ben" Shibe, his son, Thomas Shibe, and Manager Connie Mack of the world's champions. Charles Comiskey of the White Sox was also among the big crowd of baseball men around the lobby. Charles Summers of Cleveland and Frank S. Navin of Detroit also joined in the fanning bees.

DOOIN'S $25,000 CHECK.

He Will Pay It to Horace Fogel for His Unconditional Release.

Charley Dooin, manager and catcher of the Philadelphia Nationals, who is now in a spirited controversy with President Horace Fogel, made plain his position yesterday. Dooin is appearing this week at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, where he warbles several songs almost as well as he can play ball. After his act yesterday he happened into the baseball gatherings at the Waldorf, and declared that two Boston financiers, who were willing to buy the Boston Nationals, want him to manage the club, and he stands ready to pay a certified check of $25,000 for his unconditional release.

"Fogel wouldn't dare take me up on that," said Charles, "because he knows it is true."

The trouble between Fogel and Dooin started when the club President learned that the Boston people were trying to get the cash together. Dooin says he isn't worrying, because he has a contract with the club, to run for two years, which provides that he cannot be sold or traded without his permission. He stated emphatically that he would not figure in a trade that was not to his liking, and intimated that if Fogel expected to use him in a trade with the Chicago Cubs he would very likely be disappointed, because he has sufficient protection under his contract to prevent this.

"Just as soon as I took hold of the club," says Dooin, "it began to go fast, and I think my work as a manager was successful. Naturally, I asked for more money, but I did not ask for $15,000, as Fogel says. I simply asked for the same amount that Billy Murray got, and, to tell the truth, I don't know just how much that was."

When Mr. Fogel was asked for his side of the controversy he said: "If Dooin's got a fight on, it is with himself, not with me."

Rube Marquard at Hammerstein's.

Rube Marquard, the Giants' pitcher, made his initial bow before a New York audience last night at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre in a comedy sketch entitled "The Baseball Man," assisted by Miss Annie Kent. The piece made a hit with the baseball fans in the audience, who welcomed the appearance of "Rube," and when he related incidents of the world's championship series with "Home Run" Baker, the applause was even greater. Marquard had an interesting line of baseball slang during his time before the footlights, winding up with a short dance with his partner.

Atlantic Yacht Club Election.

At the annual meeting of the Atlantic Yacht Club, held last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, these officers were elected for 1912: Commodore—J. Stuart Blackton; Vice Commodore—Willard U. Taylor; Rear Commodore—Arthur W. Peale; Secretary—Edward I. Graff; Treasurer—F. H. Hart; Trustees—Charles B. Ludwig, W. H. Barnard, and I. W. Copmann; Membership Committee—Charles B. Ludwig, Herbert L. Jones, and Kenneth Lord. Nominating Committee—Yacht owners: Francis M. Wilson, George P. Dillenback, and W. Hunt Hall. Non-yacht owners: Charles N. Lindley, Chairman; Max Gundmen, and Walter H. Sykes, Jr. Commodore Barnard presided, and the reports of the various committees were read. They showed the club to be in a prosperous condition. Those present included A. M. McIntosh, Horace Boucher, Dr. De Mund, and George P. Dillenback. The annual dinner of the club will take place in January.

Gotch Replies to Raicevich.

Frank Gotch, the world's champion wrestler, has made a quick response to the offer of Giovanni Raicevich to wrestle him, and intends to send a business representative to New York at once to carefully consider the proposition. The question of the rules under which Raicevich will consent to meet him also concerns Gotch greatly, likewise the date to be selected, owing to his bookings ahead. The financial success of the big match which Gotch engaged in at Chicago has given him an idea that he is entitled to the lion's share of the purse or gate money and the selection of the referee, if other details are amicably arranged.

American Horse Wins in France.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s Rustaud won the Prix de Landelle and Eugene Fischer's La Cachuca ran second for the Prix de Vesle of the Saint-Ouen races to-day.

DE ORO LEADS IN BILLIARD MATCH

Shows Daly the Way by 50 to 40 at Three Cushions—Cuban's Wonderful Bank Shot.

Playing remarkable three cushions at the end of the first block of his 150-point match at Doyle's, John Daly was defeated by the Cuban challenger, Alfredo De Oro, by a score of 50 to 40. At both the start and finish of the session Daly was rolling up the points faster than De Oro, whose work was gilt-edged with the exception of the first dozen innings.

The winner returned an average of 50-60, with high runs of 4 and 4, while Daly's average was 40-60, with the best run of the night, 6, obtained in what proved to be his final turn at the table, as the Cuban tallied his required single point going out. The snatch has aroused quite a furor in billiard circles, as the men are playing for $1,000 a side. Tom Gallagher was the referee and marker.

Some slight contention was made by De Oro as the result of the referee's ruling in the Cuban's fifty-first inning, when, after scoring his thirty-ninth point, he essayed a force follow with a world of English which carried his cue ball in a semicircle off the object ball to the side rail, where it described another arc, but not quite enough to get the cue ball into the jaw, thus making the necessary three cushions.

Instead, as the referee affirmed, the cue ball missed the side rail the second time, missing the jaw by a fraction of half an inch, and only took the top rail, thus making a two-cushion shot of it. De Oro contended that he had scored, but the referee ruled otherwise, and the Cuban took his seat.

Harry P. Cline and Wilson P. Foss were of the opinion that De Oro had made the shot, but suggested that the referee was in the proper position to adjudicate on such a play.

Aside from a rather disastrous beginning De Oro played wonderful billiards, bank shots at what looked like unknown angles rolling off his cue as though he were playing straight billiards. One in particular in his sixty-fifth inning was conceded to have been the finest bank shot ever seen. The balls were lying six inches apart midway up the right side rail, with De Oro's cue ball at the top of the table. After surveying the situation the Cuban hit the side rail, passed between the object balls to the top rail and about eighteen inches away from the corner, where the reverse he had on the ball took effect, and it sailed down the table back to the side rail and smashed into the two balls as though aimed directly by the cue.

Another shot at which De Oro shone was when he was the table's length away from his first ball, which was glued to the top rail, with the other in a corner, warranting an around the table try. Four times during the game he successfully grazed the ball on the rail and took the necessary three cushions for the count.

One of Daly's best shots was a reverse up and down the table into a diagonal corner back to the ball. Most of the time, however, he had his troubles attempting to cajole the spheres, which failed times out of number to perform as he desired. He never seemed to get going until the game was as good as lost. In what proved to be his last time "at the bat" he netted the respectable total of six, just missing his next try by a hair's breadth.

The match appeared in the nature of a runaway for the challenger at the outset. Who after winning the bank tallied his initial point, which he added to up to his thirteenth inning, when the score stood 7 to 0, the Cuban having failed in every attempt to make the required carrom in any one of these innings. In his share of this inning De Oro got into his stride and evolved two beautiful banks. Daly responded in his next with a natural, and the Cuban came back with two beautifully played coaxing shots, both of which in the making caused his cue ball to just die on the face of the object sphere.

From here on the champion became a factor, with the challenger falling down as the accompaniment to his opponent's fine work. At twenty innings the Cuban made the string show 9 all, and from that stage on he was never in apparent difficulty, going further away as the result of each inning. At the thirty-fourth inning Daly, who had been grouped in ten innings beyond this the string showed him 15 points in advance of the challenger.

Each played some delicately executed shots, which traveled back and forth along the lower rail in and out of the two corners for a count, but, on the whole, De Oro got the greater speed with the least seeming exertion when he essayed shots needing five and six cushions. The match will be continued to-night, starting at 8 o'clock.

BERKELEY LOST TWO GAMES.

Schoolboys Make Good Showing in Past Football Season.

Berkeley School played five games during the past football season, winning three and losing two, while the contest with Trinity was canceled. The first three games were played with teams averaging many pounds more to the man. In the Irving and Hamilton games, Berkeley's goal was never threatened, and while Berkeley was within easy scoring distance time was called. Luck seemed to break just as the prospects were brightest. The Horace Mann School team was put to the test when Berkeley lined up against them. In the first period of this game, McAleenan of Berkeley easily made a field goal. Horace Mann scored a touchdown in the second period. At the beginning of the third period darkness made the players almost indistinguishable. The game was not called, and, in two fake plays, Horace Mann scored two touchdowns. At this point the referee declared the game off. Cutler recovered a fumble from a punt behind Berkeley's goal line in the first period. There was no further scoring in this game.

Barnard was easily defeated in the final game. During this game Berkeley showed special skill in the use of the forward pass and of shift formations.

Capt. Wagoner, McAleenan, Mougin, McCarthy, Maxwell, Burden, Mahr, J.; Mahr, H.; Quackenbush, Straus, and Parkes were awarded their letter.

The basketball season's outlook is particularly bright, since several of last year's team are candidates. McAleenan and Burden, as forwards, should easily make the team, because they are fast in following the ball and fairly accurate in shooting baskets. Wagoner, at centre, excels because of his jumping and his ability to intercept passes. Games have been scheduled with Sachs, Columbia Grammar, Barnard, and Ethical Culture.

The results of the football season follows:

Berkeley	0	Irving	0
Berkeley	0	Hamilton	0
Horace Mann	18	Berkeley	3
Cutler	5	Berkeley	0
Berkeley	30	Barnard	0

Berkeley-Trinity canceled.

Members' Games in Armory.

The members of the Twenty-second Regiment held their first weekly set of games at the armory last night. Only two events were decided, as this was the first of a series of meets and the entries were not as large as was expected. A weekly set of games, consisting of from three to four events, will be held in the armory every Monday night during the Winter. The summary:

70-Yard Dash.—Won by C. B. Clarke; E. Coyle, second, and J. Strube, third. Time—0:07 4-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by E. W. Hills; Edward Lobes, second, and H. B. Norman, third. Time—2:06 3-5.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday a decidedly firmer tone was shown in copper, which improved ¼c for all deliveries to February. Tin was weak in sympathy with London, receding ¾c, but spelter was steady and unchanged. The closing bid and asked prices follow:

	Monday.		Friday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Standard Cop.—				
Spot	12.95	13.25	12.65	13.00
December	13.00	13.37½	12.70	13.00
January	13.05	13.37½	12.75	13.12½
February and spot	13.07½	13.37½	12.80	13.12½
Lead	4.40	4.50	4.40	4.50
Spelter	6.25	6.35	6.25	6.35
Tin	43.85	44.85	44.25	45.25

On London's Metal Exchange yesterday the following table of prices obtained for spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin. These final figures compare with Friday's closing prices:

	Monday.			Friday.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	60	16	3	58	18	9
Copper, future	60	12	6	58	13	9
Pig tin, spot	190	00	0	202	10	0
Pig tin, future	188	10	0	191	10	0

The market waded weak. Spanish pig lead was up 1s 3d., to $15 16s. 3d. Spelter was unchanged at £26 17s. 6d. Cleveland warrants improved 1½d., to 48s. 4½d.

BIGGEST COTTON CROP.

Greater by 1,447,000 Bales Than 1904, Which Beat All Records.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The greatest cotton crop on record, 14,885,000 bales, is the Department of Agriculture's official estimate of the country's total production this year. This is greater by 1,447,000 bales than the record crop of 1904.

Officials of the Department of Agriculture were not surprised at the size of the crop, as condition figures throughout the growing season indicated that the production would be large. Unofficial estimates made monthly during the year, using the department's condition figures as the basis, were greatly exceeded by the official estimate made to-day.

Every State in the cotton belt, except Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Oklahoma established new records for production.

The production by States follows:

State.	Bales.	State.	Bales.
Virginia	23,000	Louisiana	395,000
North Carolina	935,000	Texas	4,428,000
South Carolina	1,450,000	Arkansas	915,000
Georgia	2,500,000	Tennessee	420,000
Florida	73,000	Missouri	88,000
Alabama	1,600,000	Oklahoma	915,000
Mississippi	1,195,000	California	11,000

Heretofore the record cotton crop was that of the year 1904, when 13,438,012 bales, exclusive of linters, were grown. Other large crops were those of 1906, which was 13,273,800 bales, and 1908, when 13,241,790 bales were grown. In point of value, however, the crop of 1910, which was 11,608,616 bales, exclusive of linters, was the record one, the fibre being valued at $820,320,000, and the cotton seed at $142,860,000, a total of $963,180,000 as the aggregate value of the cotton crop of that year.

The acreage on which cotton was planted this season was estimated by the Department of Agriculture to be 35,004,000 acres, a greater area than ever before planted to cotton in this country. This vast area exceeded the previous record of acreage by more than 2,500,000 acres, there having been planted 32,444,000 acres in 1908, and 32,403,000 acres last year. In the record production year of 1904 only 30,053,730 acres were planted.

Scorching hot and excessively dry weather during the middle of the Summer caused considerable damage to cotton in many parts of the cotton belt. Later in the season weather conditions were distinctly favorable in most parts of the belt, and the crop improved. The hot weather and drought, however, were responsible for a smaller yield this year than experts early in the season predicted as a result of the record acreage and splendid growing conditions then prevailing. One result of the hot weather was that the crop matured about two weeks earlier than usual.

The Government's estimate on the cotton crop proved to be just about what the local trade had expected, and while business was extremely active to-day there were no violent changes in prices. With January cotton selling at 8.53, the market had made a new low record for the season before the report was published. A rally of ten or twelve points followed the report as a result of covering, but this gain was lost in later trading.

The market closed steady, but at practically the lowest level of the day, and at a decline from 7 to 11 points, as compared with the final prices of Saturday.

COUNTRY PRODUCT MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, specials, pound, 37c; extras, 36c; firsts, 34@35c; seconds, 32@33c; thirds, 29@30c; held, specials, 35c; extras, 33@34c; firsts, 31@32c; seconds, 29@30c; thirds, 26@28c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 34@35c; good to prime, 30@33c; common to fair, 24@29c; process, specials, 26½@27c; extras, 25@25½c; firsts, 23½@24½c; seconds, 22½@23c; factory, current make, firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 22½c; thirds, 20@21½c; packing stock, June make, 23@23½c; current make, No. 2, 21½@22c; No. 3, 19@20½c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, September and earlier, specials, pound, 16c; average fancy, 15½@15¾c; current make, specials, 15¼c; average fancy, 15c; under grades, 13@14¾c; September and earlier, specials, best, 16c; current make, best, 15¾c; State, skims, September and earlier, specials, 13½c; choice, 12@13c; current make, specials, 12¾c; choice, 12c; all makes, good to prime, 10@11c; common, 9@9c; hard skims, 8@8c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 39@41c; extra firsts, 35@38c; firsts, 33@34c; seconds, 30@32c; thirds and poorer, 25@28c; held, fresh, poor to fair, 21@22c; fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1, 23@24c; No. 2, 20@22c; checks, prime, 20@21c; poor to fair, 18@19c; refrigerators, special marks, fancy, loss at storage charges paid, 24@25c; firsts, local storage charges paid, 22½@23½c; seconds, 21@22c; thirds and poorer, 18@20½c; dirties, 15@20c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by henmery whites, fancy, large, new laid, 58c; selected whites, fair to good, 45@50c; badly mixed, 40@42c; henmery browns, 40@41c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 36@38c; Western, gathered whites, 29@40c.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.02	Julia	.32
Alpha Con	.03	Justice	.05
Andes	.12	Kentucky Con	.08
Belcher	.38	Mexican	4.22½
Best & Belcher	.17	Occidental Con	.50
Bullion	.04	Ophir	1.67½
Caledonia	1.10	Overman	.37
Challenge Con	.13	Potosi	.10
Chollar	.08	Savage	.25
Confidence	.55	Sag Belcher	.20
Con. Cal. & Va	.58	Sierra Nevada	.30
Con. Imperial	.02	Union Con	1.42½
Crown Point	.75	Utah Con	.07
Gould & Curry	.06	Yellow Jacket	.55
Hale & Norcross	.18		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	5.10	Goldfield Con. M.	4.70
Jim Butler	.80	Goldfield Merger	.10
McNamara	.20	Great Bend	.05
Midway	.24	Jumbo Extension	.22
Montana	.73	Lone Star	.04
North Star	.24	Red Hills	.01
Tonopah Exten.	1.17½	Sandstorm Kendall	.04
West End	.74	St. Ives	.20
GOLDFIELD.		Silver Pick	.07
Adams	.01	Nevada Hills	2.85
Atlanta	.17	BULLFROG.	
Blue Bell	.02	Bullfrog Mining	.01
Comb. Fract	.17	Bullfrog Nat.	.01
Booth	.04	Homestake King	.04
C. O. D.	.14	Montgomery Mtn	.01
Florence	.05	Tramps Cons	.02

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	6	7	Jackpot	6	7
Elkton	68	70	McKinney	45	50
El Paso	65½	66	Old Gold	3¾	4¼
Findley	7	7½	Portland	88	91
Gold Dollar	17	17½	Vindicator	69	70
Isabella	13½	14	Jen. Samp.	6½	7½

Weather In Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The following is the forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Local rains Tuesday; somewhat colder in interior. Wednesday, fair; colder in eastern portion; moderate winds, mostly northeasterly.

South Carolina—Local rains Tuesday; colder in western portion. Wednesday, colder and generally fair; moderate winds, mostly northeasterly.

Georgia—Local rains Tuesday; colder in northern portion. Wednesday, generally fair and colder; moderate winds, mostly northeasterly.

Florida—Fair Tuesday, except local rains and colder in northwest portion. Wednesday, generally fair; slightly colder in northern portion; moderate to brisk northeast to north winds, except light to moderate in northwest portion.

Alabama—Local rains and colder Tuesday. Wednesday fair; moderate variable winds, becoming northerly.

Mississippi—Fair in northern, local rains in southern portion Tuesday; colder. Wednesday fair; moderate northerly winds.

Louisiana—Local rains Tuesday, except fair in northwestern portion; colder. Wednesday fair; moderate northerly winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair in northern, rain in southern portion Tuesday, with moderate to brisk northerly winds. Wednesday fair.

Western Texas—Fair Tuesday, preceded by snow in the Panhandle. Wednesday fair.

Oklahoma—Fair, slightly colder Tuesday. Wednesday fair.

Utah, Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota, and Nebraska—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Arkansas—Colder and fair Tuesday, preceded by rain in southeastern portion. Wednesday fair.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Colder, and fair Tuesday, preceded by rain in eastern portion. Wednesday, fair.

Ohio—Clearing and colder Tuesday. Wednesday, fair; moderate westerly winds.

Indiana, Illinois and Lower Michigan—Fair, somewhat colder, Tuesday. Wednesday, fair; slight to moderate westerly winds.

Upper Michigan—Generally fair and somewhat colder Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

Wisconsin—Fair, somewhat colder Tuesday. Wednesday, fair; moderate west and southwest winds.

Missouri—Fair, somewhat colder, Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

Kansas—Fair Tuesday; slightly colder in eastern portion. Wednesday, fair.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN

General Advance in Local Issues Yesterday, Though with Some Striking Exceptions.

GOOD DAY FOR COPPERS

Sales of the Metal at 13½ Cents Bring About Higher Stock Prices.

Most stocks showed increased strength in yesterday's trading at other cities.

United States Fidelity, which has been quietly firm of late, was quite strong at Baltimore yesterday, and advanced 2½ to 170½, with 171 bid at the close. The advance was explained by an unofficial announcement that the Board of Directors at its next meeting will vote on a proposition to put the stock on a 10 per cent. basis. The last dividend was 2 per cent. quarterly.

The Boston market was strong and active Monday. Of local copper shares, North Butte, Copper Range, Lake, Hancock, Calumet and Arizona, Calumet and Hecla, and Osceola were most prominent at large gains, the last named being extremely irregular above $100. Amalgamated and Utah Copper rose smartly on reports of sales of the metal at 13¼ cents, backed by a strong statistical position. Eastern Steamship sold higher on buying in advance of acceptance of the consolidation terms, by which shareholders receive $200 in new securities for $100 in old stock. United Shoe Machinery, while quiet, was firmer. The sudden drop of 3 points in Hedley Gold, which recently declared a large extra dividend, lacked explanations.

Dealings were small on the Chicago Stock Exchange, with prices, as a rule, displaying a firm tone. United Boxboard, however, was under some selling pressure, and reached a new low record on offerings which were said to come from holders who know that the reorganization plan calls for another assessment on the stock. Pneumatic Tool, with a rise of more than a point, was a strong feature, and there were slight gains in Commonwealth Edison, the Can issues, Chicago Telephone, Diamond Match, and McCrum-Howell preferred.

A further upward movement in Electric Storage Battery was about the only feature of an otherwise uninteresting Stock Exchange session in Philadelphia. Philadelphia Rapid Transit, United Gas Improvement, and Union Traction moved fractionally higher, and the strength of United States Steel stimulated a moderate rise in Cambria Steel. The rest of the local list merely marked time.

Yesterday's transactions on the various out-of-town Exchanges, as reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES, were as follows:

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Bank of Baltimore	170	170	170
50	Baltimore Electric pf.	42	42	42
10	Con. Power pf.	90½	90½	90½
680	Houston Oil ctfs.	7¾	7¾	7¾
305	Houston Oil pf. ctfs.	70½	69¾	70
50	Maryland Casualty	94	94	94
110	Penn. Water & P.	53	53	53
30	Seaboard Co 1st pf.	90½	90½	90½
20	Seaboard Co 2d pf.	94	94	94
600	United Rys.	18½	18¾	18¾
140	U. S. Fidelity	170½	170	170½

BONDS.

$9,000	A. C. L. con. deb. 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼
2,000	Cotton Duck 5s	77	77	77
2,000	Chicago Ry. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
4,000	G. R. & Brewing 4s	85¾	85¾	85¾
1,000	Ga. Ry. & N. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼
5,000	Ja's C. & C. C. & I. 6s	92	92	92
2,000	Macon, Dub. & S. 5s	99½	99½	99½
2,000	Milwaukee Ry. 4½s	94¼	94	94¼
5,000	Norfolk Ry. & Lt. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼
21,000	Norfolk & P. Trac. 5s	89	89	89
1,000	Penn. Water & P. 5s	91	91	91
26,000	Seaboard adj. 5s	81¾	81¾	81¾
6,000	Seaboard adj. 5s	81¾	81¾	81¾
3,000	United Ry. fdg. 5s	86¾	86¾	86¾
55,000	United Ry., Inc.	62	61¾	62
2,000	United Ry. 4s	85¾	85¾	85¾
7,000	United Ry. notes	99¼	99¼	99¼

BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Atchison	106¾	106¾	106¾
50	Boston Elevated	129½	129½	129½
10	Boston Suburban pf.	74	74	74
1	Boston & Albany	221	221	221
16	Boston & Maine	100	100	100
5	Boston & Wor. pf.	53	53	53
100	Mass. Elec.	22	21¾	21¾
66	Mass. Elec. pf.	94	93¾	93¾
60	N. Y., N. H. & H.	135¼	135¼	135¼
320	Union Pacific	173¾	170¾	173¾
2	Union Pacific pf.	93½	93½	93½
47	West End	86½	86½	86½

TELEPHONES.

1,381	American	139¼	138¾	139¼
1,072	Cumberland	156¾	156¾	156¾
18	Mexican pf.	6½	6½	6½
94	New England	138	137½	138

MISCELLANEOUS.

200	Am. Agr. Chem.	55½	54½	54½
80	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	103¾	103	103
18	Amoskeag pf.	100	100	100
35	Am. Pneu. Svc.	4½	4½	4½
170	Am. Pneu. Svc., 2d pf.	15	14¾	15
100	Am. Woolen	68¾	68	68¾
714	East Boston Land	11¼	10	10¾
38	Eastern S. S.	111	111	111
42	Edison	202	201	202
64	General Electric	152¾	152	152¾
25	Mass. Gas	90	89	90
50

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30 Mohawk Valley
35 N. Y. State Railway Common
25 Safety Car Heating & Lgt.
2M Computing-Tabulating-Rec'ding
5M E. I. Du Pont Powder 4½s
5M International Salt 1st 5%s
Wanted
100 American Manufacturing
25 Babcock & Wilcox
10 Chemung Canal Trust
50 E. I. Du Pont Pow. Com. & Pfd.
300 St. Joseph Lead
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Vigorous Advance in Prices Accompanies Expansion in Trading.

TOBACCO DECISION HELPS

Favorable Opinion Also Formed of Railroad Securities Report—Higher Copper and Steel Prices.

Encouraged by several favorable developments, the stock market, after a period of dullness in the earlier hours of trading, rose quite sharply, and to the accompaniment of a substantial expansion in the transactions ended the day with net gains which in many instances exceeded a point, with the exceptionally large net advance of 3 points in Union Pacific. It was after the news of the Supreme Court's refusal to reopen the American Tobacco case and the publication of the report of the Railroad Securities Commission that the market began to move up with vigor. These two factors were supplemented by others which made in the aggregate an unusual budget of good news. There was, for one thing, a further advance in the price of copper to the highest figure quoted on the recovery in the price of that metal, which has been under way for several weeks, and which has gained in strength since the publication of the Copper Producers' statement for November, showing a reduction of over 23,000,000 pounds in the stocks of copper last month. Along similar lines was the news of an increase by the leading steel-trade interest in the price of wire products, which comes as an encouraging supplement to the success of the principal makers of bar iron in raising their prices from the low level to which recent aggressive competition had carried them. It remains to be seen whether the improvement which is thus denoted is to be maintained, but until some new factors present themselves for consideration it is a fair assumption that the betterment in prices which is now taking place in the steel trade points to a condition of still further improvement over the abnormal conditions lately prevailing in that trade. The announcement of the Government's estimate of this year's cotton crop confirming the expectation of a yield far above that of any previous year came as the last hour's interesting contribution to the day's news, but this merely confirmed previously formed expectations rather than presented any new situation.

In concluding its report the Railroad Securities Commission states its belief that accurate knowledge of the facts concerning the issue of securities and the expenditures of their proceeds is the matter of most importance in the situation which was the subject of the commission's inquiry. There can be no question of the efficiency of full publicity as a means of preventing abuses in the matter of issuing railroad securities. Capital issues for any irregular purpose, or even if they were clearly open to the charge of being contrary to sound practice, could hardly occur if they had to be made in the broad light of day and subject to publicity, not by accident, possibly at some remote time after they occurred, but in keeping with Governmental requirements at the very time of issuance. In stating that accurate knowledge of the facts concerning security issues and the expenditure of their proceeds is the fundamental thing which must serve as a basis for whatever additional regulation may be desirable in the future, the Hadley commission has taken a position upon very firm ground.

Much contained in the commission's report commends itself for careful consideration. One of the commission's suggestions which has wide interest in view of incidents still fresh in Wall Street's mind is that no railroad should be permitted to acquire less than a majority of the stock of any other railroad. The acceptance of such a recommendation would appear to force the distribution of such stock holders as that of the Union Pacific in other than its controlled properties, if this action should be extended to existing situations as well as laid down as a rule for the future. This feature of the report, as possibly encouraging an early resort to the Union Pacific's proposed plan for the segregation of its investment assets from its railroad properties, may account in part for the day's exceptional strength in Union Pacific. On the other hand, it has been made known that the Union Pacific management would not consider the distribution of its investment holdings until after the Supreme Court has passed upon the Government's appeal from the lower court's decision in favor of the Union Pacific in the Government's anti-merger suit. The hearing of that appeal was postponed by the Supreme Court yesterday from Jan. 8 to Feb. 19. Argument on several rate cases, including the Minnesota rate case, was postponed to the same date.

The importance of the action which the Supreme Court would take in respect to the petition of the independent Tobacco interests for a review of the decree of the Circuit Court led to the adoption of an attitude of some reserve on that matter, although the refusal of the court to reopen the case, announced yesterday, was fully in accord with the general expectation of the financial community. That expectation, strong as it had been originally, was further strengthened last week by what President Taft had to say about the Tobacco decree in his annual message to Congress. The Government cotton estimate, yesterday placed this year's crop at the record figure of 14,885,000 bales, greater by nearly 2,000,000 bales than the previous largest December estimate, that of 12,920,000 bales, made in 1908. The actual yield that year, as measured by the commercial movement, was 13,828,000 bales. There may not prove to be as great a difference this year between the December estimate and the final report, but precedent supports the inference that yesterday's Government estimate fully bears out the trade expectation of a total crop of not less than 15,000,000 bales.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Crucible Steel Co. for dividend on preferred.
Ingersoll-Rand Co. for dividend on preferred.
Twin City Rapid Transit Co. for dividend on common.
Yukon Gold Co. for dividend.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American Brake Shoe and Foundry Co.
International Steam Pump Co
New Central Co.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s, May, 1957, old	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
4½s, Nov., 1957, new	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
4½s, May, 1917, old	102	102⅜	102	102⅜
4½s, Nov., 1917, new	102	102⅜	102	102⅜
4½s, Mar., 1930-50, old	102	102⅜	102	102⅜
4½s, Sept., 1960, new	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4s, May, 1960, 1'chs	99⅞	100	99⅞	100
4s, Nov., 1958, 1'chs	99⅞	100	99⅞	100
4s, May, 1957, 1'chs	99⅞	100	99⅞	100
4s, Nov., 1955, 1'chs reg	99⅞	99	99⅞	99¼
4s, Nov. 1911, 1'chs	99⅞	100¼	99⅞	100¼
3½s, Nov. 1954, 1'chs	87	87¼	87	87¼
3½s, May, 1954, comp	87	87¼	87	87¼
3½s, May, 1954, reg	87	87¼	86¾	87¼
3½s, Nov., 1941, reg	86	86¼	86½	86¾

Boston Bank Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—The weekly statement of the associated National banks of Boston compares as follows:

	Dec. 9.	Decrease.
Loans	$232,021,000	$2,795,500
Circulation	7,421,000	12,000
Net deposits	182,100,000	3,400,000
Specie	34,182,000	1,000,000
Legal tenders	3,188,000	*21,000
Reserve agts.	21,941,000	420,000
Excess reserve	2,830,000	2,968,000
Due from banks	23,898,000	849,000
5 p. c. fund	806,750	*18,000
Legal tenders	4,830,000	*788,000
Specie	28,194,000	250,000
Surplus	3,378,571	*210,000
Surp., N. Y.	3,468,321	*162,000

*Increase.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday.

Total sales Dec. 11, 1911 626,221
From Jan. 1, 1911 120,381,580
Same period last year 159,941,328

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
1⅞	2	71,600	Allis-Chalmers	2⅛	2⅛	1⅞	2	— ⅛
8	9	200	Allis-Chalmers pf	8½	8½	8½	8⅞	
63	63¼	17,200	Amalgamated Copper	62	63½	61¾	63	+1⅛
54	54½	300	Am. Agricul. Chem	53¾	53¾	54½	54½	— ⅛
53⅞	54	1,000	Am. Beet Sugar	53½	53⅞	53½	53⅞	+ ⅜
99½	100½	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100½	+ ⅜
11¾	11¾	1,700	Am. Can	11	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅜
90½	91½	1,100	Am. Can pf	91	91½	91	91½	+ ½
53½	53⅞	700	Am. Car & Fdy. x d	53	54	53	53⅝	+ ⅜
44	44½	225	Am. Cotton Oil	44	44	44	44	+ ⅝
215	215	10	Am. Express	215	215	215	215	...
20	22½	25	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	21	21	21	21	...
9⅝	9¾	100	Am. Linseed	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
72⅝	72½	9,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	71½	73	70½	72⅛	+1½
103½	104	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅝	+ ⅛
114½	115¼	200	Am. Sugar Refining	115¾	115¾	115¼	115½	— ⅛
139½	139½	1,500	Am. Tel. & Tel	138⅝	139⅜	138⅜	139⅜	+ ⅝
104½	104⅝	4,225	Am. Tobacco pf	104⅝	105¼	104	104½	+ ⅛
104½	104½	2,500	Am. Tobacco pf. tr. r	104¼	105	103⅞	104⅝	+ ⅛
76⅝	38½	2,900	Anaconda Copper Co	37⅞	38¼	37⅝	38⅛	+ ⅝
106⅝	106⅞	4,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	105⅝	106⅞	105⅝	106⅝	+1⅛
103⅝	103⅞	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	103⅝	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝	— ⅛
136½	137	900	Atlantic Coast Line	136¼	137	136¾	137	+1
101⅝	101⅝	850	Baltimore & Ohio	101	101¼	101	101½	+ ⅝
76	76½	700	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	75¾	76⅝	75⅜	76⅝	+ ⅝
29	30	15	Butterick Co	30	30	30	30	...
240	240⅝	10,000	Canadian Pacific	238¾	240⅞	138⅝	240½	+2½
20½	21	100	Central Leather Co	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
295	320	100	Central R. R. of N. J	305	305	305	305	+7
72½	72⅝	1,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	71⅝	72⅜	71⅝	72½	+ ⅛
20	20¼	400	Chicago Gt. Western	19⅞	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
37	38	400	Chi. Gt. Western pf	37½	37¾	37¾	37	...
111¼	111¾	7,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	109½	111½	109¾	111⅛	+1⅝
142½	143	100	Chi. & Northwestern	142⅛	142⅛	142¼	142⅛	...
23	23¼	900	Chino Copper	23	23	23	23	— ⅛
26¼	27	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	26	26	26¼	26½	+ ½
46	47	470	Colorado & Southern	47	47	47	47	...
76¼	76½	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	— ⅛
137½	138	881	Consolidated Gas	137	138⅝	137	138	+1⅛
10⅝	10⅝	6000	Corn Products Ref	10¼	10⅝	10¾	10⅝	...
77	77	100	Corn Products Ref. pf	75½	75½	75⅝	75⅝	-1
169	169	100	Delaware & Hudson	167	167	167	167	+1
46	46	300	Den. & Rio Grande pf	45	45	45	45	+1
31	31⅛	200	Distillers' Securities	31¼	31¼	31	31	— ⅛
17	17⅛	100	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
31	31¼	10,700	Erie	30⅝	31¼	30¾	31⅛	+1
51	51⅛	400	Erie 1st pf	50½	51½	50⅝	51½	+1
41¼	42⅛	100	Erie 2d pf	41	41	41	41	...
152½	153⅜	300	General Electric	152	152	152	152	+ ½
85	86	600	General Motors	85	85	85	85	...
74½	78	200	General Motors pf	75	75	74½	74½	-4
4⅜	4⅝	2,400	Goldfield Consol	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
128	128¼	3,000	Great Northern pf	127	128¾	126⅝	128	+1
34½	35	4,900	Gt. N. certs. ore prop	35¾	35¾	34	34½	-2
142	142¼	100	Illinois Central	142½	142¾	142¼	142¼	+ ⅛
14¼	14⅜	800	Interborough-Met	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
46	46⅜	400	Interborough-Met. pf	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	+ ⅛
105½	107	200	Int. Harvester	106½	106	105¾	106	+1½
9⅞	10¼	200	Int. Paper	9¾	10	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
33½	34⅞	800	Int. Steam Pump	33	34	33	34	+ ⅛
83	83½	100	Int. Steam Pump pf	83½	83½	83½	83½	+ ½
28⅝	28⅝	200	Kansas City South	28½	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
104	104¼	400	Laclede Gas	103½	104	103¼	104	+1½
177¾	178	17,900	Lehigh Valley	176⅝	178½	175⅝	177⅝	+ ⅝
156	157	900	Louisville & Nash	156	156½	156	156¼	+1½
21⅜	21⅝	1,950	Miami Copper	21⅜	22	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
58⅜	60	1,100	Minn. & St. Louis pf	59	59½	59	59½	+ ⅛
122⅞	123	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	123	123½	123⅛	123⅛	+ ⅛
87½	90¼	100	M., St. P. & S. S.M.11.	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	+ ⅛
29½	30	400	Mo., Kansas & Texas	29⅜	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	+ ⅛
38½	39	500	Missouri Pacific	38⅜	38⅝	38	38½	+ ⅛
49½	49⅞	100	Nat. Lead Co	49½	49⅝	49½	49⅝	+ ⅛
33¾	34	100	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf	34½	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	+ ⅛
18½	18⅝	900	Nev. Consol. Copper	17⅝	18⅞	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
53	55	100	New York Air Brake	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	+ ⅛
106	106⅛	1,800	New York Central	105⅜	106⅞	105⅜	106⅛	+ ⅛
40	40¼	400	N. Y., Ont. & West	40	40	40	40	+ ⅛
46½	46½	600	Norfolk & Southern	45⅝	46⅛	45⅝	45⅞	+ ⅛
107½	107¾	2,100	Norfolk & Western	107	107⅝	106⅝	107¼	+ ⅛
73⅝	73½	600	North American	73	73⅝	73	73⅜	+ ⅛
117⅝	117⅞	4,000	Northern Pacific	116⅞	117⅞	116⅝	117⅝	+1⅛
90	105	100	Pacific Coast	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	- ⅛
32	33	400	Pacific Mail	31¼	31¾	31¼	31¾	+1
48	48	150	Pacific Tel. & Tel	47	47	47	47	+ ⅛
122	122½	2,200	Pennsylvania R. R	121⅜	122⅜	121⅜	122¼	+ ⅛
103¼	103½	200	People's Gas, Chi	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ⅛
17⅝	18	800	Pittsburgh Coal	17⅝	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
82½	85	700	Pittsburgh Coal pf	85	82½	82½	82½	- ½
99½	101	100	Pressed Steel Car pf	100	100	100	100	-1
156	157½	100	Pullman Company	157¼	157½	157¼	157¾	- ¼
15¼	15⅝	3,800	Ray Consol. Copper	15	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
88	89¾	70	R. R. Sec., I.C.stk.ctfs	88	88	88	88	...
30	31½	200	R'way Steel Spring	31	31½	31	31¾	+ ⅛
150	150¼	114,900	Reading	148¾	150¾	147¾	150¼	+1⅛
23⅝	24	1,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
83	83⅝	400	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	82⅝	83⅝	82⅝	83⅝	+1⅛
25¼	25¼	4,400	Rock Island Co	24⅝	25¼	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
46½	47¼	300	Rock Island Co. pf	46¼	46⅝	45⅝	46⅝	+1
25	25¼	400	St. Louis & San Fran	25	25	25	25¼	- ⅛
41⅜	42	950	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	41	41⅜	41	41⅜	+ ⅛
112¼	112¾	4,600	Southern Pacific	110¾	112¾	110⅝	112	+1¼
106½	112	5	South P. R. Sugar pf	110	110	110	110	...
29¾	29⅞	2,600	Southern R'way ext	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅛
71	71⅜	100	South. R'way pf. ext	71	71	71	71	+1
86⅝	87	500	Tennessee Copper	86	86⅞	86	86⅞	+ ⅛
85⅝	87	400	Texas Co	86	86⅝	86	86⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	24	800	Texas & Pacific	23	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
5⅝	5⅞	3,900	Third Avenue	5	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
87½	87¾	4,900	Third Avenue, w. i	86¼	87⅜	86¼	87⅜	+1⅛
4½	5	300	Tol. R'way & Light	4⅝	4⅝	4	4	- ⅝
15½	16	700	Tol. St. L. & West	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15¾	...
39	40	900	Tol. St. L. & W. pf	38	39⅜	38	39⅜	+ ⅛
168	169	425	Underw'd Typewriter	167½	168¾	167¼	168¾	+1⅝
173⅝	173¾	91,750	Union Pacific	171½	174	170⅝	173¾	+3
92½	93¼	100	Union Pacific pf	93⅝	93¾	93¼	93¾	+ ¼
81½	82½	100	United Rys. Inv	32	32	32	32	+1
60¾	61	600	United Rys. Inv. pf	60	61	60	61	+1
49¼	50	250	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ⅛
47	47¼	2,500	U. S. Rubber	46¾	47⅛	46¾	47⅛	+ ⅛
100¼	100¾	800	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	100	100⅞	100	100⅞	+ ⅛
63¾	63⅞	130,800	U. S. Steel	62¾	64	62	63⅞	+1⅛
100	100⅜	2,400	U. S. Steel pf	100½	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝	+ ⅛
50⅞	51	9,200	Utah Copper	50¾	51⅛	50	51⅛	+1⅛
53	53⅛	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical	53	53	53	53	...
80¾	...	100	Va. Ry. & Power pf	81	81	81	81	...
6⅝	6⅞	1,600	Wabash	6⅛	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
17⅝	17⅞	5,100	Wabash pf	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
61	62	800	Western Maryland	60¼	61¼	60⅞	61¼	+1½
78¼	78⅝	200	Western Union Tel	78¼	78½	78¼	78½	+1
64½	65	200	Westinghouse E. & M	65	65	65	65	+1
4⅛	4⅛	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	...

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions.

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100	100⅜
2s, c., 1930	100	100⅜
2s, r., 1918	101⅜	102½
2s, c., 1918	101⅜	102½
4s, r., 1925	113½	113⅝
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	100	...
Pan. 2s, c., 1938	100	...
Pan. 3s, r., 1961	101⅜	102⅜
Pan. 3s, c., 1961	101⅜	103⅛
D. C. 3-65s	105	...
Adams Exp.	193	203
Alb. & S.	270	...
Am. Air C. pf	103	...
A. B. S. & Fdy. pf	87½	90
A. B. S. & Fdy. pf	127	151½
A. C. F. & pf., ex d.	114½	116½
Am. Coal	75	95
Am. Cot. O. pf	92	95½
A. H. & L.	2½	5½
Am. L. Sec.	19½	20½
Am. L. Co. pf	28	29
Am. Locom.	85½	87
Am. Locom. pf	102¾	103⅝
Am. Malt.	4	4½
Am. M. pf.	41¼	43
Am. S. pf.	84½	85⅝
Am. Snuff.	200	500
Am. Snuff. pf	103	105
Am. St. F.	32	33
Am. S. Ref. pf	115¼	116¾
A. T. & C.	...	81
Am. W. Co.	25	27½
Am. W. Co. pf	87¼	89
Ann. W. Pa. pf	26	27
Ann Arbor	30	40
Ann Arbor pf	80	90
B. & O. pf.	83	89
Bacopilas M.	1⅜	1⅝
Beth. Steel.	20	20½
Beth. Steel pf	54	59
B. Un. G.	140	145
Brans. Ter.	7⅝	8
B. R. T.	100	105
B. R. & P. pf.	120	150
Canada So.	64	72¼
Cent. Leath. pf., wr. d.	91	92⅝
C. & S. A.	115	118
Chi. & Alt.	15	25
Chi. & Alt. pf.	35	45
C. & E. Ill. pf.	103	120
C. I. & L. pf.	80	90
C. M. & St. Paul pf.	146	147
C. & N. W. pf.	191	200
Chi. St. P. & M.	137	141
Chi. St. P. & Om. pf.	150	160
Chi. Un. T.	5	7½
Chi. Un. T. pf.	5	8½
C. C. C. & St. L.	89	93
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	98	110
Clev. & P.	100	110
Colo. Fuel & Iron pf.	97	98
Colo. Gas	97	98
Colo. Gas pf.	112	115
Colo. Power	12	15
Colo. Power pf.	75	80
Colo. Southern	25	27
Colo. Southern 1st pf.	50	55
Colo. Southern 2d pf.	30	35
Colo. & Hock. C. & M.	90	100
Colo. & Hock. C. & M. pf.	115	125
Colo. & Hock. Coal	15	25
Colo. & Hock. Coal pf.	60	70
Colo. & Hock. I. & I.	15	25
Colo. & Hock. I. & I. pf.	60	70
Colo. & Hock. Sm.	15	25
Colo. & Hock. Sm. pf.	60	70
Colo. & Hock. Sm. pf.	60	70
Cons. Am. S.	99	97
Cons. Cigars	84	87
Cons. Cigars pf.	97	97
D. L. & W.	515	570
D. & R. G.	30½	32
D. M. & Ft.	8	10
Det. & M.	110	120
Det. & M. pf.	180	190
Det. U. R.	75	90
D. S. S. & A.	4	20
Du P. de N. Pow. pf.	80	95
Ev. & T. H. pf.	103	106
F. M. & S.	13½	15½
F. M. & S. pf.	39½	42
Gen. C. Co.	132½	135
Gen. C. Co. pf.	105¾	107¾
Granby Con.	29	60
Hav. E. R.	23¼	...
Homestake	85	87½
Ill. C. l. pf. ex div.	93¼	...
Inger.-Rand	105	...
Inger.-Rand pf.	100	...
Int. H. pf.	118	120
Int. Pa. pf.	45½	46¼
Iowa Cent.	16	17½
Iowa C. pf.	30	33
Kan. C. Pt.	...	...
K. & A. Mem. pf.	75¼	80
Kan. C. So.	64½	66¾
K. & D. M.	6	8
K. & D. M. pf.	30	50
Lack. Steel	29	35
L. & W.	15	17
L. E. & W. pf.	37	52
Lake Shore	325	450
Long Island	44	52
Mackay Co.	61	67¼
Mackay Co. pf.	71¾	73
Man. Elev.	135	137
Mar. Marine	4¼	4½
Mer. Marine pf.	16¾	17
May Dept. Stores	71	73½
May Dept. Stores pf.	110	112½
Mich. Cent.	120	125
M. & St. L.	52	55
M. St. P. & S. S. M.	146¼	146¾
Mo., K. & T. pf.	65	65¼
N. C. & St. L.	150	...
Nat. Bis.	139	140
Nat. B. pf.	126½	128
Nat. Enam.	13½	15
Nat. Enam. pf.	93	96¼
Nat. Lead pf.	104¾	105¼
Nat. Rys. pf.	68	70
N. Y. & Q.	150	...
N. Y. C. & St. L.	53¾	55
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	98¼	110
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	75	85
N. Y. D. Co.	...	25
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	...	...
N. Y. & H.	435	450
N. Y. N. H. & H.	137½	138
Norf. & W. pf.	90¾	91¾
N. O. T. & M.	55	...
Ont. Mining	1¼	1⅝
Pac. C. 1st pf.	85	105
Pac. C. 2d pf.	90	105
Pac. Tel. & T. pf.	98	...
Peo. & E.	13	20
Pere Marq.	...	20
Pere M. pf.	2d	38
Phila. Co.	175	...
Pitts. C. & St. L.	99	103¾
Pitts. Ft. W. & C. pf.	175	...
Pitts. & L. E.	115	118½
Pitts. & L. E. pf.	2d	95
Pitts. & W.	12	15
Pitts. & W. pf.	30	35
Pitts. Y. & A.	80	90
Pitts. Y. & A. pf.	90	95
Press. Car	30	40
Pull. Palace	200	210
Quicksilver	2½	3
Quicksilver pf.	12	15
Ry. St. Spg.	30	40
Ry. St. Spg. pf.	80	90
Rep. I. & S. pf. 1st	97½	98
Rep. I. & S. pf. 2d	91	94
Rens. & S.	180	...
R., W. & O.	117	...
Rutland pf.	26	35
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	68½	68½
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. new ctfs.	55	60
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	105	125
St. L. S. W.	31	62
St. L. S. W. pf.	71¾	72
Sears-Roeb.	139	140
Sears-Roeb. pf.	121	...
S.-S. S. & I.	39½	41
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	...	110
So. P. R. S.	81	90
So. Ry.	23	30
So. Ry. pf.	80	88
Stand. Mill.	14	16
Stand. Mill. pf.	50	55
T. P. L. Tr.	80	...
T. P. & W.	16	...
T. P.

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TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Intercorporate Holdings.

While the Hadley commission did not come out with a recommendation that railroads holding stock of other lines should be forced to dispose of them, it so strongly disapproved of intercorporate holdings as to lead traders to think that perhaps the Union Pacific management would see a light, and hasten the much talked of segregation of its rich treasury shares. Upon the publication of the report, Union Pacific advanced to 174 and retained a gain of 3 points at the close. "Whatever may be the evils due to such holdings," said the commission, "an unqualified prohibition of the ownership of stock of one road by another involves too much disturbance of existing relations to warrant us in advocating it. Much will be accomplished if we do away with the unnecessary extension of these holdings and provide for equitable dealings between the representatives of the purchasing company on the one hand and the holders of minority interests on the other." Altogether, Wall Street found little to criticise in the Railroad Securities Commission's report beyond a certain dryness of style in the language which made it rather dull reading.

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Berlin Seeking Funds.

German banks which have been in the money market here right along for some time past have raised their bids, and yesterday were reported as offering as high as 6 per cent. for accommodation over the year. One bank which had been a lender to Berlin in the September crisis has been refusing the recent bids for deposits from the German institutions, finding it more desirable to take advantage of the existing exchange markets and buy German paper which shows about 5¼ per cent. return.

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Steel and Copper.

Steel and copper both together are feeling the stimulus of betterment in the statistical position. It needed the publication of the November figures of the Copper Producers' Association and the Nov. 30 unfilled orders figures of the United States Steel Corporation to put emphasis on the improving conditions, from the producers' point of view, in both metals. The increase in unfilled steel tonnage in November was the largest in two years, or since the price war of 1909 brought buyers into the market with the conviction that the bottom had been reached. Business has been running along at an increasing rate in steel for some months except for a temporary setback in September, and the advance in wire products yesterday was a natural result of what the tangible evidence of a jump of 447,672 tons, in November, in orders ahead of the Steel Corporation was needed to prove. The big decline in copper stocks revealed in the report of Friday called attention to the rapidly disappearing immediate supply which must be a factor in the trade, no matter what increased production may do for the situation next year. The advance of copper prices to 13½ cents a pound is made by the producers with full confidence that buying will continue.

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Tobacco Issues Higher.

American Tobacco common advanced to 318 yesterday, a gain of 23 points over Saturday's close, on the news from Washington that the Supreme Court had denied the independents' petition and had thereby assured the permanency of the reorganization plan. The securities of the two new tobacco companies also were immediately affected and advanced to new high records. The confidence of the Curb speculators in the "when issued" prices in which they have been trading is increased by the knowledge that only about 8 per cent. of the American Tobacco common was in the hands of the public at large.

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The Kaleidoscopic Outlook.

The small speculator, who cannot boast of an acquaintance with the men who deal in 1,000-share lots, is wont to reason backward from the action of the market. When the leading issues advance a point he tells his friends that "the big people are bullish." When a reaction of a half point occurs he goes about with a very glum countenance, whispering forebodings of a bad period of widespread depression. The result is that the ten-share trader is often a bull and a bear several times in one day. When President F. A. Vanderlip's article appeared last week the little men went about confiding that all the leading interests saw nothing ahead for the market, and were selling stocks. Yesterday they reasoned that Mr. Vanderlip's interview gave only his personal diagnosis, and that the Street is really very optimistic. The only trouble with the small trader's advice is that it comes a few hours late.

ORE CERTIFICATES WEAK.

Wall Street Hears Dividends Are to be Stopped, Pending Readjustment.

Renewed weakness yesterday in Great Northern ore certificates, which sold down to 34, a new low price, was accompanied by a report that the Trustees had decided against any further dividend payments pending a readjustment to meet the changed situation.

"We have not decided upon any action," said one of the Trustees when this report was brought to his attention. "The Steel Corporation has notified us that it will terminate its lease on Jan. 1, 1915. That is three years away. It would be foolish for us to try to plan now for meeting this condition.

"It is reasonable to assume that the Great Western Mining Company will work the ore fields to the limit of their capacity for the remainder of the term of the lease, and the owning companies should receive heavy royalties. Whether they decide to pay these into the hands of the Trustees as dividends or retain the money to be used in operating the mines on their own account will make no difference ultimately to the certificate holders, who retain their certificates."

EXTRA EXCHANGE HOLIDAY.

All Exchanges Likely to Close from Friday to Tuesday at Christmas.

It is expected that all of the important exchanges in the Financial District will be closed from Friday to Tuesday for the Christmas holiday. The English exchanges will be closed on the Saturday preceeding Christmas, which makes it probable that the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange will act favorably on the petition of members sent up to them yesterday to close the Exchange from Friday afternoon to Tuesday morning. The Cotton Exchange members have also petitioned for the extra holiday and the Coffee Exchange has voted to close.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Malden Lane Savings Bank, which has always paid 4 per cent. to its depositors since incorporation, has again declared a dividend at that rate for the mid-Winter interest period.

The annual meeting of the Solar Refining Company of Lima, Ohio, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company, will be held Jan. 3 at Lima.

Investment markets impartially described in The New York Times Weekly Financial Review. Full quotation tables, range of prices for many years. Railroad earnings at a glance. Every Monday. One Dollar a year by mail.—Adv.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Active and Strong Market in American Tobacco Shares and New Company 5 and 7 Per Cents.

COPPERS SHOW STRENGTH

Low Comparatively Inactive Fractional Gains Rule in This Department—Sales of Lorillard 7s Are $425,000.

The Tobacco issues were active and strong in the Curb market yesterday. American Tobacco common, opening at 317 for an odd-lot, sold up to 318 and closed after sales of 750 shares at 316. "Ex-subsidiaries" sold 225 shares from 275 up to 285 and closed at 280. British American appeared for the first time, selling 900 shares between 15 and 16. The Lorillard and Liggett & Myers bonds were the feature of the trading in the bond department, the bulk of the activity being in the 7 per cents. Sales of $400,000 Liggett & Myers 7s were reported from 116¼ up to 117, the close being at 116⅝. Lorillard 7s sold $425,000 between 116⅜ and 117, the close being at 116⅞, ⅜ above the opening. Liggett & Myers 5s sold $250,000 from 87⅞ up to 88⅜, the close being at 88¼. Lorillard 5s sold $100,000 between 88¾ and 89, and closed at the high price. The coppers were generally firm, but comparatively inactive. Giroux sold 900 shares from 4 to 4¼. Greene-Cananea sold 2,000 shares between 7½ and 7⅝, and closed even with the opening at 7⅝. Inspiration rose from 9¼ to 9⅝ on sales of 1,200 shares. British Columbia was one of the exceptions, selling off from ⅞ to 4½.

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Transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
750	Am. Tobbacco	1487	518	1487	510
225	Am. Tobacco, ex subsidiaries	275	285	275	280
900	Brit.-Am. Tob	15	16	15	15½
100	Int. R. Tr. cts	19	19	19	19
225	Lig. & Myers	180	180	176	178
200	P. Lorillard	182	190	179	180
600	M. Rumley Co., pf	98½	99½	98	98
75	Studebaker Co.	55⅜	55⅜	55⅛	55⅛
150	Un. Cigar Mfr.	46⅜	48½	46⅜	48½
310	Un. Cigar Stores	224	252	232	235
22	U. S. L. & H., new	16½	16¾	16½	16¾

MINING STOCKS.

1,500	*Beaver Consol	38	38	37	37
400	Braden Copper	5⅝	5½	5⅜	5⅜
680	Brit. Col. Cop	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
5,000	*C. O. D. Con	14	14	14	14
300	Con. Ariz. Sm	⅝	⅝	9-16	9-16
1,200	Diamond E. D.	13	13	14	14
1,700	Florence	56	60	55	60
900	Giroux Mining	4	4½	4	4½
3,500	*Greenwater	5	5½	5	5⅜
2,000	Greene-Cananea	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝
60	Guggenheim Ex.	180	180	180	180
1,200	Inspiration Cop.	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝
100	Kerr Lake	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2 13-16
1,300	La Rose Con	3 15-16	4	3 15-16	4
500	Magon Valley	10	10½	10	10½
550	Nevada Hills	2 5-16	2⅜	2 5-16	2 5-16
500	Niptissing M. Co.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1,200	Ohio Copper	1	1 1-16	1	1 1-16
1,500	Pacific Smelt.	5-16	⅜	5-16	5-16
1,800	Porcupine Nor.	9-16	⅝	9-16	⅝
100	Porcupine Con	53	53	50	51
1,500	Preston E. D.	14	15	14	15
2,500	Ray Central	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
500	Tonopah Ext.	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16
500	*War Dance	¼	¼	¼	¼
2,500	*Wettlaufer, S. M.	83	84	83	84

BONDS.

$250,000	Lig. & M. 5s	87⅞	88⅛	87⅞	88⅛
400,000	Lig. & M. 7s	116⅜	117	116⅜	116⅞
100,000	Met. new 4s	80⅞	81	80⅞	81
150,000	Met. new 5s	52⅛	52½	32⅛	32⅜
5,000	Montreal Tramway 5s	100¼	100½	100¼	100½
10,000	N. Y. State new 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½
5,000	Or.-Wash. R. & N. 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½
100,000	P. Lorillard 5s, w. i.	88¾	89	88¾	89
423,000	P. Lorillard 7s, w. i.	116½	117	116⅜	116⅞
1,000	So. Bell Tel. & Tel. 5s	99¾	99¾	99⅝	99⅝

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots.

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	Dec. 11. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 8. Bid.	Asked.
A., G. & W. I.	3	7	4	7
A., G. & W. I. pf.	13	16½	13½	16½
Am. Light & Trac.	292	295	292	295
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	105	107	105	107
Am. Tobacco	508	510	490	495
Am. Writing Paper	1½	2	1½	2
Borden's Con. Milk	120	122	127	129
Borden's Con. Milk pf.	107½		107½	
Braden Copper	5⅜	5⅝	5½	5⅝
British Col. Copper	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
Butte Coalition	17	18	16	17
Chicago Subway cifs	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Con. Rubber Tire	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	22	30	22	30
Davis-Daly Copper	¾	1	¾	1
First Nat. Copper	2	2⅛	2	2¼
Giroux Mining	4	4¼	3 15-16	4
Greene-Cananea	7⅜	7⅝	7¼	7½
Guggenheim Explor.	175	180	170	190
Int. Rubber cifs	18	20	16	19
J. Kayser	53½	54	53	55
Kerr Lake	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Rose Con	3 13-16	3⅞	3 13-16	3⅞
M. Rumley Co	98	98½	98	98½
Mason Valley	10½	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛
Mason Valley 5s	105	108	105	108
Niplssing	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜
Ohio Copper	1	1 1-16	1 1-16	2
P. Lorillard pf., w. i.	107	120	107	120
P. Lorillard 5s, w. i.	88¾	89	88¾	88¾
Ray Central	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
Stan. Oil (with all rts.)	635	660	635	660
Stan. Oil (ex subs.)	330	360	330	360
Stan. Oil (sub. only)	300	330	300	330
Studebaker Co.	55	56	55	56
Studebaker Co. pf.	102	103	102	103
Tonopah Mining	6⅞	7	6 15-16	7
United Cigar Mfrs.	47½	49	47	49
United Cigar Stores	234	237	235	254
U. S. L. & H., new	16	17¼	17	18
U. S. L. & H., new pf.	83	86	83	86
Western Pacific 5s	89½	90¼	89¼	90¼
Yukon Gold Mines	2¾	3 7-16	3⅜	3 17-16

COMMODITY MARKETS.

WHEAT.—Wheat was weak all day, rallying at the close on a smaller increase in the visible than anticipated. The early market was influenced by the Argentine news. While there were advices of storm in that country, the damage was not reported important, and the Argentine market was down 1¼ to 2½c per bushel. This started quite heavy selling, resulting in a general decline of nearly 1c a bushel. The selling pressure was further added to by the news regarding the receipts. The Minneapolis cars were much heavier than last year, with another large increase in stocks. The total primary movement was 1,362,000 bushels, against 1,012,000 bushels the previous week. In regard to the Northwestern movement, letters from a number of prominent elevator lines in the Northwest almost unanimously stated that the wheat had been marketed very freely this year, and owing to the poor quality had been forwarded by country elevators to terminal points more rapidly than usual. The receipts would probably keep up for sometime longer, but the point was made that farmers had marketed a larger per cent. of their crop than usual. The visible supply showed an increase of 841,000 bushels, making the total 70,859,000 bushels, compared with 42,609,000 bushels last year. World's exports were 8,841,000 bushels, against 10,912,000 bushels the previous week and 13,200,000 bushels last year. The amount afloat for Europe decreased 1,049,000 bushels. Cash wheat was nominal, with no export business reported. No. 2 red was quoted at 85¾c f. o. b.; No. 1 Northern, 81.11½; No. 2 hard Winter, 81.05½; No. 1 Manitoba, 81.11⅝.

CORN.—The market was very steady, all the session closing at a net gain. The advance was due to less favorable weather conditions and reports of smaller country offerings. Actual receipts were heavy, amounting to 1,518,000 bushels for the day, against 1,215,000 bushels last week. The grading is still unsatisfactory. Weather conditions were bad east of the Mississippi, but the prediction was for clear and colder weather in general. The visible supply increased 2,072,000 bushels, showing the effect of last week's country movement. The world's exports were 2,547,000 bushels, and the amount afloat for Europe increased 274,000 bushels. Export sales were reported of eight loads. Steamer corn was quoted at 67¾c to 67⅝c elevator export, and No. 3 corn 68½c, January to March loading.

OATS.—The market was quiet and steady. Prices eased off a little during the morning, but later rallied and closed at a slight gain. The visible supply showed a decrease of 399,000 bushels for the week. Cash oats were steady, with standards and No. 3 whits, 52½c; No. 2 white, 54½c.

PROVISIONS.—Trade in hog products was of moderate volume, the market showing a weaker undertone, due to some increase in the interior movement of hogs and

in live hog prices. The close was at about the low point.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
December	..	..	95⅞	95⅞
May	1.01⅝	1.00⅝	1.01⅛	1.02
Lard—				
Cash	..	..	9.00@9.10	9.05
December	..	..	9.00@9.10	9.05
January	..	..	9.06@9.14	9.11
March	..	..	9.10@9.17	9.15

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
December	93	92⅞	92¼	93¼
May	97⅞	96½	96⅞	97½
July	93⅝	93¼	93⅝	94
Corn—				
December	61⅞	61¼	61⅞	61¼
May	63	62⅝	62⅞	62½
July	63	62½	62⅝	62½
Oats—				
December	46½	46	46⅛	46⅛
May	48⅞	48⅛	48⅛	48⅝
July	45⅛	44⅞	45¼	45
Lard—				
December	..	..	8.77½	8.85
January	8.90	8.87½	8.90	8.95
May	9.15	9.10	9.12½	9.17½
July	9.27½	9.22½	9.25½	9.30
Ribs—				
January	8.07½	8.05	8.05	8.12½
May	8.40	8.32½	8.35	8.40
July	8.40	8.32½	8.35	8.40
Pork—				
January	15.32½	15.25	15.30	15.40
May	15.80	15.67½	15.72½	15.85
July	15.95	15.90	15.90	16.00

COTTON.

Erratic fluctuations were not unnatural, with the customary nervousness usually preceding the issuance of the Government report in evidence and the divergence of opinions following its promulgation. The showing of 14,885,000 bales of 500 pounds each, exclusive of linters and repacks, was rather bearishly construed, being a shade above general expectations. Before the issuance of the report prices were heavy and ruled at declines of about 5 points, or at the low levels of the season, but it was apparent that there were many who were disposed to accept profits irrespective of the Government figures. Under the execution of these orders, with only a subsequent decline of a few points on the announcement of the report, prices rose quickly about 20 points, but reacted as rapidly, and closed practically on low ground.

Bears display unbounded confidence in their position and were giving vent to extremely pessimistic views as to the probable course of prices. It was asserted that analysis of the Government document with the Census Bureau report on ginning to Dec. 1 would suggest that the Government has probably underestimated the crop. According to these authorities, as an instance, Georgia is credited with raising 2,560,000 bales, whereas to Dec. 1 there were 2,238,000 bales ginned; South Carolina, 1,480,000 bales with 1,311,000 bales ginned, and North Carolina 935,000 bales, with 829,000 bales ginned to Dec. 1. Last year these three States ginned, approximately, 500,000 bales from Dec. 1 to the end of the season, with the Government in its report to-day allowing for about the same volume yet to be ginned, although the crop is a great deal larger. Ginning to Dec. 1 last season was rapid and represented 87.7 per cent. of the crop, against a high record for ginning of 88.1 per cent. established two years ago. From Dec. 1 last year to the end of the season there were 1,422,000 bales ginned.

There were others, however, who were inclined to the view that the Government, with its steadily improved methods of gathering of information pertaining to the outturn, has made a fair estimate, and these interests were predicting that developments at Southern spot centers would overshadow the differences of opinion existing at present as to the probable surplus. There is also a great deal of interest being taken as to the construction placed upon the report by foreigners. There have been many intimations recently that Europe is less pessimistic in regard to prices than domestic interests, and also less optimistic relative to the crop prospects.

Cable advices yesterday continued to indicate that fluctuations on this side were being closely adhered to. Sales of 12,000 bales of spots at Liverpool, however, were encouraging regarded, the spot business having been of liberal proportions for some time. Initial prices in the local market were at insignificant changes, but it was evident that the pressure from the South and aggressiveness noted among bears at times more than counterbalanced the demand from all quarters. Southern spot markets were unchanged to 1-16c lower and New York spot cotton unchanged; middlings, 9.20c.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	8.85	8.82	8.82@8.84	8.98
January	8.70	8.63	8.64@8.65	8.65
February	8.65	8.65	8.65@8.67	8.66
March	8.69	8.67	8.68@8.69	8.73
April	8.75	8.75	8.69@8.69	8.76
May	8.83	8.71	8.70@8.74	8.82
June	..	..	8.76@8.78	8.85
July	8.90	8.82	8.82@8.83	8.91
August	8.92	8.88	8.87@8.89	8.94
September	9.01	8.97	8.92@8.94	9.00
October	9.08	8.98	8.98@8.99	9.05
November	..	..	9.01@9.04	9.08

COTTONSEED OIL.

The list tended downward during the session, but toward the close some covering of shorts by interests which contended that the Government report was not as large as generally expected brought about a partial recovery. Demand continues to be easily satisfied by the preponderance of hedge sales, further weakness being exhibited by holders at the South. The reactions in the cotton and lard markets were factors. Shorts are still covering freely, with some evidence of support by Western interests, probably attracted by prevailing levels. Crude quoted at 4.07 to 4.14.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	5.34	5.29	5.31	5.31
Spot	..	..	5.30	5.32
January	5.30	5.27	5.29	5.30
February	5.28	5.28	5.29	5.31
March	5.31	5.27	5.30	5.33
April	5.35	5.34	5.31	5.36
May	5.39	5.37	5.31	5.41
June	..	..	5.40	5.42
July	5.48	5.45	5.47	5.50

COFFEE.

Coffee trade was comparatively narrow, and after opening barely steady at a decline of 5 to 10 points, values rallied, closing steady not unchanged to 6 points higher. Total sales were 65,500 bags. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were irregular, ranging from about ¼ lower to slightly higher, and it is apparent that while offerings of the lower grades are quite liberal, high-grade coffees are comparatively scarce and firm. The spot market was steady, and it was reported that leading roasters purchased about 10,000 bags, which had a stimulating effect on values, although quotations remained practically unchanged at 14½c for Rio No. 7. Havre closed unchanged to ⅛f lower, while Hamburg was ⅛ to ¼ pfennig decline. Rio was 150 reis lower, and Santos declined 100 reis from Friday, while the special table from Santos showed an advance of 50 reis for 4s at the opening. Receipts at Rio and Santos were 46,000 bags, bringing the total for the season up to 2,220,000 bags, against 6,381,000 bags last year, and 12,292,000 bags two years ago. Total warehouse deliveries in the United States for the week were 71,466 bags, against 63,648 last week, and 108,447 bags last year. Of the former amount New York had 42,946 bags.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	13.05	13.05	13.06@13.07	13.00
January	..	..	13.32@13.35	13.30
February	..	..	13.06@13.15	13.05
March	12.98	12.80	12.96@12.97	12.92
April	..	..	12.95@13.00	12.91
May	12.96	12.80	12.94@12.95	12.90
June	..	..	12.94@12.96	12.90
July	12.81	12.80	12.94@12.96	12.90
August	..	..	12.94@12.96	12.90
September	12.94	12.81	12.94@12.96	12.90
October	12.98	12.79	12.95@13.04	12.89
November	..	..	12.89@12.94	12.88

ROAD DROPS LIGHT PLANTS.

New York, New Haven & Hartford No Longer Controls Connecticut Utilities.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 11.—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, acting with the controlled Connecticut (trolley) Company and the Housatonic Power Company, has in the form of a sub-lease practically divested itself of the large electric and gas companies acquired some years ago when the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company was leased. The new lease is made to a corporation entitled The United Electric Light and Water Company, which is a corporation chartered by the Connecticut Legislature and understood to represent the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia, and almost the same group of financiers who originally promoted the Connecticut Railway and Lighting properties, and who now take them back in part under the sub-lease.

This sub-lease covers all properties except those used for railway purposes in the towns of Waterbury, Naugatuck, Watertown and Cheshire, not including power stations or substations used wholly or in part for railway purposes, also the same class of properties in Norwalk, Wilton, New Canaan, and Greenwich. The sub-lease also covers the gas system in Norwalk and Naugatuck, and an uncompleted gas plant in Greenwich.

The lease made to the United Electric Light and Water Company calls for the payment by the lessee of $385,000 a year in monthly pro rata amounts.

This step of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company comes on the heels of the proposed transfer of navigation properties and the Ontario &

RAIL MILLS STILL RUNNING.

Plants at South Chicago and Gary in Full Operation.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—An official of the Illinois Steel Company states:

"The report in circulation of the closing down of our rail mill at South Chicago for lack of orders is entirely erroneous. The Illinois Steel Company has to-day 280,000 tons in steel orders more than a year ago, and will continue the plant in operation as long as orders are forthcoming.

"The Gary plant would have closed down a few weeks ago were it not that sufficient orders were received to keep it in full operation.

"The mill at South Chicago, because of necessity for repairs, will close for a week or two some time during the Winter; but it is impossible to say when that time will be, owing to many orders which come unexpectedly on the prevailing low prices in the steel market."

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
Month October.	$397,904	$380,345	$17,619
July 1-Oct. 31.	1,688,683	1,609,109	76,574

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—

1st week Dec.	172,086	194,176	*22,110
July 1-Dec. 7.	4,556,497	4,702,449	*145,942

CANADIAN NORTHERN—

1st week Dec.	461,600	339,200	122,400
July 1-Dec. 7.	8,964,900	7,130,400	1,834,500

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON—

4th week Nov.	40,147	49,121	*8,973
Month Nov.	150,721	164,315	*13,594
July 1-Nov. 30.	776,118	899,834	*123,716

*Decrease.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for October—

	1911.	1910.	1909.
Gross	610,721	541,476	537,238
Expenses	397,316	369,055	327,433
Net	213,405	172,421	209,813
4 mos. gross	2,376,072	2,260,202	2,004,471
Expenses	1,516,085	1,440,688	1,275,735
4 mos. net	855,987	819,514	820,716

PHILADELPHIA & READING report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for October—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
Mileage	1,314.50	1,022.10	*7.00
Freight rev	5,255,975	3,088,277	167,697
Passenger rev.	610,046	616,800	*6,756
Other trans. rev.	139,361	166,212	*26,847
Non-trans. rev.	28,857	27,500	1,356
Total op. rev.	4,042,273	3,898,791	143,482
Mt. of wy & st.	322,286	361,262	*38,976
Mt. of equip	685,134	753,291	*68,156
Traffic exp	45,812	40,803	4,008
Trans. exp	1,230,897	1,206,558	24,338
General exp	68,921	67,648	1,272
Total op. exp.	2,352,552	2,429,165	*76,612
Net op. rev.	1,689,721	1,469,626	220,095
Out. op. (net).	26,179	10,290	15,888
Total net rev.	1,715,899	1,479,916	235,983
Taxes	90,282	83,961	6,320
Op. income	1,625,616	1,396,954	229,662
July 1 to Oct. 31:			
Freight rev	11,576,884	11,258,617	318,267
Passenger rev.	2,545,761	2,556,573	*10,812
Other trans. rev.	536,289	572,767	*36,477
Non-trans. rev.	142,596	46,756	95,839
Total op. rev.	14,801,531	14,484,693	316,837
Mt. of wy. & st.	1,513,068	1,489,022	24,045
Mt. of equip.	2,806,632	2,638,962	164,669
Traffic exp	172,128	181,772	*9,644
Trans. exp	4,643,425	4,523,015	118,411
General exp	269,410	270,691	*1,281
Total op. exp.	9,399,666	9,103,464	294,202
Net op. rev.	5,401,865	5,381,228	20,636
Out. op. (net).	98,442	57,223	39,219
Total net rev.	5,495,307	5,438,452	56,855
Taxes	361,806	336,747	25,058
Op. income	5,133,500	5,101,704	31,796

*Decrease.

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for November—

	1911.	1910.	1909.
Gross	100,442	105,359	91,911
Net	13,650	17,453	18,799
Deficit	6,975	4,405	3,035
5 mos. gross	543,290	565,709	495,004
Net	111,784	132,062	133,382
5 mos. surplus	6,396	21,453	22,833

ULSTER & DELAWARE for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

Total op. rev.	389,084	415,187	388,389
Total op. exp.	226,588	250,278	221,962
Net op. rev.	161,396	164,918	164,377
Out. op. (net)	23	37	95
Total net rev.	161,419	164,930	164,472

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

ELIZA TEPPER, clothing dealer at 44 Hester Street, has made an assignment to Morris B. Gossett.

GEORGE W. COOPER, shirt manufacturer, of 111 Nassau Street, has made an assignment to Ray G. Billingham.

ELI M. SIMON.—Eli M. Simon, a buyer, of 960 West 144th Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $1,150 and assets of $5.

FANNIE FRIEDLAND.—Fannie Friedland of 4 East Ninety-seventh Street has filed a petition, with liabilities of $25,462 and no assets.

ISAAC SHAPIRO, dealer in dry goods and men's furnishing goods at 21 Rutgers Place, has made an assignment to Samuel Josephson.

MAX WEINSTEIN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Max Weinstein, dealer in silks at 640 Broadway, show liabilities of $12,291 and assets of $4,788.

RUSSELL V. STUART.—Russell V. Stuart, clerk, of 344 West Seventy-second Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $5,651 and no assets.

IKE DON.—Judge Hand has appointed Ralph L. Collett receiver for Ike Don, dealer in clothing at 25 Essex Street and also at Easton, Penn.; bond, $400.

W. W. HINTON & CO.—Schedules in bankruptcy of W. W. Hinton & Co., stationery and toys, at Nyack, show liabilities of $6,910 and assets of $2,025.

CALIL ABRAHAM.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Nov. 9 against Calil Abraham, dealer in notions at 36 Washington Street, on a settlement at 20 cents on the dollar cash.

GUSTAVE JARETSKY.—A petition has been filed against Gustave Jaretsky, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 310 and 316 Bowery, by these creditors: Weil & Livingston, $100; Brand Brothers, $60, and Murray Kanner, $350. The assets are $5,000.

MICHAEL HEUMANN.—Michael Heumann, restaurateur, of 47 and 49 Maiden Lane, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $57,165, of which $7,693 is secured, and nominal assets of $46,261. Among the creditors are the Chelsea Bank, $1,000; Henry Krueger, $2,250; Fred Gerlich, $2,000; Jacob Ruppert, $5,720; August Luchow, 110 East Fourteenth Street, $3,500; Germania Bank, $2,000; Hudson Trust Company, $2,500, and Ottilie Heumann, $3,694.

ABINGDON CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Abingdon Construction Company, builder, of 64 Lafayette Street, which recently erected a large mercantile operation at 133 to 149 Centre Street, 112 and 114 White Street, and 105 to 109 Walker Street, by these creditors: Rudolph Sens, $2,000; Eibert Brannel, $4,900, and the J. P. Zurlo Tile Company, $550. It is said that the unsecured liabilities are $80,000 and assets probably $25,000.

BALL & WHICHER, stock brokers, of 112 Broadway, who made an assignment on Nov. 10, have filed schedules which show liabilities of $31,406. The nominal assets are $537,748 and actual assets $41,068. They owe $21,770 to Stock Exchange members. Other creditors are Washington Seligman, $11,188; Pauline Hall of Yonkers, $4,428; Bowen & Miller, Hagerstown, Md., $20,870; L. L. Pierce, $4,439, and H. L. Dougherty, $2,745. Louis E. Whicher has individual liabilities of $57,500 and no available assets. He has a seat in the New York Stock Exchange, valued at $65,000, but it is subject to claims of members and personal debts, which, it is believed, will cover it.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Hand in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

ELLIS BATES, salesman, 509 West 112th Street; liabilities, $2,801.

G. FRANKLIN BAILEY, publisher, 154 Nassau Street; liabilities, $2,962.

HYMAN BREUTER, knitting mills, 1,015 East 180th Street; liabilities, $6,824.

DREYER & WALENROD, furniture, 121 Essex Street; liabilities, $7,986.

DUMEY & KATZ, plumbers, 196 East 112th Street; liabilities, $24,129.

CHARLES LOCK, plumber, 953 East 167th Street; liabilities, $12,896.

WILLIAM BEERLE, art store, 209 Willis Avenue; liabilities, $2,079.

FINE & LEVY, cloaks, 186 Greene Street; liabilities, $15,586.

ABRAHAM GLICKSTEIN, physician, 218 Henry Street; liabilities, $14,831.

RICHARD C. HEATHER, superintendent at Larchmont; liabilities, $8,460.

GEORGE KENNETH, broker, 515 West Eighty-fifth Street; liabilities, $840.

LLOYD D. LE VALLEY, civil engineer, White Plains; liabilities, $2,218.

MUNFORD & GALLAWAY, jewelry, 7 Maiden Lane; liabilities, $20,225.

SAMUEL R. RIEMER, salesman, 228 West 128th Street, formerly millinery; liabilities, $6,156; second time.

VAN DOREN & WILKINS, wholesale lumber, residence Hotel Ansonia; liabilities, $24,068.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor:

Auerbohm, Uscher—L. Goldberg et al., $164.

Britton, Charles P.; Francis S. Marston, and Henry Britton—A. Cameron, Jr., $792.

Bernheimer, Julie—H. J. Pase, $896.

Bergin, Francis H.—W. C. Bloomingdale, $436.

Barson, John J., and Julius T. Feist, (not summoned)—New York Edison Co., $111.

Bauer, Martin, and Samuel Lustbader, Jr., (not summoned)—House of the The Good Shepard, $117.

Coventry, Edith—P. L. Kiernan, $685.

Cervadaro, Dominick—Steinberg Steam Cut Stone Company, $434.

Dillon, William H. and Nathaniel H. Beam—A. R. Heusser, $140.

Corn, Paul J.—National Surety Co., $180.

Dempsey, John J.—Shubert Theatrical Co et al., $138.

Engelhart, Andrew F.—C. Faber, $312.

Fischer-Hansen, Carl—H. M. Spence, $230.

Feinberg, Solomon—C. S. Bloch, $166.

Fort, William L.—A. C. Brown, $158.

Foerster, Maria—A. Kissales, $156.

Fishbein, Mary—M. Weinstein, $783.

Germanesky, May—Title Insurance Company of New York, $107.

Grant, Richard—J. J. O.Connor, $353.

Grossback, William, Charles E. Ring and Charles E. Ring Iron & Steel Co.—A. G. Jordan, $216.

Same—H. M. Carpenter, $524.

Same—A. C. Jordan, $522.

Same—H. M. Carpenter, $254.

Same—Same, $421.

Same—E. J. O'Connor, $422.

Heine, Helena—H. Wetsel, $250.

Hendricks, Frances G. and Philip E.—A. Goodman, $772.

Isaacs, Bessie—J. M. Peyser, $202.

Hinchman, Charles A.—J. L. Way, costs, $108.

Same—F. H. Martin et al., costs, $145.

Jackson, Abe and Julius Lande—H. W. Baker, $112.

Jolins, Adrian H., and Douglas Robinson, receivers—K. Rickett, $450.

Jacobs, Solomon—H. Stack, $2,665.

Same—M. Stack, $668.

Kranin, Isaac—N. Y. Edison Co., $105.

Koehler, Edith—W. L. Townsend, $145.

Kreymborg, Charles—W. Smart, $2,040.

Markowitz, Nathan—Poughkeepsie Foundry & Machine Co., $133.

Munson, John W.—W. L. Munson, $7,881.

Marcus, Aaron—M. W. Solomon, $104.

O'Connor, Frank H.—R. A. McKee, $135.

Perry, Edna and Margaret or Marguerite, (not summoned)—E. Bloodgood, $348.

Parks, Frank, J.—L. W. Beasley, Jr., $151.

Pastore, Louis—B. K. Bloch, $121.

Rosenthal, Morris L.—Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., $119.

Reynal, Nathaniel C.—Udall & Ballou, $3,111.

Rosenthal, Samuel E.—Holmes Electric Protective Co., $160.

Russell, William C., Jr.—W. E. Bayles & Co., $280.

Rosauck, Dora & Louis—B. K. Bloch, $174.

Sussman, Meyer—N. Y. Edison Co., $109.

Simon, Herman and Fannie—M. Dreyfuss et al., $398.

Svenlip, David H.—S. A. & H. Cloak and Suit Co., $107.

Silverstein, Hannah, and Philip Benis—Altmark & Greenwald, $142.

Schreiber, Ira—C. Bookman et al., $325.

Supnick, Hyman—L. Dubinsky, $147.

Taafe, Thomas—New York Edison Co., $137.

Turtle, Frank—Same, $106.

Torbert, Edw. A.—S. G. Evins et al., $184.

Wolk, Sigmund—New York Edison Co., $364.

Wittner, Isaac—S. Feder, $115.

Wasserman, David—A. Dreyer, $2,377.

Wohlrab, Richard, and Otto Schaefer—B. C. M. Johnson, $1,090.

Williams, Max—H. Waidman, $123.

V. Cardo & Sons Co.—J. R. Clarke, $322.

West 139th Street Realty Co.—C. E. Moore, $308.

Raceline Ink and Color Co.—Ingels & Bellis, $150.

Union Whisky Co.—F. L. Pell et al., $305.

Rhine & Co.—Universal Label and Weaving Co., $358.

Ritz Co. of America, Canada, and Cuba—P. Beyet et al., $461.

New York Terrain and Building Co.—M. J. Periman et al., $124.

American Rotary Machine Co.—A. McKausland, $487.

James Quinn Contracting Co.—H. A. Schaeffer, $701.

New York Press Club—Charles Wissman Co., $458.

Stockton Supply Co.—Long Island Railroad Co., $174.

Same—Same, $837.

Gingold Realty Co. and Abraham J. Goldstein —New Jersey Terra Cotta Co., $785.

Herbert Kaufman and Handy Co.—J. B. De Mosquito, $6,810.

Hudson Light Appliance Co.—A. Brunker, $679.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

Burr, Nelson B. and Helen M.—Borough Bank of Brooklyn, April 22, 1909, $9,052.

Burr, Helen V. C.—C. L. Browne, Jan. 12, 1911, $392.

Charles Bjorkegren, Inc.—A. F. Blanchard and Co., Oct. 23, 1911, $485.

Cooke, Thomas—A. A. Fisher, May 10, 1905, $255.

Fowler, John S.—L. B. Fowler, June 10, 1910, $1,290.

Harley, Frank and Rowland—M. B. Millar and others, Dec. 5, 1911, $138.

John Kissel & Son—B. Zelmanowitz, Dec. 1, 1911, $220.

Kass, Barnet—L. Rabstein, March 8, 1911, $330.

Kirby, Emma F.—J. W. Butler, April 16, 1910, $350.

Kantrowitz, Isaac, and Abraham Kaplan—B. Levine, July 28, 1906, $713.

Sussman, Patrick T.—Isaac E. Blanchard Co., Dec. 1, 1911, $1,810.

Columbia Amusement Co.—G. Hill, May 15, 1911, $1,810.

Columbia Amusement Co.—G. Hill, May 15, 1911, $1,810.

Fischer, Samuel—Levin-Pergola Realty Co., Dec. 1, 1911, $2,000.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The West Indian disturbance noted Sunday is apparently of considerable intensity. It passed Turks Island during Monday, and is evidently moving in some northerly direction. Maritime interests have been advised accordingly.

The interior disturbance of Sunday has moved to Hudson Bay, and pressure has risen generally in the Great Central valleys and the Southwest. Rains with high temperatures were general in the Gulf States, the Central Valleys, but were followed by clearing and somewhat colder weather except in the Ohio valley, where rains continue.

High temperatures continue in the Atlantic States, and they are still above seasonal in the Central Valleys and the Lake region.

There will be rain Tuesday in the Atlantic States, except extreme south portion.

It will be colder Tuesday in the Ohio Valley and the East Gulf States, and Tuesday night and Wednesday in the Atlantic States.

In the West temperature changes will not be decided.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate south, becoming variable by Wednesday; middle Atlantic Coast, moderate south becoming variable; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast, probably increasing over south portion.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have moderate south winds, becoming southerly Wednesday, with unsettled weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain, somewhat colder Tuesday; Wednesday fair, colder; moderate south winds becoming variable.

New Jersey—Rain Tuesday, colder by night; Wednesday fair, colder; moderate south winds becoming variable.

New England—Rain Tuesday, colder in west portion; Wednesday colder and generally fair, moderate south winds becoming variable.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1910.	1911.		1910.	1911.
3 A. M.	22	48	6 P. M.	23	55
6 A. M.	22	45	9 P. M.	22	56
9 A. M.	20	44	9 P. M.	19	55
12 M.	20	51	12 M.	18	53

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 50 degrees; for the corresponding date last year it was 21 degrees; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 35 degrees.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 43 degrees; at 8 P. M. it was 54 degrees. Maximum temperature, 58 degrees at 6:50 P. M.; minimum, 43 degrees at 8 A. M. Humidity 100 per cent. at 8 A. M., 86 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Hurlburt Will Contest Ends.

Mrs. Anna L. Hurlburt of Palmyra withdrew her proceedings yesterday to prevent the probate of the will of her stepson, Charles Hurlburt, who was found dead shortly after appearing as a complaining witness against Florence Burns. The latter was sentenced to Auburn Prison for practicing extortion against Hurlburt. She has been previously acquitted of murder. The beneficiaries of the will, Henry W. Aube and William Murray, associates with Hurlburt in a law office, will share an estate estimated at $30,000.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Mande, Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; A. W. Hall, men's clothing, (basement;) A. Levy, cloaks, suits, and dresses for Spring catalogue, (basement;) 15 East Twenty-second Street.

Shanklins Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. B. Brown, muslin underwear, (wholesale;) Room 418 Fuller Building.

Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss S. Vogel, laces and embroideries; 213 Fourth Avenue.

Rosenbaum Company, Pittsburgh, Penn.; L. A. Behr, cloaks, suits, and waists; 51 Union Square.

Stone Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; A. L. Stone, belts, combs, beads, jewelry, and leather goods; R. Hahn, ladies' neckwear and hair nets; 21 Union Square.

Martin & Naylor Company, Gloversville, N. Y.; J. Martin, dry goods; 520 Church Street.

Neustetter's, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Hammer, cloaks, suits, waists, furs, and dresses; 18 West Twenty-seventh Street.

Filene's, W., Sons Company, Boston, Mass.; C. O. Cooper, women's and misses' coats, suits, and dresses, (basement;) Mr. Ellis, hosiery; 4 West Twenty-second Street.

Berg Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Berg, cloaks and suits; Miss Parnes, ready to wear; 225 Fourth Avenue.

Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; R. B. Clark, furnishing goods, hosiery, underwear, and clothing; 75 Spring Street.

Shartenberg & Robinson, New Haven, Conn.; A. A. Ereton, housefurnishing goods; 75 Spring Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; E. N. Stoner, linens and white goods; 2 Walker Street.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; F. E. Gordon, domestics and blankets; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; Miss B. E. Ramsey, infants' wear; Miss L. Avery, ribbons; Thirty-second Street and Broadway.

Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; J. Hinkley, gloves and embroideries; F. T. Mitchell, dry goods; 55 White Street; Hotel Knickerbocker.

Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; Miss G. O. Preston, ladies' suits; 214 Church Street.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; H. D. Wall, carpets and upholstery goods; 214 Church Street.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. J. Sullivan, domestics, flannels, and blankets; 214 Church Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. L. Veach, bedding and quilts; 104 Worth Street.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. D. Colt, handkerchiefs; C. Weinedl, laces and embroideries; 115 Worth Street.

Ward, Montgomery & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. Loebman, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Havens & Geddes Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. W. Woodward, domestics; C. W. McDaniel, prints and ginghams; 73 Leonard Street.

Richmond Dry Goods Company, Richmond, Va.; E. B. Sydnor, dry goods; 75 Leonard Street.

Reeves, J. S., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; J. B. Sparkman, notions, furnishings goods, laces, and ribbons; 51 Leonard Street.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; F. M. Hayden, cloaks, furs, waists, and petticoats; W. E. Rice, dress goods, woolens, and printed wash goods; Miss Humble, ladies' neckwear and buttons; E. S. Jacobi, embroideries, laces, and veilings; Mr. Munger, manufacturing department; E. McDonald, notions, corsets, stationery, fancy and leather goods, belts, combs, and suspenders; 72 Leonard Street.

Crowley Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; A. J. Gutmond, piece goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Schwarz, Landauer & Miller, Dallas, Tex.; J. Roos, sweaters and underwear; 63 Leonard Street.

Irwin-Phillips Company, Keokuk, Iowa; H. W. Butts, manufacturing department; 72 Leonard Street.

Lasalle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. W. Sherer, dress goods and silks; M. H. Dallett, muslin underwear and petticoats; Hotel Cadillac.

Tiedtke Brothers Company, Toledo, Ohio; E. Tiedtke, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Schubach Millinery Company, St. Paul, Minn.; B. Schubach, millinery; Hotel Somerset.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. B. Strong, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; E. J. Dives, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Kann, S., Sons, & Co., Washington, D. C.; H. P. Selman, cloaks and suits; 215 Fourth Avenue.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss O'Brien, upholstery goods; 69 Fifth Avenue.

Parwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; F. O. Streich, silks; 72 Leonard Street.

Green-Joyce Company, Columbus, Ohio; J. Joyce, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street.

Baltimore Bargain House, Baltimore, Md.; M. G. Frazier, neckwear and laces; 72 Leonard Street.

Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; B. Smith, dress goods and silks; 846 Broadway.

Houston, James A., Company, Boston, Mass.; P. H. Magrane, dry goods; Miss Leonard, ladies' suits; Hotel Great Northern.

Jordan, Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; R. W. Day, waists; Miss M. M. Shaefer, waists; 21 Union Square.

Weber, H., Sons & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; S. Weber, cloaks, suits, waists, and ladies' and infants' wear; 315 Fourth Avenue.

Jasper Brothers, Worcester, Mass.; B. Jasper, woolens; Hotel Albert.

Stevens, C. A., & Bros., Chicago, Ill.; L. Bartlett, ladies' suits; Miss B. Ascheim, misses' coats and suits; 40 East Twenty-second Street.

Watts Brothers Company, Lynchburg, Va.; R. C. Watts, dry goods; 268 Church Street.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.; F. Fowler, dry goods; 102 Fifth Avenue.

Fagenholz Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; S. I. Fagenholz, coats, cloaks and suits for Spring; 7 West Twenty-second Street.

Berg & Berg, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. Berg, cloaks and suits; Miss Schoenfeld, cloaks and suits; 200 Fifth Avenue.

Fehn, S., Brothers & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; J. S. Fehn, hosiery and knit goods; S. Kantor, pants and overalls; Hotel York.

Maxwell-McClure-Fitts Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. M. Maxwell, hosiery and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; N. B. Hasek, laces; 41 Union Square; Hotel Brostell.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; P. H. Hamill, domestics; Hotel Brostell.

Shartenberg & Robinson Company, Pawtucket, R. I.; C. H. Clark, cloaks, suits, and waists; M. M. Brown, carpets; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Brostell.

Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; J. Isba, cloaks and suits; Miss Preiss, waists; 634 Broadway.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. J. Kernan, upholstery goods; 79 Grand Street; The Bresilin.

Bair & Whitmer, Harrisburg, Penn.; D. H. Whitmer, cloaks and suits; The Bresilin.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. X. Walsh, dress and wash goods; 377 Broadway.

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Splendid Accommodations. Excellent Service. Cabin Passage, $75 and upwards. Second Cabin, $50; 3d Class, $28.50
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

ITALIAN LINES
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New large Twin Screw Steamers, all outside rooms.
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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

Spend the Holidays Abroad

Recall old friends and make new ones; visit the old places; plan a family re-union for this Christmas. Book for the last Christmas Sailing of the

North German Lloyd
"KRONPRINZ WILHELM"

Dec. 14 will land you in good time to reach any point in England or Continental Europe.

Cruise to Black Sea and Caucasus. From Genoa April 29 to May 29, 1912—$300 up.
Cruise to Polar Regions. From Bremen July 19 to Aug. 15, 1912—$125 up.
Oelrichs & Co., 5 Broadway, New York

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A PARADISE ON EARTH
Every outdoor recreation. Excellent sea bathing, fishing, boating, tennis; golf, cycling, &c.
Avoid Seasickness by Travelling on THE MAGNIFICENT, LARGE, FAST TWIN-SCREW Transatlantic Liner "OCEANA"
14,000 Tons. 535 Feet Long.
Largest, Fastest, Most Luxurious and only Exclusively First-Class Passenger Steamer to Bermuda. No Cattle or Freight carried on the "Oceana." FIRST-CLASS ROUND TRIP, including meals, berth and landing in Bermuda, $15 UP
Best Cuisine on the Atlantic. Electric Fans in every room; Steam heated when necessary. Orchestra. Promenade Dances. Gymnasium. Wireless. Submarine Salsey Slip-rails. Staterooms with Brass Beds. Suites with Private Baths. Finest Promenade Deck in the World. Only Steamer Landing Passengers at Hamilton or St. George's.
TOURS including Shore Excursions, Hotels, &c., at Lowest Rates. Beautiful booklet, Itineraries, Tickets, &c., of Bermuda-Atlantic Line, 346 B'way, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
Direct Line to Havre—Paris (France.)
Sailing Every Thursday, 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot West 15th St.
*La Touraine...Dec. 14 | *La Lorraine...Jan. 4
*La Provence...Dec. 21 | *La Touraine...Jan. 11
*La Savoie...Dec. 28 | La Bretagne...Jan. 18
*New Steamer. Electric Elevator.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 2:00 P. M.
One-class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only.
†ROCHAMBEAU (New).....Dec. 23
Quadruple Screw Steamer.
GENERAL AGENCY, 19 State Street, N. Y.

*NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
†LA VELOCE. †ITALIA Società di Navigazione a Vapore.
To Naples & Genoa Direct.
†Trentino...Jan. 4, 11 AM
*Oceania...Jan. 17, 11 AM
*D. D. Aosta.....Jan. 25
*D. D. Abruzzi.....Feb. 25

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

A CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION! The most acceptable Christmas Gift is a ticket on one of the Hamburg-American Line Cruises
We notify the recipient now, withhold the name of donor, until the delivery of ticket Christmas morning.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
20,000 Mile Cruise to SOUTH AMERICA AND PANAMA CANAL
By S. S. BLUECHER (12,500 TONS) Leaving New York January 20, 1912
Calling at Port of Spain, Pernambuco, Santos, Buenos Ayres, (Across the Andes), Punta Arenas (through the Straits of Magellan), Valparaiso, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Para, Bridgetown, and a visit to the Panama Canal.
Duration of Cruise 80 Days Cost $350 and up
OPTIONAL SIDE TRIPS EVERYWHERE.

CRUISES DE LUXE To The ORIENT
Grand Cruise
By the palatial cruising
S. S. "VICTORIA LUISE" (16,500 TONS)
LEAVING NEW YORK JAN. 30, 1912,
to PORTUGAL, SPAIN, the MEDITERRANEAN and the ORIENT.
78 Days—$325 AND UP.
Also Cruises to West Indies, South America, Around the World, Italy and Egypt, etc.

CHRISTMAS SAILINGS
To HAMBURG via PLYMOUTH and CHERBOURG.
S.S. KAISERIN AUG. VIC. (25,000 TONS)
SAILS DEC. 12, 11 A. M.
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
†Kaiserin Aug. Vic...Dec. 12, 11 A. M.
*Pres. Lincoln.....Dec. 21, 9 A. M.
*Pres. Grant.....Dec. 28, 11 A. M.
†America.....Jan. 6, 11 A. M.
†Unexcelled Ritz-Carlton à la Carte Restaurant, Gymnasium, Electric Baths, Elevator, Palm Garden. *Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SPECIAL THROUGH TICKETS TO SCANDINAVIAN POINTS.
DIRECT Service PHILADELPHIA-HAMBURG. Tourist Department for Trips Everywhere.

Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa
The Ideal Way to the Playground of the World by
S. S. HAMBURG, JANUARY 4, 9 A. M.
S. S. CINCINNATI, JAN. 27, MARCH 7.
Special Trip to Italy and EGYPT S. S. Kaiserin Aug. Vic. February 14
Calling at FUNCHAL (12 h'rs), GIBRALTAR (4 h'rs), ALGIERS (8 h'rs), VILLEFRANCHE, (14 h'rs), GENOA (20 h'rs), NAPLES (8 h'rs), PORT SAID (5 days), Returning to New York via NAPLES and GIBRALTAR.
Passengers carried to any of these ports. Ample time for sightseeing.
Write for Booklets of All Cruises.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 41-45 Broadway, N. Y.

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ALL OUR STEAMERS HAVE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH AND SUBMARINE SIGNALS

THE LARGEST AND FINEST STEAMER IN THE WORLD
NEW S.S. OLYMPIC Sails from New York DEC. 30 Noon

Zeeland, Dec. 13, 10:00 A. M. | New York, Dec. 15, 9:30 A. M.
Baltic, Dec. 14, 12:00 Noon | Oceanic, Dec. 16, 12:00 Noon

American Pier 62, N. R., 9:30 A.M.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.
New York (Fri.)Dec. 15 | Philadelphia ...Dec. 23
*Oceanic...Dec. 16, noon | Olympic, Dec. 30, noon
†White Star Line Steamer, Pier 59.

Atlantic Transport
NEW YORK—LONDON Direct. Pier 59, N. R.
Minnehaha...Dec. 16, 8 AM | Minneapolis Jan. 6
Minnewaska, Dec. 23, 10:30 AM | Minnetonka, Jan. 13

Red Star Pier 61, N. R., 10 A. M.
LONDON, PARIS VIA DOVER—ANTWERP
Zeeland.....Dec. 13 | Kroonland.....Dec. 27
Lapland (new)..Dec. 20 | Finland.....Jan. 3

White Star Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.
Oceanic...Dec. 16, noon | Olympic, (new) Dec. 30
*Phila...Dec. 23, 9:30AM | *New York.....Jan. 6
*American Line Steamer. Pier 62.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Baltic....Dec. 14, noon | Celtic.....Dec. 28
Laurentic, Dec. 20, noon | Arabic.....Jan. 4
NEW YORK & BOSTON RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT
Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Villefranche, Genoa, Naples, Alexandria.
Canopic, Dec. 12, 3 PM | Cedric.....Jan. 24
Adriatic, Jan. 10, noon | Canopic.....Feb. 7

CRUISES WEST INDIES $150 Upward PANAMA CANAL 31 DAYS SOUTH AMERICA Jan. 20 Feb. 24
White Star Line's New S. S. "Laurentic"
Largest and Finest in the Trade.

WHITE STAR LINE
To THE RIVIERA—ITALY—EGYPT
Via Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers and Villefranche
"ADRIATIC" ☆ "CEDRIC"
The Largest British Mediterranean Steamers
Jan. 10—Jan. 24—Feb. 21—Mar. 6
CANOPIC FEBRUARY 3 AND MARCH 16
Detailed Itineraries on Request
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, 9 Broadway, New York

CUNARD LINES Fastest, Finest, Largest Quadruple-Screw Turbine Steamships in the World

LUSITANIA DEC. 16, 4 P. M. JAN. 10, 9 A. M.
Special Christmas Sailing of the
S. S. LUSITANIA, DEC. 16, at 4 P. M.
CARMANIA DEC. 13, 10 A. M.—CAMPANIA DEC. 27, 10 A. M.
LIVERPOOL, LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
VIA QUEENSTOWN AND FISHGUARD.
Mauretania and Lusitania do not stop at Queenstown, east-bound
CANADIAN SERVICE—PORTLAND, LONDON
Regular sailings of Steamers Carrying One Class Cabin (II) and Third Class Passengers only.

CRUISES to EGYPT
CALLING AT MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, VILLEFRANCHE or GENOA, NAPLES, TRIESTE, FIUME, ALEXANDRIA
Write for Itinerary. Sailing hour noon.

PANNONIA	Dec. 16	FRANCONIA	Jan. 20	CARONIA	Feb. 29
CARONIA	Jan. 6	LACONIA	Feb. 3	CARMANIA	Mar. 2

A la carte service without extra charge. Stopovers permitted.
PIERS FOOT W. 14TH ST., NORTH RIVER. OFFICES, 24 STATE ST., OPPOSITE BATTERY.

The only direct ocean route to TEXAS

THERE is no better or more direct way of reaching Texas and the Great Southwest than by the Mallory Line, with the magnificent steamers Brazos, San Jacinto and Denver,

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Levi P. Morton's Fifth Avenue Residence Offered for Business Owing to Trade Encroachments—Old Dwellings in Times Square Section Sold to Investor—Suburban Deals.

The rapid inroads made by business in upper Fifth Avenue has led ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton to place his big house at 681 Fifth Avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets, on the market for business, and he will hereafter reside in an apartment. Mr. Morton has leased, through Pease & Elliman an entire floor in the new apartment house at 998 Fifth Avenue, corner of Eighty-first Street.

Other tenants are Senator Elihu Root, Murray Guggenheim, and Robert E. Tod. Mr. Morton's house, which he has occupied for many years, has a 42-foot frontage. Its selling price, unrestricted for business, is understood to be about $800,000, or it will be leased on a long term at an average of about $40,000 a year. It adjoins on ons side the home of Cornelius Vanderbilt and the Criterion Club is on the other side.

In addition to this pending change in the old-time residential section of Fifth Avenue, which was the important realty feature of the day, the Times Square district furnished an interesting sale in the two four- and five story buildings at 110 and 112 West Fortieth Street, covering a plot 50 by 98.9 feet. They were sold to an investor by the Brady and Kip estates. The property is about in the middle of the block on the south side of the street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, and is separated from the Empire Theatre by a single lot, while the Maxine Elliott Theatre is in the rear.

The buyers of the Thirty-eighth Street property, reported on Sunday as sold by Dr. Robert C. Myles at 44 to 46 West Thirty-eighth Street, were announced as William H. Chesebrough and Daniel B. Freedman. Albert B. Ashforth was the broker. The property has a frontage of 41 feet between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. It will probably be held for resale or improved with a loft building.

East Side Dwelling Sold.

Frederick Ohmels has sold through the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company 123 East Eightieth Street, a three-story dwelling on a lot 18.9 by 100. The purchaser will occupy.

Bronx.

J. Cullo & Brother have purchased from the Popp estate the plot, 66 by 150, on the east side of Prospect Avenue, 46 feet north of 181st Street. In exchange the buyers gave the new-law four-story tenement 735 East 147th Street, 37.6 by 90 feet. E. H. Ludlow & Co. negotiated the deal. The plot will be improved with tenements.

Kurs & Uren, Inc., have sold for Benjamin Benenson 373 East 157th Street, a one-family dwelling, on lot 25 by 100.

Long Island.

Andrew J. Kenny has purchased from J. C. Jorgensen a plot of twenty-two lots together with two cottages and valuable riparian rights on Jamaica Bay. The property is located in New Arverne, and fronts on Jamaica Bay, Wave Crest Avenue, and Gouverneur Avenue. Extensive improvements will be made by the new owner, who will occupy same for commercial purposes. Mr. Kenny gave in payment, his cottage on South Ammerman Avenue, Arverne, and a cash consideration. The deal, which involved about $50,000, was negotiated by G. Taus & Son. The same brokers also resold for I. Zaret to Kasten & Goedell a large plot of ground on North Division Avenue, Rockaway Beach. The new owners will improve same by erecting a modern livery stable.

Brooklyn.

Louis Ferber has purchased the three-story brownstone dwelling at 462 Putnam Avenue, on plot 19.6 by 100 feet, from E. E. Proper. The broker in the deal was August H. Merritt.

Sixth Avenue Corner Leased for Improvement.

J. Hampden Brown & Co. have leased for a term of thirty-four years for James Speyer, to a client, the building at 104 West Thirteenth Street, adjoining the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue. The corner was leased for the same term a few weeks ago. The plot will be improved with a new building.

Leases.

E. H. Wendell Company has leased for Dr. Oscar A. Burton the four-story and basement dwelling, 30 West Forty-seventh Street, on a lot 20 by 100.5, to a client for business purposes for a term of years.

Ogden & Clarkson have leased the store and basement at 43 East Twentieth Street to Friedlander Sammet & Co. for a term of years.

Albert B. Ashforth, in conjunction with Horace S. Ely & Co., has leased for a term of years a floor and a half in 334 Fourth Avenue to the Bigelow Carpet Company, who have been located for a number of years at 147 Fifth Avenue.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased for the Realty Holding Company over 30,000 square feet of space in the new building, now nearing completion at 34, 36, and 38 West Twenty-seventh Street.

The Cliff Construction Company has leased to Samuel Kruchman and Louis Kulper the two-story taxpayer on a plot 100 by 75 at the southeast corner of Broadway and 178th Street, for a long term of years, as a restaurant.

Daniel Birdsall & Co. have leased for the Croisic Realty Company to F. E. Turner & Sons, for many years on Broadway at the corner of Pearl Street, the eleventh floor of the Croisic Building, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, for a term of years.

Slawson & Hobbs have rented for a term of years for a restaurant the store at 817 Seventh Avenue.

Pease & Elliman have leased for a client to I. N. Maaskoff, for a term of years, the entire building at 48 and 50 Nassau Street.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

The M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company have recently placed the following loans on Manhattan private dwellings: $20,000 at 4½ per cent. for five years on 115 West Eighty-seventh Street, which the company sold last Spring to Dr. De Witt Stetten, also $20,000 at 4½ per cent. for five years on 21 West Ninety-sixth Street for John O'Connor.

Cathedral Parkway Apartment.

Plans have been filed by the Old Lyceum Company, composed by Amos R. E. Pinchot and Sumner Gerard, for a twelve-story apartment house occupying a plot 100 by 100 feet on Cathedral Parkway, 150 feet west of Columbus Avenue. The cost is estimated at $325,000 by the architect, Walter Helfell.

Notes.

Building statistics from forty-four representative building centres throughout the country show a loss of 4 4-5 per cent. for the month of November, as compared with November, 1910, whereas the past eleven months show a loss of 2 3-5 per cent., as compared with the same months of the past year.

The annual dinner of the Real Estate Board of Brokers will be held on Saturday, Jan. 13.

A regular meeting of the Harlem Property Owners Association will be held Thursday evening at 147 East 125th Street.

Albert B. Ashforth has been appointed agent for the Haviland Building, a twelve-story loft at 11 East Thirty-sixth Street, running through to 10 East Thirty-seventh Street.

The H. W. Johns-Manville Company has leased the dwelling, 294 Madison Avenue, adjoining their new structure and not purchased as reported last week.

Williamson & Bryan were the brokers who negotiated the lease between the American Real Estate Company and Friedenrich, Gerstan & Bean for a new theatre at Southern Boulevard, near Westchester Avenue.

The Minsker Realty Company has transferred to Max D. Steurer a one-half, undivided interest in the industrial building, 125.10 by 150, at the southeast corner of Broome and Lewis Streets.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

142d St, 287 and 289, n s, 250 ft e of 9th Av, 50x99.11, five-story tenement; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, A. E. Appleby, $45,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Cathedral Parkway, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, for a twelve-story apartment, 100x82; Old Lyceum Building Co., 60 Broadway, owner; Walter Haefell, architect; cost, $325,000.

Tiffany St, s s, 50.8½ ft e of Whitlock Av, for a one and three story brick factory, 100x168; Henry Morgenthau Co., 165 Broadway, owner; Buchman & Fox and F. W. Fischer, architects; cost, $40,000.

Bryant Av, e s, 150 ft n of 172d St, for two five-story brick tenements, 37.6x85 each; Herman Waner, 1,534 Bryant Av, owner; Moore & Landseidel, architects; cost, $60,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, DEC. 11.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Where attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 174th St, 68x100; Ralph P. Blake to Charles L. Acker estate, 200 Broadway, (mtg $75,000,) Dec. 7; attorneys, Carrington & P., 200 Broadway..$1

BEEKMAN ST, 50, n e s, 24.6x87.6; Beekman Paper and Card Co. to Max Greenebaum, 60 West 129th St., Dec. 9; attorneys, Alexander C. & S., 51 Chambers St.....$100

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 224, s w s, 20.8x100; Mase Realty Co. to Frederick W. Jockel, 265 Central Park West, Dec. 6, (mtg $31,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

CHERRY ST, 140, n s, 24.6x irregular; Josiah A. Briggs and another, executors, to Casper Trumpey, 196 Claremont Av, Jersey City, N. J., and others, (mtg $30,500,) Dec. 9; attorney, Alexander & Co., 120 Broadway.....Nom

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 202.7 ft n of 141st St, 30.5x104.6; Hermann Ahrens to Anna H. Ahrens, his wife, 442 West 162d St, Dec. 9; attorney, S. N. Stern, 154 Nassau St.....$1

GRAND ST, 466 to 470, n s, 40.10x100; Rudolph Wallach Co. to estate of J. A. Lustgarten, 68 William Street, Dec. 11; attorney W. Lustgarten, 68 William St.....$100

KING ST, 39, n s, 25.4x100; Hermann Ahrens to Anna H. Ahrens, his wife, 442 West 162d St., Dec. 9; attorney, S. N. Stern, 154 Nassau St.....$1

PITT ST, 94, e s, 22x100; John F. McIntyre, referee, to Aaron J. Friedman, 129 Pitt St, Dec. 5; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$27,500

BELMONT AV, e s, 100 ft w of 218th St, 123.8 x50; Henry H. Dreyer to F. William Sohns, 2,009 Crotona Av, Dec. 11, (mtg $4,400;) attorney, M. H. Elliott, 277 Broadway.....$1

WATER ST, Brooklyn, n e corner of Dock St, 537.10± irregular; Water St. Brooklyn, s w corner of Dock St, 204.2± irregular; New York Dock Co. to Jay Street Terminal, 71 Water St, New York, Dec. 7; attorney, Title Guaranty Co., 176 Broadway.....$800,000

1ST AV, e s, 42 ft n of 4th St, 21x87.11; Herman Goldberg to Bluma Goldberg, 184 Ross St., Brooklyn, Nov. 28; attorney, M. Aleinikoff, 92 Nassau St.....$100

3D AV, 251 to 255, s e s, 84 ft n e of 19th St, 82x110; 5th Av. 349 and 363, s e corner of 54th St, 59.8x100; Julia Chanler, formerly wife of Robert W. Chanler of Paris, France, to Arthur Simonson, 120 West 125th St, 186-1080 parts, dower rights, &c, Nov. 15, 1910; attorneys, Winthrop & Stimson, 32 Liberty St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY: Robert W. Chanler of Red Hook, N. Y., and Natalina, Lina and Cavalieri Chanler, his wife, to same, 186-1080 parts, July 18; same attorneys.....$1

SAME PROPERTY: Deed of trust, Arthur Simonson to Winthrop A. Chanler, Geneseo, N. Y., and another, 186-1080 parts, (mtg $80,000,) Dec. 11; attorneys, same.....$1

4TH ST, w s, 355 ft e of Avenue C, 80x108, Unionport; Eliza D. Jefferson and others to Stott Allison, 101 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, Dec. 9; attorney, E. Allison, 253 Broadway.....$1

57TH ST, 220 East, 21.1x22.4; Marcha Wolfman to Sarrah Ritterman, Dec. 11, 220 Broome St; attorney, Morris Eder, 302 Broadway..$1

97TH AV, s e corner of 55th St, 122.11x —; 55th St, n s, 300 West 9th Av, 100x —; 10th Av, n w corner of 55th St, 100x200; Robert W. Chanler and wife to John M. Scoble, 1,216 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, July 13, (mtg $14,000; attorney, Sidney Harris, 6 Wall St..$100

97TH AV, s e corner of 55th St, 122.11x—; 55th St, n s, 300 ft w of 9th Av, 100x—; 10th Av, n w corner of 55th St, 100.5x200; Julia Chanler, former wife of Robert W. Chanler, to John M. Scoble, 1,216 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, (mtg $140,000,) July 18; attorney, Sidney Harris, 6 Wall St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY: Natalina Cavalieri Chanler of Paris, France, to same, (mtg $140,000,) July 18, confirmation deed; attorneys, same.....$100

207TH ST, s s, 62.6 ft w of 8th Av, 18x88.2; Ysabel Aymar de Camprubi to Pima Well 19 East 96th St, Dec. 8; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$10,000

SAME PROPERTY: Lina Well to Abraham Wineburgh, 601 West End Av, Dec. 11, (mtg $7,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

89TH ST, 244 and 246 West, 37.7x98.9; Richard Vallender to Lulu Quigg, 65 West 83d St, Dec. 6; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

72D ST, 162 West, s s, 25x102.2; George L. Slawson to Frederick H. Birch, 612 West 114th St or 162 West 72d St, one-quarter part, (mtg $75,000,) Dec. 8.....$100

96TH ST, 142 West, s s, 21.6x100.8; Hermann Ahrens to Anna H. Ahrens, his wife, 442 West 162d St, Dec. 9; attorney, S. N. Stern, 154 Nassau St.....$1

100TH ST, 168 East, 25x100.11; Annie Rosenthal and another to Mary Smith, Edgewater, N. J., Dec. 11, (mtg $12,500;) attorney, Abr. Silberburg, 236 Broadway.....$1

173D ST, n s, 212.6 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 37.6x100; Ensign Realty Co. to John P. Duff, 565 1st St, Brooklyn, Nov. 29, (mtg $37,000;) address, 5 Beekman St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY: John P. Duff to Mabel A. Hannah, 147 Henry St, Brooklyn, (mtg $37,000,) Nov. 29; attorney, John P. Duff, 5 Beekman St.....$100

177TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 70x 89.10; Hermann Ahrens to Anna H. Ahrens, his wife, 442 West 162d St, Dec. 9; attorney, S. N. Stern, 154 Nassau St.....$1

179TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Fort Washington Av, 50x92.6; Hermann Ahrens to Anna H. Ahrens, his wife, 442 West 162d St, Dec. 9; attorney, S. N. Stern, 154 Nassau St.....$1

Bronx.

BARKER AV, e s, 25 ft n of Wilson Pl, 25x 100; Mary McGarry to George Pieser, 850 East 214th St, Dec. 8, (mtg $4,500;) attorneys, Wager & A., 297 Broadway.....$100

BELMONT AV, w s, 93 ft n of 188th St, 33.4x 87.6; James B. Nicholson to Charles C. Manning, 512 47th St, Brooklyn, quitclaim, Sept. 21; attorney, S. Batterman, 389 Broadway..$1

BOLTON AV, e s, 275 ft n of 151st St, 120x 100; William H. Schwenk to Charles Noe, 492 East 167th St, ½ part, Dec. 6; attorney, G. Frey, 3,429 3d Av.....$1

BOSTON ROAD, 1,256 and 1,260, s e s, 99.11x 186.5; Taxpayers' Realty Co. to Jennie Halpert, 61 West 181st St, Dec. 11, (mtg $42,000;) attorneys, Cohen & S., 61 Park Row..$100

HOE AV, w s, 165 ft n of 172d St, 20x100; Catharine A. Bocker to Sykes Realty Corporation, 165 Broadway, Dec. 8, (mtg $9,250;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

HOE AV, w s, 185 ft n of 172d St, 20x100; Catharine A. Bocker to Sykes Realty Corporation, 165 Broadway, Dec. 8, (mtg $9,250;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

HOME ST, e s, gore strip, being land between s s of Lot 6, map of William W. Fox, and n s of Home St; George F. Tucker to Ittner Realty Co., 836 Westchester Av, Sept. 14, quitclaim; attorney, Hugo S. Mack, 7 Beekman St.....$1

HOUGHTON AV, s s, 229.2 ft e of Castle Hill Av, 25x103; Charles E. Devermann to Clarence E. Greene, 2,224 Moughton Av, Dec. 9, (mtg $3,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, 160 Broadway.....$100

HOUGHTON AV, s s, 229.2 ft e of Castle Hill Av, 25x103; same to same, Dec. 9, (mtg $3,000;) attorney, same.....$100

LIND AV, e s, 264 ft of 165th St, 25x83.7, Louis Nieckes to Charles F. Flynn, 1,008 Lind Av, (mtg $7,800,) Dec. 8.....$1

LOTS 70 and 71, map of Kingsland estate, Morris Heights; Eliza Brambach to Amelia Schlesinger, 75 West Tremont Av, quitclaim, Dec. 8; attorney, S. Williamson, 304 Alexander Av.....$1

LOTS 9 to 12, parcel 20, map sub-division, estate, William B. Ogden, Elsie W. Christie and another, executors, to Thomas Dwyer 601 West End Av, Dec. 11, (mtg $9,000;) attorney, F. H. Baakerville, 31 Nassau St.....$13,500

LOTS 46, 229, and 274, map of 329 lots, part of Schieffelin estate; Louis Becht to Frank J. Becht, 66 Diamond St, Brooklyn, Dec. 7; attorney, Charles Heulschel, Jr., 905 Broadway.....$300

LOTS 224 and 225, map of partition sale of Lott G. Hunt estate; Ferdinande De Majo to Millbrook Co., at Millbrook, N. Y., Dec. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

VYSE AV, 1,476, e s, 25x100; John Gilmartin to Adele M. Harrington, 1,478 Vyse Av, (mtg $15,000,) Dec. 8; attorneys, Carrington & P., 200 Broadway.....$1

WEBSTER AV, w s, 125 ft n of 200th St, 50x120.11; Alfred B. Hall to William C. Bergen, 180 West 180th St, Dec. 11, (mtg $12,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$100

140TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Av C, 80x108; Andrew J. Holm to Hans W. Goetze, 320 East 144th St, (mtg $3,000,) Dec. 9; attorney, S. Williamson, 309 Alexander Av.....$100

140TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 3d Av; 16.8x75; Hans W. Goetze to Andrew J. Holm, 267 East 140th St, (mtg $3,000,) Dec. 9; attorney, S. Williamson, 304 Alexander Av.....$100

170TH ST, n s, 1076.11 ft w of Anthony Av, 27.6x —; William C. Bergen to Alfred B. Hall, 2,216 Hall Av, Dec. 11, (mtg $8,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$100

257TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Martha Av, 100x 100; Mary T. Rennard to John McGeagal, 4,319 Katonah Av, (mtg $2,500,) Dec. 11; attorneys, Huntress & Co., Webster Av and 233d St.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorneys. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ARCHER, George D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; 34th St, 311 East, 21.6x84.9; Washington St, 384, w s, 20x62. Dec. 4, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway.....$10,000

ARONSON, Samuel, to Citizens' Savings Bank, 56 Bowery; Bayard St, n e corner of Mott St, 48x75, Dec. 11, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Pirsson & B., 31 Liberty St.....$58,000

ASEN, Aron, to Charles H. Phelps, executor, 324 West 103d St; Broome St, 121, s s, 25x90, Dec. 11, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway.....$19,000

ASEN, Aron, to Emelie Macher, at East Rutherford, N. J.; Broome St, 121, s s, 25x90, prior mtg $19,000, Dec. 11, 5 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway.....$6,000

CHARLES I. WEINSTEIN REALTY CO to Italian Savings Bank, 64 Spring St; 10th St, 208 to 212 West, 53.9x94.10, Dec. 11, 4 years; attorney Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$59,000

FRIEDMAN, Aaron J., to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St; Pitt St, 94, e s, 25x100, Dec. 9, 5 years.....$19,000

SAME to Mary Mosback, 450 Benedick Av, Woodhaven; same property, prior mtg $19,000, Dec. 9, due as per bond; attorneys, Stoiber & Paterson, 209 Broadway.....$6,000

HALLECY, Mary, to Sarah L. Taylor, 265 Central Park West; 182d St, 514 and 516 West, 50x70, Dec. 9, due as per bond; attorney, P. V. De Witt, 32 Nassau St.....$55,000

MacDOUGALL, Wilhelmina, and another to Samuel Williams, 71 West 113th St; 38th St, 344-346 West, 50x98.9; 33d St, s s, 425 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9, Dec. 8, prior mtg $52,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Krakower & P., 299 Broadway.....$7,000

MARSHALL, Nellie D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway; 93d St, 256 West, 18x180.8, Dec. 8, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$15,000

MERGARDT, John, and others to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St; Pike St, s e s, 17.8x85.2, Dec. 11, 1 year; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$4,000

QUIGG, Lulu, to Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway; 30th St, 244 and 246 West, s s, 37.7x98.9, Dec. 11, 1 year; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$44,000

REHMKE, Carolina C., to General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, 25 East 22d St; 153d St, 64 East, 20x266.11, Nov. 29, 1 year; attorneys, Reed & P., 280 Broadway.....$500

SCOBLE, John M., to American Mortgage Co, 31 Nassau St; 9th Av, 830, s s, 22.6x —, Dec. 11, 5 years; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St.....$12,000

SCOBLE, John M., to American Mortgage Co. 31 Nassau St; 55th St, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 100x100.5, Dec. 11; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St.....$18,000

SCOBLE, John M., to American Mortgage Co, 31 Nassau St; 55th St, 300 to 364 West, 75x 100.8, Dec. 11, 5 years; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St.....$40,000

SCOBLE, John M., to American Mortgage Co, 31 Nassau St; 10th Av, n w corner of 55th St, 100x100.5, Dec. 11, 5 years; attorneys, Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau St.....$45,000

SCOBLE, John M., to American Mortgage Co. 31 Nassau St; 9th Av, 832 to 860, s e corner of 55th St, 100.5x100, Dec. 11, 5 years; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St...$60,000

SIMONSON, Arthur, to Winthrop A. Chanler and another, trustees of John W. Chanler, at Geneseo, N. Y.; 3d Av, 349-363, s e corner of 54th St, 59.5x100, Dec. 12, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Winthrop & S., 32 Liberty St.....$80,000

STEWART, Anna L. B. and Robert, to George W. Ellis, 2 West 30th St; 34th St, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 17x102, prior mtg $8,000, Dec. 4, due as per bond; attorney, G. W. Ellis, 149 Broadway.....$2,200

SULLIVAN, Sarah F., to Max Leo, 2,410 Lorillard Place; road from Westchester to East Chester, w s, at s e corner of land hereby conveyed.....

WEIL, Lina, to Ysabel Aymar de Camprubi, Madrid, Spain; 26th St, s s, 62.6 ft w of 8th Av, 18x88.2, Dec. 11, 3 years; attorneys, Root, C. & B., 31 Nassau St.....$7,500

Bronx.

A. J. B. REALTY CO. to Margaret Koster, 1,893 Washington Av, 3d Av, w s, 151.6 ft n of 179th St, 50.8x161.2, May 1, (prior mtg $57,500,) 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Bernstein & B., 302 Broadway.....$5,500

ANDERSON, Dagmar A., to Louise Schroeder, at Holbrook, L. I.; Decatur Av, 2,148 e s, 25x 112.6, (prior mtg $7,000,) Dec. 1, due as per bond; attorney, Philip Zalkind, 35 Nassau St. $550

COUTANIS, being land on Map of James Watson, Westchester, (prior mtg $20,000,) Dec. 9, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

EDWARD MULLER BUILDING CO. to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St; Mapes Av, s e corner of 179th St, 48.2x95.2, Dec. 11, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St. $35,000

FISHER, Victor J., to Charles F. Myers, Atlantic City, N. J.; Summit Av, e s, 112.6 ft s of 156th St, 43.9x190, Oct. 24, 4 months, 6 p. c.; attorney, V. J. Fisher, 2,207 Broadway, Atlantic City, N. J.....$3,000

GUGGOLZ, William, to Marie L. Ausbuettel, 1,264 Lexington Av; Creston Av, e s, 307.11 ft n of 196th St, 25x97, Dec. 1, 5 years; attorney, H. C. Kudlich, 299 Broadway..$8,500

KELLY, Mary J., to Central Mortgage Co., 60 Wall St; 167th St, w s, 225 ft n of Lind Av, 22x100, Nov. 1, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Otis & Co., 60 Wall St.....$6,000

L. P. FRIES CO, to Katie Herold, 2,417 Valentine Av; Lot 304, map of Lohbauer Park, Dec. 1, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., Westchester, N. Y.....$2,800

McDEVITT, Annie T., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; Creston Av, w s, 172 ft n of 182d St, 50x120, Dec. 11, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway.....$1,500

PERILLO, Joseph, to Albert Ulman, Oil City, Penn.; 165th St, 603 and 605, n s, 35x— (prior mtg $4,500,) Dec. 11, due as per bond; attorney, J. B. Baer, 20 Vesey St.....$500

REGINA CONSTRUCTION CO. to Bernhard H. Levey, 137 West 142d St; Charlotte St, e s, 164.6 n of Jennings St, 91.9, Dec. 7, (prior mtg $32,000,) 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. T. Stern, 61 Park Row.....$1,500

SASS-CAL REALTY & CONSTRUCTION CO. to Thomas P. Howley, 421 West 54th St; Crotona Av, n e corner of Garden St, 70.8 x46x79.5x49.8, Sept. 6, due as per bond; attorneys, Shellabarger & Donovan, 30 Church St.....$45,500

SCHREYER, John, to Regina Schmidt, 585 Manhattan Av; Popham Av, n s, 98.1 ft w of Montgomery Av, 50x100, Dec. 11, due Jan. 1, 1917; attorney, Louis Wendel, Jr., 277 Broadway.....$6,000

SCOGNAMIGLIO, Annina, to Helen Le R. Pearsall, White Plains Road, near Pelham Parkway; road leading from West Farms to Hunt's Point, w s, 55 ft s from land of Andrew Nostrand, 30x112, Dec. 9, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Charles P. Hallock, 909 East 180th St.....$3,500

SMITH, Mary H., to Christian Gutmann, 1,186 50th St, Brooklyn; 3d St, s s, 145.6 ft n e of Green Lane, 25x100; 2d St, s e s, 223.6 ft n e of Green Lane, 25x100, Dec. 6, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., Westchester.....$300

WALSH, Charlotte A., to Adrian H. Joline, Bernardsville, N. Y.; Lots 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, and 164, map part of Hyatt farm, Dec. 8; attorneys, Joline, L. & R., 62 Wall St.. $5,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE A, 29, store, &c.; Ellen Frey, individually and executrix, to Moses Schwartz, 436 East 188th St, 5 years from May 1, 1912; address, 29 Avenue A.....$1,440

BROADWAY, 5,233, two-story building; Daniel F. Mahony, Jr., to U. S. of America, by Frank H. Hitchcock, Postmaster General, 10 years from June 1, 1911; attorney, John Whalen, 206 Broadway.....$2,400

FULTON ST, 201, store and cellar; Bernard Tereizer to Samuel Rapaport, 790 East 188th St, 7 3-12 years from Feb. 1, 1912; attorney, Benjamin Weiss, 804 Broadway.....$2,500

HENRY ST, 108, corner store and part of cellar; Bernard Goodman to Samuel Cohen, 108 Henry St, 5 years from May 1, 1912; attorney, J. L. Bernstein, 5 Beekman St...$1,080

JEROME AV, n e corner of 204th St, all; Mosholu Realty Co to Francesca Ventarola, 5,761 Broadway, 5 years from Dec. 15, 1911; attorneys, Frankus & G., 2 Rector St.....$1,200

2D AV, s e corner of 80th St, store and part of basement; Isaac Heimann to Jorgen L. Johannsen, 418 East 82d St, 5 3-12 years from Sept. 1, 1911; address, 1,714 2d Av.$1,620

12TH ST, 709 East, all; Isaac Berlin to Harris Koplick, 709 East 12th St, 2 years from Dec. 1, 1911.....$1,500

23D ST, 132 East, all; Henry W. De Forest to David A. Schulte, 2 West 72d St, 21 7-12 years from Oct. 1, 1911; attorney, Jerome Eisner, 41 Park Row.....$8,000

22D ST, 47 West, the land; Francis L. Cadwalader to Sutherland Apartment Co. 441 West 23d St, 21 years from May 1, 1908; attorneys, Moss, L., M. & W., 299 Broadway.....$600

125TH ST, s e corner of Madison Av, 110x—, all; Lotta M. Crabtree to Schulte Realty Co. 41 Park Row, 21 years from Dec. 1, 1911; attorney, Jerome Eisner, 41 Park Row.$13,200

MECHANICS' LIENS.

BEAUMONT AV, 2,304 and 2,306; Charles Shapiro against Montefore Building Co., owner and contractor.....$319

FULTON AV, w s, 175.4 ft s of 171st St, 100x 100; Nathan Kobelov against Bethel Construction Co., owner and contractor....$884

SAME PROPERTY; Nathan Fass against Bethel Construction Co., owner; Nathan Kobelov, contractor.....$884

LA FONTAINE AV, w s, 122 ft n of 178th St, 17.6x100; Saverio Scalzo against Weller & Meeker Realty Co., owner and contractor.. $1,095

TIEMAN ST s w s, 400 ft w of Boston Post Road, 125x—; Mechlore Cantone against John Marx, owner and contractor.....$42

WALES AV, 672 to 678; Jarcho Brothers against Sarah S. Hirschberg, Lena Davis, Minna Rosing, and David Rosing, owners; Harry Levin, owner and contractor, (renewal).....$121

2D AV, 111; Barnet Leibowitz against Sidonia Weiss, owner and contractor; William Weiss, owner; William S. Weiss, contractor....$106

77TH ST, 502 to 510 East; Isaac Morits against Open Stair Tenement Co., owner; Bevin & Levin Contracting Co., contractor....$1,415

104TH ST, 343 and 345 East; Jacob Zimmerman and others against Adelina S. Jordan, owner; Globe Fireproof Door and Sash Co., sub-contractor; John Jordan, contractor...$66

187TH ST, 474 East; North American Wall Paper Co. against T. T. Reid Construction Co., owner and contractor.....$154

223D ST, n s, 261 ft e of White Plains Av, 100x114; Francesco Carbone against Morris Improvement Co., owner and contractor.. $1,040

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

MACOMB'S ROAD, 1,363; Cerbone & Vetagliano against Jerome Avenue Building and Improvement Co., et al., Aug. 11, 1910.....$250

6TH AV, 484 and 486; Louis Trigiano against Thomas Morgan et al., Oct. 20, 1911.....$219

6TH AV, 484 and 486; John P. Kane Co. against same, Oct. 6, 1911.....$57

6TH AV, 484; J. L. Keating & Co. against same, Oct. 17, 1911.....$129

SAME PROPERTY; Hull, Grippen & Co. against same, Oct. 6, 1911.....$61

SAME PROPERTY; Church E. Gates & Co. against same, Oct. 6, 1911.....$367

45TH ST, 17 and 19 West; John Kennedy & Co. against Midvale Realty Co. et al., July 27, 1911, $19,618.

199TH ST, n s, 25.2 ft w of Decatur Av; Raffe Sellite against O'Rourke Brothers' Co. et al., Nov. 22, 1911, (by bond).....$679

LIS PENDENS.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 179th St, 100x150, Martha Jarcho against Sun Construction Co. and others, (action to set aside conveyance;) attorney, S. F. Strongin.

AVENUE B, e s, 71 ft n of 10th St, 22.8x88; Hugo Bullows against Jacob S. Gluck and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. E. M. Bullows.

DECATUR AV, w s, 75 ft s of 200th St, 25x 100; Valentine Construction Co. against Coster Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, O. A. Samuels.

HESTER ST, 197; Oliver St, 60 and 62; Oak St, 45 and 47; 154th St, 337 and 339 East; 1st Av, 2,045; Jerome Av, 4 s, 194.1 ft n of 165th St, 214.8x196.11; Cromwell Av, w s, 257.9 ft n of 165th St, —x82x51.1, gore; Percy B. Purdy against James A. Pittelli and others, (action to declare conveyance void;) attorney, A. C. Rowe.

MONROE ST, 255; Public Bank of New York City against Morris J. Feinberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. L. Marcus.

PEARL ST, s w corner of Pine St, 44x78.9x irregular; Seaman's Bank for Savings in the City of New York against Emund P. Martin and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader.

17TH ST, 50 West; Standard Utility Co. against Harwell Realty Co., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Burnstein & Gejst.

63D ST, 205 West; Tenement House Department of the City of New York against Friedland Realty Co., (notice of levy;) attorney, A. R. Watson.

182D ST, 169 West; Beaufait Temple against Andrew M. Battle, (specific performance;) attorney, E. A. Johnson.

REAL ESTATE.

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FEDERAL.

Supreme Court Proceedings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Following were the Supreme Court of the United States proceedings to-day:

38—Charles F. Consaul et al., administrators, &c., appellants, vs. Horace S. Cummings, administrator, &c.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

469—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. John Morgan and Alfred T. Morgan.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded for further proceedings according to law.

31—Union Pacific Railroad Company et al., appellants, vs. The Mason City & Fort Dodge Railroad Company.—Decree adjudging appellants guilty of contempt reversed, with costs.

20—Mutual Loan Company, plaintiff in error, vs. George J. Martel.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

58—Aluminum Company of America, plaintiff in error, vs. George H. Ramsey.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

368—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Herman F. Garbish.—Judgment reversed.

84—Chicago Junction Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. William R. King.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

...—Original, ex parte—In the matter of the application of the Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade of the City of New York, petitioner.—Per curiam. Leave to file petition denied.

149—William Baird, plaintiff in error, vs. Allen F. Bowmon et al.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

624—Leo Meyer, as Auditor of the State of Oklahoma, appellant, vs. Wells, Fargo & Co.; and 706—United States Express Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Minnesota.—Advanced.

160—The Ontario Land Company, appellant, vs. Charles W. Wilfong et al.—Motion to dismiss postponed.

871—The People of Porto Rico, appellant, vs. Pierre Emanuel, Baron de Laurens d'Oiselay.—Motion to dismiss or affirm postponed.

513—Thomas H. Pickford et al., appellants, vs. Henry M. Talbott, and plaintiff in error, vs. Theodore A. Schubert.—Ordered that these cases be placed on the summary docket.

575—The Second Pool Coal Company, petitioner, vs. The People's Coal Company.—Writ of certiorari denied.

139—John A. Knott et al., &c., et al., appellants, vs. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company; and 134—Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, appellant, vs. John A. Knott et al., &c.; 671 to 705—John A. Knott et al., &c., et al., appellants, vs. The St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company et al.; 507—Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Adam T. Siler et al., &c.; 804—The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. W. G. Conley, Attorney General, et al.; 824—The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co., appellant, vs. Thomas K. Campbell et al.; 599—George T. Simpson et al., appellants, vs. David T. Shepard; 600—George T. Simpson et al., appellants, vs. Emma B. Kennedy et al., executors, &c., et al., and 601—George T. Simpson et al., appellants, vs. William Stillaber; 784—Southern Pacific Company, et al., appellants, vs. Thomas K. Campbell et al., Commissioners, &c., et al; 812—Robert P. Allen et al., Commissioners, &c., appellants, vs. The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company, and 814—Robert P. Allen et al., Commissioners, &c., appellants, vs. The St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company; 776—Railroad Commission of Ohio, appellants, vs. B. A. Worthington, receiver, &c., and 505—Railroad Commission of Ohio, appellants, vs. B. A. Worthington, receiver, &c.—Reassigned for argument on Monday, Feb. 19, 1912.

620—The United States, appellant, vs. The Union Pacific Railroad Company et al.—Reassigned for argument on Monday, Feb. 19, 1912.

121—Southern Pacific Railroad Company et al., appellants, vs. The United States; 128—The United States, appellant, vs. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company et al., and 129—The Southern Pacific Railroad Company et al., appellants, vs. The United States.—Passed, to be restored.

306—Mary C. Leary, administratrix, &c., appellant, vs. The United States.—Motion to affirm submitted for the appellees.

879—The Inter-State Commerce Commission et al., appellants, vs. Goodrich Transit Company; 880—The Inter-State Commerce Commission et al., appellants, vs. Goodrich Transit Company; 881—The United States et al., appellants, vs. White Star Line, and 882—The United States et al., appellants, vs. White Star Line.—Motion to advance submitted.

883—The United States et al., appellants, vs. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company et al., and 884—The United States et al., appellants, vs. The Union Pacific Railroad Company et al.—Motion to advance submitted.

306—C. L. Van Cise, appellant, vs. Ibex Mining Company.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for the appellee.

280—The Bank and Trust Company, Trustee, petitioner, vs. F. W. Williams et al.—Writ of certiorari submitted.

886—Jacob Maki, as administrator, &c., petitioner, vs. The Union Pacific Coal Company.—Writ of certiorari submitted.

10—Original. In the matter of the Merchants' Stock and Grain Company et al., petitioners.—Submitted.

56—Rock Island Plow Company, appellant, vs. W. J. Reardon, Trustee.—Submitted.

66—W. R. Treat, as Treasurer, &c., et al., appellants, vs. Grand Canyon Railway Company.—Concluded for the appellants.

65—Gear, Scott & Co., plaintiffs in error, vs. C. K. Shannon.—Argued.

89—Cosme Blanco Herrera et al., appellants, vs. The United States, and 90—Pascasio Diaz et al., appellants, vs. The United States.—Commenced.

The day call for Tuesday, Dec. 12: Nos. 89 (and 90,) 92, 93, 94, 97, 99, 100, 101, 102, and 103.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ. Motions.

1—Airey v. Tug Wellington. 2—Metzgar v. Berlin. 3—Cornhill v. West India Co. 4—Tweedie Co. v. Strong & Trainbridge. 5—Todd v. Electric Storage Battery Co. General calendar. 6—Neeman v. Otis Elev Co. 106—Primeau v. Granfield. 121—Werthelmer v. Batchellor Import Co. 127—Matter of Brown. 128—Davids Co v. Davids. 129—Matter of Daly & Schaefer. 99—U S v. Pierce. 100—U S v. Billings. 104—U S v. Pierce. 105—U S v. Bennett. 109—U S v. Goelet. 110—U S v. Billings. 116—U S v. Bennett. 117—U S v. Goelet. 82—Reichert v. I. R R. 96—Internat Mero Marine Co v. U S. 98—Winston v. Croton Falls Const Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Martin, J. Court opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Internat Trust Co v. Haverhill. 60—Folmann v. Haney. 72—Stoneland v. Hoving.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hough, J. Jury calendar.

126—Hutt v. N Y. N H & H R R. 77—Kuhnle v. Sullivan. 80—Orbach v. B R R. 104—Daub v. Hill Dryer Co. 80—U S v. Herbert. 84—Ippolito v. Village of Haverstraw. 4—Miller v. Penn R R. 75—Museum of Fine Arts v. Stannard. 86—Marguese v. Hartford, F. & Co. 136—Brahman v. N Y. N H & H R R. 6—Meriden Coal Co v. Skeele Coal Co. 196—Drabney v. Lehman. 197—Co. v. Brown City of N Y. 55—Kuh & Valk v. L V R R. 75—Siebock v. Oregon Short Line. 93—Laison v. Int R T Co. 111—O'Connor v. Westinghouse. 114—U S v. Jeming. 117—U S v. Gurnee. 162—U S v. Porto Rico & S Co. 25—Rosenfeld v. Reis. 28—Hamilton v. Sells. 9—Harper v. Maisen. 58—Smith v. N Y. N H & H R R.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Clarke, Scott, and Dowling, JJ. 371—Oberndorf v. Farmers Loan & Trust Co. 372—Dudley v. Raymond. 377—O'Donnell v. McConville. 259—Geary v. Fensler. Reg Mfg Co. 370—Finley v. Ryans. 268—Clarke v. Schmidt. 175—Lauer v. Fred'k Hollender & Co. 358 Flores v. Kramer. 365—Wallace Evans v. Baker. 370—Ripley v. Overstreet. 196—Rosenthal v. Rubiliar. 286—Mullaney v. Hammerstein. 290—City N Y v. Foster. 290—Levine v. Foundation Co. 291—Parks v. Natl Park Bank.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Part I.—Ford, J.—Litigated motions. 1—Taylor v. Taylor. 2, 8—Powers v. Catholic News Pub Co. 4—Slominsky v. B'klyn Q Co & Sub R R. 5, 6—Solomon v. B'klyn Heights R R. 8—Barrett v. Whitney. 11—Rosato v. B'klyn Heights R R. 8—O'Dair v. Miller. 9—Langin v. Eagle Pencil Co. 10—In re Matthews. 14—Dawborn v. Board. 15—Pikulin v. Davis. 18—Reilly v. Hodgphane Glass Co. 24—Keator v. Most. 25—Hutt v. Hutt. 26—Powell v. Powell. 17—Britton v. Am Press Assn. 16—Davidson v. Kaufmann. 19—Foye-Fox Co v. Ferguson. 20—Koblinsky v. Kobilnsky. 21—Childs v. Childs. 22—Burr v. King. 23—In re Wells Fargo & Can Bank. 24—Maxwell v. McCall Co. 25—Hart v. Borkstrom. 26—Horowitz v. Taylor. 27—Rosenheim v. Hermaigus Realty Co. 28—Zang v. Siegwalt. 29—Lonergan v. Met Opera Co. 30—Kammer v. Lilly & Brew Co. 31—Wilhelm v. Natl Bank. 32—Samson v. Herny & Co. 33—Clement v. Brackett. 34—In re Williams. 35—Peace-Dale Mfg Co v. Royalton Woolen Co. 36—Peerless Patten Co v. Pictorial Review Co. 37—Stearn v. Schuchman. 38—In re Wiedolph. 39—Aimer v. Gordon. 40—Bankowitz v. B'klyn R T. 41—Pfeifer v. B'klyn Heights Co. 42—D'Onofrio v. Roman Bene Socy. 43—Craven v. Eccentric Assn. 44—Caracosa v. Caracosa. 45—Newman v. N Y Metal Calling Co. 46—Alexander v. Gear. 47—Nash v. Boyd. 48—Gabel v. Bartelstone. 49—Cowen v. Cohen. 50—Hirsh v. Petro Realty Co. 51—Hersig v. Hersig. 52—German Savings Bank v. Hermaigus Realty Co. 53—Co-op Steam Laundry Assn. v. Blenkman. 54—Staller v. Krulewitch. 55—Brandwine v. Brandwine. 56—Taylor v. Taylor. 57—Hoffman v. Miller. 58—Cromwell v. Stearns. 59—McKee v. Thomas. 60—Parmenter v. Wanningen & Co. 61—Mentor Trust Co v. Moore. 62—Weil v. Criscuolo. 63—C Buck Const Co v. Fischel Const Co. 64—Mallouk v. Newtown Const Co. 65—Pollak v. Barnes. 66—Berndt v. Wendover Bronx Co. 67—Borschick v. Ritter. 68—McNulty v. N Y C & H R R R. 69—In re Summa. 70—City of N Y v. Mahoney. 71—People v. P V Borchmet & Co. 72—In re Anderson. 73—Goldmer v. S C A. 74—Anderson v. Holbrook. 75—Cabe v. Rollins. 76—Crawford v. Crawford. 76—Williams v. Williams Eng & Const Co. 77—Sheldon v. Sheldon. 78—Callery v. Sagraimse. 79—In re Robinson. 80—Friedman v. Katz. 81—Marret v. Landaker. 82—Excelsior Brass Co v. Fahey. 83—Spender & Mott v. 84—Williams v. Williams Eng & Const Co. 85—Donahue v. Donahue. 86—Italian Savings Bank v. De Angelis. 87—Carroll v. Woodbury. 88—Kaplan v. Mendetz. 89—Locomobile Co of Am v. Montgomery. 90—O'Gorman v. Middendorf. 91—Gibbons v. Ireland. 94—Donahue v. Melvin Stable Co. 95—In re Mechanic v. Goldberg Co. 96—In re Marquand. 97—Foster v. Walt. 98—In re Abberley.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Davis, J. Motions. Demurrers, 294, 295—Garrison v. Star Co. Preferred cases. 4039—Licht v. Licht. 4303—Levine v. Banard. General calendar. 2100—Humphner v. Humphner. 3382—Faulhaber v. Faulhaber. 483—Norment v. Wittman. 715—Bracco v. Hart. 2905—Benguiat v. Benguiat. 2939½—Plaia v. Plaia. 3804—McGinty v. McGinty. 3900—Druker v. Man Ry Co. 2939—Wilson v. Utica & Black River R R. 3148—Schnurer v. Althoff. 3350—Reis v. Reis. 1956—Adams v. Adams. 3335—Goldberg v. Levine. 3360—Paisley v. Mason. 1680—Johns v. Crane. 3666—Heil v. Maizahl. 1661—Wilson v. Emanuel. 1539—Kessner v. Alcazar Realty Co. 1582—Benjamins v. Benjamins.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—(Criminal Term.) 1—Emory M. Rogers, (2.) 3—George H. Laporte, (2.) 3—Domenico Lamorata. 4—William Horan. 5—Samuel Clukow. 6—John Conolly.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Marcus, J.—(Criminal Term.) Trial calendar. 1—Ethel Conrad.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Erlanger, J. Inquest. 5696—Eyran v. Bryan. Inquest. 5551—Thurston v. Vermilye. 5577—Kemmerer v. Verdi. 4092—Nadler v. Nadler. 5144—Nineteenth Ward Bank v. Carnegie Trust Co. 5145—Nineteenth Ward Bank v. Carnegie Trust Co. 2135—Alaska Banking & Safe Deposit Co v. Van Wyck. 5664—Sealy v. Foote. 5371—Heckeisen v. Heineman. 4829—Louise & Co v. Cameron. 4921—Hedges v. Derland. 4570—Fryer v. Enterprise Coal Co. 5576—Westinghouse, Church, Kerr Co. v. Tesla. 5634, 5635—Mayer v. Geer. 5523—Schecker v. Dunster. 5094—Montross v. Montross. 5663—Reiblich v. Waldo.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Hendrick, J. 478—Weinstein v. Interborough R. T. Co. 494—Goldstein v. B'klyn Union Elev R R. 809—O'Connor v. N Y City Int Ry. 514—Sleeper v. Jolins. 1321—Brennan v. Interborough R. T. Co. 1210—Cohen v. L I R R. 1211—Simon v. L I R R. 209—Bunnett v. B'klyn Heights R R. 437—Ellinan v. Linch. 512—Hoke v. Int. R T Co. 624—Bolland v. Whitridge. 527—Guinan v. same. 547—Luttinger v. Linch. 575—Oxenhander v. Jolins. 579—Bodine v. Long Island El Ry. 595—Goldsmith v. Whitridge. 596—Graziana v. Int R T Co. 611—Boice v. Coney Island, &c, R R. 620—O'Donnell v. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Goff, J. Inquest. 2304—Supnaar v. Wessen. Inquest. 2787—Weinstein v. Horn. 2216—Higgins v. Old Dominion S S Co. 1188—Powell v. German Art Weaving Co. 175—Davidson v. Met Bridge and Const Co. 3020—Julian v. N Y Times Co. 2315—Allman v. Keidans. 2568—S. Joseph v. City of N Y. 2506—I. Joseph v. same. 2321—Ohmels v. Keller. 2322—Ludorff v. same. 2328—Schoder v. same. 2437—Am Bottlers' Pub Co v. same. 2805—Bruno v. Rodgers. 2838—Lang v. Post & McCord. 2049—McGoff v. Schlomowits. 2060—Vigharolo v. Jopfer. 1420—Applegate v. Wanamaker. 2997—Mooney v. Smith. 2514—Markowitis v. Tanner Souvenir Co. 2743—Harley v. Jacobson. 2963—Gunderson v. Paul. 2709—Rainle v. Pierce. 2990—Walsh v. Sophran. 2704, 2959—McHale v. Kats. 2459—Nixon v. McIndoe. 2957—C A Schieren Co v. Chas Britton Trucking Co. 3356—Ritkovitch v. National Ice Co. 3347—Skurka v. Roth. 3351—Kelly v. N Y Mutual Life Co. 3371, 3372—Hume v. N Y Eve Journal Pub Co. 3422—Gillio v. Downtown Assn. 3454—Durante v. Henry Elias Brew Co. 3581—Reilly v. Fleck. 3008—Althouse v. Nevada-Utah Mines & S Corp. 3007—Same v. Gaughey. 3022—Kiesel v. Hamburg & American Line. 3024—Rooney v. Hessen. 3034—Metzger v. Whitney. 3036—Walsh v. E E Paul Co. 3038—Taylor v. Klein. 3043—Zwan v. Anger. 3044—Zwan v. same. 3046—Carter v. Waldorf Realty Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Platzek, J. 3717—Codae Realty Co. v. Tuscan Const Co. 5361—Lithauer v. Carnegie Trust Co. 3424—Seliem v. McGowan. 3060—H. J. Kohler Sporting Goods Co v. Everett-Metzger-Flanders Co. 3550—McCulloch v. North British and Merc Ins Co. 3749—M. Morgenthau, Jr., v. Friedlander. 3864—Goldstein v. Mendelsohn. 3738—Pictorial Review Co v. Mack. 2300—Lindheim v. Varick Securities Co. 3433—Seeman v. White. 810—Adams v. Indelli. 3401—Mehrbach v. J. J. White Mfg Co. 3420—Klein v. American Bonding Co of Baltimore. 3423—Strawson v. Macy, Jr. 3482—Page v. Lichstone. 3767—Ingber v. Garda. 2245—Minzesheimer v. De Maurice. 2162—Carter Construction Co v. Sands & Trust Co. 3414—Clark v. Wendell. 2502—Leidesdorf v. Zinn. 3404—Mason v. Fromme. 1764—Korn v. Freedlander. 3461—McDonald v. Blake. 3493—White v. Imp Prop Holding Co. 3671—146th St Bank v. Block. 3514—O'Beirne v. Mohan. 2636—Minor v. City of N Y. 233—Perley v. Williams. 1168—Jamieson v. City of N Y. 3158—McCrea v. Arrowsmith. 2135—Hamburger v. Blair. 2136—Adams v. same. 3152—Southerland v. Lund. 2000¼—Manning v. Selig. 2603—Simpson v. Sherman Nat Bk. 1587—Harper v. Lowenfeld. 1817—Belt v. Hartman. 118—Patterson v. Woodruff. 1061—Katcher v. Lawrence. 3171—Bacon v. Wannesvitch. 4624—Jones v. Gould. 1268—Tooker v. Reynolds. 3185—Sire v. Odell. 3219—Burgess-Am. Bank v. McCaffrey. Water Motor and Power Co. 3078—Navarra Hotel Imp Co v. American Appraisal Co. 602—Franco v. Radt. 3219—Gorham Co v. United Eng & Con Co. 3183—Gutting v. Kessner. 2969—Hooley v. Talcott. 4261—Farley v. Archibald. 44—Am Exch Nat Bank v. Stanley. 5068—Farley v. Ill Surety Co. 5060—Same v. Am Bonding Co. 3156—Amend v. Seidt. 949—Castrintis v. Hellenic Trans Steam Nav Co. 3479—Stein v. Mendetz. 2045—Pakas v. Hurley. 3405—Gerstel v. Rosenblatt. 159—Schefferineyer v. Penn, N Y & L I R R. 150—Lyons v. same. 160—Reipschlager v. same. 226—Swift v. same. 227—Lowenstein v. same. 3350—Menard v. Superior Mfg Co.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers — Coffinan, J. Motion calendar: James Carr, William H. Newman, Eloise A. Sickels, Katherine L. Drummond, John J. Dempsey, Helena Schreiber, Giuseppe Moscolino, Louis Feltz, Anthony O'Donnell, Moe Schwartz, Harriet S. Huntington, Wolf Kronethal, Fred Damm, Margaret Gillis, Henrietta Davis, Edmund L. Cooke, Jacob Schlosberg, Margaretha Knaus, William W. Lesam, J. Edward Ackley, John White, August Lachenmeyer, Theodore Mundorff, Benjamin F. Trumpy, Helene McD. Stallo, Ellen E. Driscoll, Kristine Inmann, &c., Henry G. Hilchenbie, Abram Beekman, Ader L. Shaw, Lizzie Kidd, Alfred A. Freeman, Thomas W. Hill, Mary Bernstein, &c., Joseph Christ, Neilson Burgess, Clara S. Laimbeer, Amelie Nouvel, John G. Jaus, John S. Smythen, James Bryan, Susan R. Nelson, Josephine Ellsberg, Morris Nevel, Eugene L. Katzenmayer, Sarah J. Walford, Edward McRoberts, Catherine E. Wright, Phebe Pearsall, Charles T. Reynolds, Octavie Beaupland, Edward C. Oppenheim, Sarah R. Morse, Beatrice Dunham, Theodore A. Havemeyer, Bridget Morgan, Marie M. ...—Issue of fact—Williemene B. Townsend. Wills for probate—Dora C. Peters, John Eterick, Catherine Burns, Siegfried Levy, Laurence Neufar, Mary E. Robert, Margaret Doyle, Benjamin F. Mahler, Edward Metz, Louise M. Smith, William E. Russell, Frank Victorin, John W. Fraley, Alexander V. Blake, Anne Bfortull, Augusta A. Mosenthal.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S. Contested wills: 2841—Owen Gallagher. 2565—John Nolans. 2886—Annie F. Fuller. 4691—Margaret Burke.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Smith, J.: Part II., Donnelly, J.; Part III., Schmuck, J.; Part V., O'Dwyer, J.; Part VI., La Fetra, J.; Part VII., Finnelite, J.; Part VIII., Delahanty, J.—Calendar called in Trial Term, Part III. Room at 9:45 A. M. 4928—Bregman, Rosenberg & Ratner Co v. Fleischman Bros Co. 4760—Moser v. Legnitti. 4761—Same v. same. 4637—Daly v. N Y White Cross Milk Co. 799044—Dunn v. New Amsterdam Casualty Co. 4871—Goodman v. Tersuhow. 4955—Neustadt v. Int R T Co. 4936—Brodsky v. Scharf. 4778—Levis v. Int R T Co. 4100—Donnelly v. New York Produce Exchange Bank. 4290—Greenfield v. Herman. 4275—Lehmaier v. Curt. 4858—Harris v. Hollstein. 4957—Kaplik v. Unifelder. 4906—Bellin v. Gulman. 4962—Shain v. Uris. 4963—Sutherland v. Schaaf. 4962—Applegate v. Walsh & Hartwig. 4964—Carve v. Wanamaker. 4973—Marotta v. Guerino. 4972—Kaplinsky v. Jeline. 4974—Berman v. Interborough Rapid Transit Co. 4977—Hartman v. Secor. 4982—Siroll v. Cigarde. 4985—Kleiner v. N Y Taxicab Co. 4986—Sack v. Korn. 4988—Perry v. Swan. 4968—Weintraub v. Becker. 4990—Cohen v. Joline. 4992—Leichman v. Hurtig. 4997, 4998—Tandet v. Greenbaum. 4999—Garlick v. Consolidated Gas Co. 5000—Newman v. Nat Surety Co. 5002—Cartier v. N Y Livery Co. 4st6 Co. 5004—Radmarzyn v. Stanley & Gollick Co. 5005—Pompinelli v. N Y Taxi Cab Co. 5006—Brady, Adler & Koch Co v. Dent. 5007—Bongiorno v. Joline. 5010—Fitzpatrick v. Int R T Co. 5011—Ryan v. Burns Bros.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Lynch, J. 3770—Blumberg v. Schick. 3777—Perlman v. Levy. 3685—Feollner v. Bock. 3563—Kissinger v. Weisegart. 3593—Ellison Const Co v. Nagle. 3762—Cohen v. Herrstadt. 3468—Owen v. Barry. 3722—Rock v. O'Brien. 3806—Knickerbocker Silk Co v. Lowenstein. 3577—Schwartz v. Franklin. 3625—MacLean v. Gavigan. 3730—Godick v. Bass. 3725—Wasserman v. Doebler. 3626—Plowman v. Cavigan. 3736—Isaacs v. Moll. 3787—Cherr v. Buxbaum. 3745—Ragenstreich v. Abramowitz.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Johnson v. Knapp—James Kearney.

SUPREME COURT—Delany, J. Mulhall v. Mulhall—Percy King.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Henry De F Weeks v. Agnes R Brown—James J Golden. Philip Liberman v. Aaron Grantz—Hy Myers. William F Patterson v. Mary E Moffat—Henry Brady.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J. Abraham Shafiel v. Harry T. Glick—Lazarus Goldstone.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. 1st R T Co v. City Island R R—Elon H. Burrows. Same v. Pelham Park R R—Elon H. Burrows.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Blackmar, J. 1062—Zalkus (demurrer) v. Florida East Coast R Co. 1321—Ciesla v. Schwenk Realty Co. 1440—Patten v. Patten. 1429—Lopardo v. Toive. 1054—Dreyer v. Reisman. 1206—Saunderson v. Lieberman. 1371—Fielding v. Fielding. 1509—Gilmartin v. Gilmartin. 1509—People ex rel Gerrish v. Purdy, Comr. 1481—Sargent & Co v. Demarest. 1497—Maneely v. Maneely. 1496—Rosen v. Reaven. 1490—Gainsburg v. Miller. 1501—Butcher v. Fixler. 1503—Macaulay v. Finn. 1508—Hanschild v. Hanschild. 1288—Oei v. Simon. 1506—Trustman v. Trustman. 1506—Loeff v. Gruch. 1509—Coe v. Coe. 1510—Domenie v. Domenie. 1467—Lafrence v. Leeds. 1441—Bissett v. Le Shen Realty Co. 1389—Hershfield v. Posner. Highest number reached on the regular call, 1512.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Kapper, J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Kelly, J.; Part V., Putnam, J.; Part VI., Crane, J.; Part VII., Mareau, J. 5163—Honeyman v. Gear. 5511—Nitchman v. B H R R. 2722—Tumulty v. German Hospital. 2139, 2142—Rothenberg v. Nassau R R. 1058—Weirslavowitz v. Kronrot. 1844—La Gratto v. Becker. 1324—Gabler v. Blyn & Sons. 1542—Farber v. Freeman. 2387—Carlson v. McLeer Mfg Co. 1606—Connolly v. Nassau R R. 5522—Quinby v. Griffin's White Shoe Co. 2735—Rumetsch v. Wanamaker. 2735—Halpin v. Robins Co. 2740—Campbell v. City of N Y. 2743—Sullivan v. Carlin. 2604—Schoffel v. Int R T. 1413—Game v. Brooklyn Elev R R. 2751—Gettens v. Fargo. 2752—Tattan v. Nassau R R. 2756—Regan v. Hisgins. 2759—Lee v. Brooklyn Union Pub Co. 2762—Kerstein v. Huschle. 2763—Leaver v. B H R R. 2764—Meyers v. Nassau R R. 2765—Haimowitz v. same. 2769—Klein v. same. 2770—Goetman v. same. 2772—McNab v. Int R T. 2775—Hurrell v. Hurrell. 2777—Miller v. City of N Y. 637—Klet v. Haas. 1625—McKinley v. B H R R. 2302—Feldman v. same. 2779—Weiss v. Lemkin. 2780—Sisto v. Int R T. 2782—Montrose v. Baggott. 2790—Slack v. Queens Engineering Co. 2793—Flanagan v. Hotel Walton.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for trial: No cause will be set down for a day upon this call. 2794—Regan v. Prudential Ins Co. 2799—McElrath v. Nassau R R. 2803—Shapiro v. B H R R. 2810—Nittel v. Knipe. 2815—Condon v. B H R R. 1571—Wafrofski v. American Ice Co. 1665—Loonee's v. B H R R. 2515—Guiler v. Coney I & B R R. 5524—Bender v. Cody. 2646-2647—Fay v. Nassau R R. 1691—Santoro v. Frye. 1396-1475—Osborne v. Ettelson. 1511—Wallis v. B Q Co & Sub R R. 5544—Stern v. Owens. 5534—Katz v. Felice. 2279-2283—Dyke v. Nassau R R. 1948—Dillon v. B Q Co & Sub R R. 2472—Rilander v. Cordes. 2418—Blum v. Elder. 2817—Morel, Jr. v. O'Connor. 2816—Levison v. B Q Co & Sub R R. 2823—Blessington v. City of New York. 2826—Collins v. N Y C & H R R Co. 2826—Dieckman v. Coney I & B R R. 2827—Mc-Parland v. Duryee. 2828—Brown v. American Ry Traffic Co. 2840—Malone v. B H R R. 2842—Bennett v. Buhre. 2843—Brown v. Star Co. 2844—Reilly v. Abraham et al. 2845—Mugno v. Nassau R R. Highest number reached on regular call, 2845.

COUNTY COURT—Part III.—Niemann, J.; Part IV.—Ferris, J. 952—Lichtenberg v. Bush Terminal Co. 1116—Horowitz v. B Q Co & Sub R R Co. 1182-83—Bassett v. Hurting. 985—Halett v. Nassau Elec R R Co. 4085—Christensen v. Bklyn Un Elev R R Co. 1073—McGee v. Pelter. 1141—Greene v. B R R R Co. 914—Struss v. Nassau Elec R R Co. 1020—Okoshken v. B H R R Co. 1120—Watson v. same. 1156—Brady v. same. 1159—Taylor v. Eichler Brewing Co. 1162—Ruether v. Kaiser.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 1168—Meyer v. Smith. 1171—Collins v. B H R R Co. 1172—Standard Store Supplies Co v. Abendroth Bros. 1173—Noonan v. McPartland. 1174—Wolf v. Bklyn Q Co & Sub R R Co. 1191—Ferris v. Maher. 1193—Carson v. McLean. 1194—Shick v. Saunders. 1195—Weisenese v. Santor. 1196—The Oliver Typewriter Co v. Shapiro. 1197—Neely v. Notman. 1215—Lochorn v. Stellwagon. 1216—Guggenheim v. Brush. 1217—Wilkins v. B H R R Co. 1218—De Cantillion v. Hynes.

Westchester County.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, J. The remainder of the Civil Calendar has gone over to the January Term. The Criminal Term will start today. People v. Lee Franklin. People v. Emil Beyer. People v. Peter Gargano. People v. Louis Labia. People v. Harold Cunningham. People v. Rose Forte. People v. John Gusky.

SUPREME COURT—Part I.—Keogh, J.; Part II., Tompkins, J. 173—Horan v. Rockland Light & Power Co. 187—Rizzutti v. N Y Suburbs Co. 176—Travers v. Knauff. 190—Morrow v. City of New Rochelle. ...—Glionda v. New Rochelle Trust. ...—Klenzowitz v. Ausbacher. 596—Buckley v. Northern Westchester Lighting Co. 31—Marsh v. City of Yonkers. 34—Fuer v. Sutherland, as receiver. 44—Vignor v. McCafferty Co. 69—Kissel v. McKenny. 64—Lindtner v. Receivers Yonkers Ice Co. 99—Hanley v. Yonkers Catholic News Co. 347—Hanley v. Yonkers Daily Herald Pub Co. 227—Neredick v. Marritt & Gilbert Cons Co. 56—Ryan v. N Y & Westchester Town Site Co.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call: 181—Purchia v. German Real Estate Co. 524—Oglehy v. Cunnean. 184—Bapp v. Morris, Inc. 185—Steur v. Young, as receiver. 196—Mt Vernon National Bank v. Holloway. 187—Goldman v. Verlangier. 188—Hicks v. Hearn. 189—Hicks v. Hearn. 190—Sherwood v. Palmer. 191—Otranto v. Montilione. 192—Schmitt v. Spinell. 193—Bates v. Zinsse. 194—Irvin v. Robinson. 195—Cunnean v. City of New Rochelle. 196—Noos v. Schoenberg. 197—Shaeffel v. Hastings. 148—Shea v. Wernburgh Paper Co. 202—McCord v. Tompkins. 203—Kindenwetter v. Interborough Taxicab Co. 204—Mulcahy v. Federal Sugar Refining Co. 205—Swerting v. O'Brien. 4—Bullock v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 146—McConville v. Stinard. 208—Kelly v. Bruce. 461—Dolan v. Town of Somers. ...—O'Connor v. N Y C & H R R R Co.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Aspinall, J.; Part II., Scudder, J. 251—De Angelis v. Somers. 145—Conway v. B H R R Co. 448—Rossellie v. Ehn, Q Co & Sub R R Co. 897—McConnell v. Vogel. 396—Williams v. same. 898—Chapman v. same. 196—Kerler v. Nassau Electric R R Co. 268-286—Haring v. Ehn H R R Co. 429—Miller v. Richmond 2d Pfd.

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50 shs. Battery Park Natl. Bank.
100 shs. United States Motor Co. common.
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ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE, NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
Wednesday, Dec. 13th, 1911,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

50 shs. Home Insurance Co.
1 share Clinton Hall Association.
15 shs. Forked River Cranberry Assn.
1,500 shs. Small Hopper Gold Mining Co.
292 shs. Miltmore Car Axle Co.
10 shs. Yorkville Bank.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.

20 shs. E. S. Burnham Co. Prefd.
10 shs. Metropolitan Street R'way.

FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

6 shs. Williamsburgh City Fire Ins. Co.
25 shs. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
20 shs. Greenwich Ins. Co.
20 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.

Lost

30c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST—Elk's watch charm, Dec. 1, between Broad and Beaver Sts. and 145th Subway station, (Broadway;) an elk's tooth, gold mounted, with elk's head on mounting and set with small diamond; reward. F. H. Husted, 70 Broadway. Phone 244—Broad.

LOST—Watch fob, Masonic charm, 32d degree, and gold locket, initialed E. G. Monday morning, between 125th St. and 5th Av. and Subway to Times Square to 39th St. and Broadway. Barnay Gerard, L,402 Broadway.

LOST—Velvet bag containing memo. book, pair of gold lorgnettes and chains, lady's gold chase watch and silk fob, with gold slide monogram, "C. M. G.;" well rewarded. Buyers' Association of America, 09 5th Av.

LOST—Between 15th St. and Flatiron Building, New York City Training School for Nurses gold pin with owner's name on back and date. Reward if returned to Mrs. Post, 225 East 69th St.

LOST.—Saturday in 3d Av.-Broadway car, between 86th and 120th, silver mesh lady's hand bag with cards; name, address, and initials of owner; reward $5. Stationer, 2,357 Broadway.

LOST—Sunday, in Subway or Flatbush Av. trolley, between 125th St., Manhattan, and Farragut, Flatbush, lady's open face Tiffany watch; monogram "E. W. C.;" reward, $20. N 32 Times.

LOST—Lady's diamond and pearl ring, between 111th and 97th Sts., Broadway, Columbus Av., Wednesday evening; suitable reward if returned. Address M. L., advertising agency, 862 Grand St.

LOST—Three-diamond lady's ring, Tiffany setting, in or near Hotel Schuyler; liberal reward for ring or pawn ticket and no questions asked. Mme. Lucy, 57 West 45th St., Hotel Schuyler.

LOST—Reward without questions for return of pawn ticket lady's Golay Laresche gold hunting case watch and chain, monogram "A. A. F.," in Jersey City. J. L. Kirk, 2 Rector St.

LOST.—Between 7:30 and 8 P. M., Saturday, from 76th St. Subway Station to 80th St. and Broadway, a mink scarf. Liberal reward if returned to Miss Stearn, 168 West 80th St.

LOST—Reward for return of gold watch, initials "J. A.," black ribbon fob, corner of 124th and Lenox Av., Friday night, or pawn ticket; no questions. 72 Morningside Av.

LOST.—Saturday, between 34th and 6th Sts., West, open-faced gold watch, covered with pearls and diamonds, with pin; reward Koppel, 159 West 34th St.

LOST.—Saturday evening in Palm Garden or at entrance, jewelled bracelet; suitable reward. Please communicate Miss Koenig, 227 9th St., city.

LOST.—In Subway, loose-leaf book, black grained leather covers; contains records of value to no one but loser. Reward. N 34 Times.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, hunting case, initials "B. M.;" 116th St. to 125th, Morningside Av., Lexington, Dec. 6. May, 27 Morningside Av.

LOST.—Dec. 11, Wanamaker's, fourth floor, about $50 in bills. Finder liberally rewarded. Mrs. Wilmerding, Life Building, 19 West 31st St.

LOST—Saturday, lady's gold open-face watch, (initials "F. E. M.,") and fob, between New York and Newark; reward. Write N 30 Times.

LOST—Subway or Broadway, 137th to 96th St., lady's fob, with watch, marked "R. J. C.;" liberal reward. R. Clark, 242 West 55th St.

LOST—Left in hansom or dropped from same, new black point lace muff; $20 reward if returned to Mrs. K., 981 Madison Av.

LOST—Saturday evening, in Palm Garden or at its entrance, a jeweled bracelet; suitable reward. Mrs. S. Koenig, 227 7th St.

LOST.—Black near-seal scarf, on 28th St., near 4th Av., Sunday night. Address Mrs. Mock, 709 East 183d St.

LOST—Sunday, Central Park, Persian lamb boa; reward. Return Montgomery, 101 East 70th St.

LOST—Lady's heart-shaped locket and chain, monogram M. W. J.; reward. 3,504 Decatur Av.

LOST—A red coral necklace, round beads; last evening of Dec. 10; reward. K 107 Times.

LOST.—Gold brooch, set with small diamonds; $5 reward. A 145 Times.

REWARD will be furnished for silver cups and saucers as trophies by Frank Hart and taken from 1,314 Broadway; no questions will be asked upon return of cups.

$200 REWARD,

for information asked, for the return of black pocketbook lost in street or Republic Theatre Wed. 22; contains gold mesh purse, vanity box, and blue and red unset stones. Miss Morton, Hotel Plaza.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

30c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

$25 REWARD for the return of Boston bull, male, T. P., Saturday, Dec. 9, in vicinity 6th Ave. and 24th St.; white markings between eyes, on throat and feet; answers to Mike. Bordeau, 244 West 44th St.

LOST—Saturday noon, between 84th and 85th, Boston bull terrier, female; License No. 9,027; white face, answers name of Ruby. Return to Denison, Harperley 12-11, 347 West 64th St. Reward.

LOST—Irish terrier dog; Williams, 46 East 60th, on collar. Five dollars reward for return to 60 East 40th St.

Found

30c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

FOUND, Dec. 10.—INTERBOROUGH R. T. CO. Apply 9 Morris St., 2D AV. ELEVATED: Umbrella, bag, purse, book, letter, pillow, shawls. 3D AV. ELEVATED—Umbrellas, bag, purses, meshbag, eyeglasses, books, cards, gloves, slippers, underwear, shawl, corset, muff, metal. 6TH AV. ELEVATED: Books, purses, meshbag, umbrella, gloves. 9TH AV. ELEVATED: Book, umbrella, gloves. SUBWAY: Muff, umbrella, suit cases, satchel, bag, eyeglasses, ring, watch, pocketbook, purse, meshbag, opera glasses, music, gloves, neckpiece, clothes, waist, overalls, shield, shears, stamp card, pins, buttons.

FOUND, Dec. 10.—New PENNSYLVANIA STATION. Apply Baggage Room, 324 St. and 7th Av. ON PULLMANS: Box and contents, hat, two umbrellas, cane, case pearl opera glass, eyeglasses, fur in chaps, overcoat, package, cup, tooth brush, paste, false hair, pocket knife, umbrellas, pair pajamas, rubbers, soap box, comb, blue prints, nightshirt, pocketbook, lady's rubbers, package, dressing slippers, shaving brush, comb, umbrella. ON TRAINS: Overcoat; LONG ISLAND DIVISION: Package, pair rubbers.

FOUND, Dec. 11.—BROOKLYN R. T. Apply 168 Montague St., Brooklyn. SURAFCE AND ELEVATED—Bundle of clothing, box of washing, woolen patterns, music book, black leather memorial books, locket, spectacles case, piece of lace, aprons, bankbook, rubbers, tin dipper, grips, handbags, pocketbooks, umbrellas, satchel, muff, roll of papers, gloves and keys, catalogue, roll of plans, fur collarette, box of underwear, new kid gloves, schoolbook, metal bag, silver meshbag, kid gloves, handbags, pocketbooks, umbrellas.

FOUND, Dec. 11—POLICE DEPARTMENT. Inquire at office of the Property Clerk, 240 Centre St.: Quantity envelopes, 1 ladies' bag, containing 2 handkerchiefs and 2 keys, 1 small purse, containing small amount of cash, purse, containing small amount of cash, 1 ladies' watch, and silk fob, with gold slide monogram, 1 pair gloves, 1 veil, 1 leather hand bag, 1 purse, pair scissors, 1 handkerchief, cash, keys, etc. Received at 260 State St., Brooklyn: 4 foreign coins, 1 pair crutches, 1 steam gauge.

FOUND, Dec. 10.—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.: Hat, book, pair gloves, leather case, handbag, satchel, umbrellas, package of photographs, pair shoes, package containing trousers, bottle.

Dec. 11: Notebook, package, laundry, cap, pair trousers, pair rubbers, umbrella, package, shoes, package containing tumbler, pair gloves.

FOUND, Dec. 9 and 10—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO. HUDSON TUBES. Apply 19? Christopher St.: Fifty-trip ticket, leather case, knives, money, memorandum, fence pulley, purse, notebook, paper, underwear, electric, shoes, muff, clothing, umbrella.

FOUND, Dec. 10.—N. Y. CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Package, two umbrellas, pocketbook, eyeglasses, loose money.

FOUND, Dec. 10.—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: Three umbrellas, five packages, one muff, pair gloves.

FOUND, Dec. 10.—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.: Purse and case, package.

FOUND, Dec. 10.—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Satchel.

Personal

50 cents per agate line each insertion.

WANTED—For adoption in good home, healthy female infant under 2 years; must be American or French parentage and legitimate. F 74 Times.

Please come home or we may both lose our position. BETTY.

Pianos and Organs

30c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

Excellent rosewood player piano; excellent tone; fine case; sell at sacrifice; 310 West 43d St., near 9th Ave.

Business Opportunities

30c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

A—A manufacturer of stable product, well established, wants a young, active partner who can invest $500. Strict investigation invited; immediate returns. Exceptional Future. 312 Times Downtown.

PAY ORE DEVELOPED.
Gold, copper, silver; $10,000 wanted for machinery; one or more investors. "Arizona," Room 1,034, Broad Exchange Building, New York City.

Wanted—A bright young salesman who can invest a small amount in a growing jewelry business, making a line of high-grade rolled plate. Y 82 Times.

RARE CHANCE—Established business; gas, electric chandeliers and stock; high-class goods; disagreement of partners; sell reasonable. 238 East 46th St.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Would like to purchase half or whole interest in an agency in or near N. Y. City. N 17 Times.

Wanted—A young and prosperous jewelry firm wishes to get in touch with a man who wants to invest capital. Y 81 Times.

WANTED—A partner with $500 to $1,000, half interest in manufacturing business now running. Room 23, 142 Fulton.

Wanted—A man by an established manufacturing cloak and suit house, who has about $8,000 to invest. K 108 Times.

Business Notices

30c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

LIFE INSURANCE.
If you need insurance and have been rejected, consult me. No advance fee. Y 48 Times.

Fac simile typewritten letters that are actually typewritten. Advanced Typewriting Bureau, 181 Broadway. Cortlandt 5617.

Help Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

A YOUNG WOMAN competent to fit ladies' garments may secure permanent position with opportunity for advancement. Apply to-morrow morning to H. G. Millard, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

A YOUNG WOMAN with good figure, 36 bust, may secure permanent position. Apply H. G. Millard, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts.

LADIES—Reliable home work, transferring; $1 to $4 dozen. 40 West 36th St. Trieber's.

Help Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ADDING MACHINE salesman; experienced man only; best offer in market. N. 27 Times.

CANVASSERS wanted to introduce new line; commission only; hotel, theatre, building agents and apartments. N 28 Times.

MEN over 25, with some selling ability; those with insurance experience preferred; steady paying positions. Call or address Manager, Room 601, 277 Broadway, New York City.

SALESMAN.—Traveler; one of Malden Lane's up-to-date wholesale jewelry houses has an opening for experienced traveler with established trade in nearby States with jewelers and department stores; to such a man first-class opportunity is offered. Z 302 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN with a number of years' experience in the umbrella and parasol line; one who has covered the Middle Western and surrounding territory and can show good results; will make exceptional inducement to the right man. Y 84 Times.

SALESMEN like our proposition; 5 acres of good productive land with a perfect title for $50 per acre per week for 100 weeks. American Land Co., Metropolitan Bldg.

SALESMAN wanted to handle a popular line of cloaks and suits for Middle West; must have experience in line and good references. S. Greenberg, 74 University Place.

SALESMEN.—$3 will equip you with sample electric sidewalk advertising sign; with flasher, $4.50; sells on sight; big profits. Rex Ad-Lite Co., 135 Liberty St.

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL ELECTRIC SIGN PROJECTORS: $4 WITHOUT FLASHER; $5 WITH FLASHER. APPLY 105 WEST 40TH ST., ROOM 301.

SALESMAN.—Young man to sell high-class building specialty to owners and contractors; salary. Apply 2,161 Broadway, Room 211.

SALESMAN.—First-class for West, to carry slick line of dresses on commission basis only; excellent opportunity. Bishop, 29 West 21st St.

SALESMAN for automobile supplies; small salary and commissions. Address A. A., 1,335 3d Av.

WANTED—Salesmanager for Northwestern branch office of large established firm manufacturing ornamental iron and bronze; only men of executive ability and practical ornamental iron experience need apply. In answering state full qualifications and present position. Z 18 Times.

WANTED—Two men of ability to handle high-class proposition which will sell on its merits and appeals to those of considerable means; if you can interest this class, call for a personal interview, 9 to 12 A. M. Mr. Caldwell, Room 226, 9 East 26th St.

WANTED — Thoroughly experienced custom clothing salesman to solicit in New York City. Answer by letter, giving references and experience, Brooklyn Trousers Co., 533 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN for service in editorial department of long-established trade journal; knowledge of motors or automobiles required. L 313 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted

Employment Bureaus.
30c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.68 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Retail, $16; manufacturing, $16; others, $12.
STENOGRAPHER.—English notes; Spanish, export, $20.
OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Publishing, $12; bill clerk, $10.
STENOGRAPHERS.—Female, neat, $8, $10, $12. Also several other good positions open.
Employers' Reference Service, (Ag.,)
144 West 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man for out of town; $75 monthly. Girl, American, address-ing and office work. Stenographer, young lady, American; $10. Boy, American, run typewriter; $6. American man, represent good house; expenses advanced. Middleton's Agency, 148 West 65th St.

Agents Wanted

30c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.95 a line 7 consecutive times.

CANVASSER for shorthand school; splendid inducement. Write B 412 Tremont Av.

Situations Wanted

Employment Bureau.
30c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.95 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, High-Grade Office Helpers.
BOOKKEEPERS, Office Service Co., (Agency.)
STENOGRAPHERS. 50 Pine St. Tel. 3425 John.

Domestic.

A. A. HOFMAYER, 320 5th Av., Telephone 4,527 Madison Square.—Employment Agency, also cooks, waitresses for dinners, luncheons; day and accommodation help.

A.—A.—A.—Malmberg's, 115 East 86th St., oldest Swedish Agency; established 1881; select servants for private families. Formerly 352 4th Av.

BOND $1,000.—Old Dominion Agency, 68 West 134th St. Guarantee A1 colored help. 1119 Harlem.

COLE EMP. AGENCY, 47 Lexington Av. Tel. 8875 Madison.—Reliable help; nice trade solicited.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 214 West 53th St. 'Phone 4736 Columbus.

NEAT, experienced, and reliable colored help; city, country. Instant Relief Agency. 'Phone 7283—Morningside.

SELECT COLORED HELP furnished, short notice. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,229 5th Av. Harlem—6370.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied, day, week, month; male, female. 107 West 125th St.

Situations Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ATTENDANT to invalid or elderly person; city or country; references. Gaylord, 119 East 126th.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER makes and remodels; children's specialty. Alice, 126 East 12th St. 'Phone 408 Stuyvesant.

DAY'S WORK.—First-class laundress wishes day's work, also any other work. 309 East 25th St. Johnston's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent dressmaker, seamstress; children's dresses, alterations; home or out; references. Stafford, 245 West 116th.

DRESSMAKER. — Competent; street, evening gowns; alterations; conscientious; $2.50 daily. Write Hensley, 179 West 47th St.

MASSAGE. — Swedish movements; $1 hour; ladies' residences; experienced, professional woman. Graduate, 209 West 116th St.

STENOGRAPHER, exceptional beginner, business college graduate, good education, desires position where good work will bring advancement. Mary Moore, 696 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER and Underwood operator, competent, desires position; long public stenographic experience. Interview, L 303 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 4½ years' experience, thoroughly competent, accurate, and painstaking; references. L 268 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, intelligent, energetic young lady; good references; salary reasonable. Stenographer, 89 Delancey St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ambitious, capable, satisfying; excellent reference; six months' experience; $6. T., 2,197 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER. — Bright business woman, thoroughly competent; salary $15; A1 references. M. W., 22 Park Place.

STENOGRAPHER, 17; willing, patient, industrious. S. 1677 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 2868 E. N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school training; understands office routine. Miss M., 351 West 27th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, good education, wishes position. Read, 540 West 158th St.

VACUUM CLEANING.—Carpets, rugs, and furniture by the hour or day; best references. Brodnax, 12 West 135th. 'Phone 3253—Harlem.

WINDOW AND HOUSE CLEANER, day, hour. Acmen, 148 West 53d. Phone 7987 Columbus.

Situations Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits, adjusts, and opens books, prepares certified balance sheets, executor's accounts, organizes or improves office and factory system, &c.; long experience; reasonable. Telephone 8001—Broad. Y 244 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT. — Books opened, written up, examined, closed; statements of profit and loss and financial condition, investigations, Federal tax reports, estate, and other legal accounting. Certified, L 217 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Amountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT; examines accounts, simplifies systems, keeps books written up; makes up profit-loss, business statements. George Christie, 863 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened; balanced; systems; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 57 Murray St. Tel. 5988—Barclay.

A1 DEPARTMENT HEAD. — Active, able, adaptable young man (20) seeks connection with house where interestedness and energy are appreciated, in the capacity of department head or assistant; both clerical and executive experience; is acquainted with shipping, etc.; best of credentials. Fidelity, L 305 Times Downtown.

BALTIMORE.—A high-grade business man of ability and integrity is open to represent there a firm of unquestioned standing. Baltimore Branch, Y 68 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thorough accountant; 15 years' experience with large corporation; desires position; best of references; salary $30; energetic, genuine hustler. K 64 Times.

BROKER, TELEGRAPHER AND STENOGRAPHER. L 311 TIMES, DOWNTOWN.

BUTLER OR VALET, age 40, English; good city references. N 33 Times.

COACHMAN.—Can work around stable; not afraid of work. George Harris, 716 Lexington Av.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 25, desires inside position offering opportunity to learn business; rapid correspondent, accurate figurer, two years' experience, credit and collection works; exceptional references. H. L., 263 West 125th St.

EUROPE.—Salesman well acquainted with British business methods, going to England on business (January), would like a few commissions; first-class references. L 310 Times Downtown.

PORTER, elevator or useful man; willing to do anything; must have work at once. William Graham, care of Eastwood, 205 East 77th St.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, bookkeeper; bright beginner; moderate salary. 1,781 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 660 E. N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, 26; expert, energetic, reliable; technical graduate; correspondent, detail man. L 264 Times Downtown.

VACUUM CLEANING.—Carpets, rugs, and furniture by the hour or day; best references. Brodnax, 12 West 135th. 'Phone 3253—Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) refined, good appearance, possessing tact and ability, also knowledge of stenography and bookkeeping, would like to make first-class connections; willing to travel and can furnish highest references as to character and ability. N 26 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires position as commercial correspondent; fair education, and experience in business matters and writing; references or bonds; salary according to ability. N 29 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, Italian, well educated, understands little English, wishes any job in a private family while learning the language. Address A. Meloni, 270-7th Av., N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, now employed by leading daily, seeks connection with mercantile house, where hard work is appreciated. K 109 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, seeks position where intelligent clerical work is required. K 110 Times.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

57TH AV., 46.—Comfortably furnished large, small rooms, with board; refined surroundings; references; table guests.

16TH, 20-22, 33 WEST.—Large rooms, well heated and furnished; excellent board; telephone.

24TH ST., 67 WEST.—Board and rooms for persons with reliable references; Southern home.

4 WEST 83D ST., (Office No. 32.)—Elegant sunny rooms; private baths; delicious meals; perfectly appointed; new American plan apartment hotel will board two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, private bath, at $22 per week up; special rates; location is 30 minutes from Broadway.

44TH ST., 260 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms, including board, $9 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting parlor, sleeping apartment, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heated throughout; elevator service. 'Phone 793 Bryant.

64TH, 164 WEST.—Comfortable single room, with breakfast, dinner, $8; large room, with piano.

64TH ST., 54 WEST.
Rooms; table guests; first-class references.

66TH ST., 62 WEST.—Two large rooms, table guests; references.

68TH ST., 37 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electric light; private bath; superior table; references.

64TH ST., 116 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, suitable for 1 or 2; excellent table; moderate.

68TH ST., 72-74 WEST.—Warm rooms, comfortably furnished; private baths; substantial table; telephone; references.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Large, second story room; private bathroom; hot water supply; room telephone; steam heat; excellent cuisine; references exchanged.

70TH ST., 260 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms; 'phone; near Subway; board optional.

73D, 131 WEST.—Attractive front room, private bath; southern exposure; table guests accommodated; references.

72D, 159 WEST.—Large and hall rooms, suite or separately; parlor dining room; references.

73D, 126 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished, medium room; third floor; quiet, refined surroundings; references.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive, warm rooms; suitable two; 'phone; L. Subway; board optional; references.

70TH ST., 220 WEST.—Newly decorated three-quarter room; one or two persons; hot water; parlor dining; excellent table; table guests; references.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

76TH ST., 131 WEST.—Desirable, large room, with bath; also small room; excellent table; table guests; references.

76TH ST., 110 WEST.—Unusually attractive rooms, single, double, modern conveniences; excellent table; table guests.

76TH, 112 WEST.—Large and small room; high-class house; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH ST., 121 WEST.—Medium and hall, sunny, heated room; lavatory, bath; gentleman; private family.

81ST ST., 118 WEST.—Delightful large, front room one flight; quiet house; references exchanged.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Suffrage pure food; table board; eggs, butter, chickens direct from farm.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Beautiful, comfortable rooms; excellent table; high-class Jewish house; table guests.

50-52 WEST 82D ST.
Two small rooms on floor with bath; suitable young men; electricity. 'Phone Schuyler 8397.

82D, 23 WEST.—Large, cheerful room, adjoining bath; desirable Jewish house; reasonable terms.

84TH ST., 37 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms for two; private bath; exceptional table; Jewish family.

87TH ST., 125 WEST.—Elegantly appointed home will take as boarders refined lady or gentleman; home cooking; electric lights; references.

87TH ST., 109 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large rooms; gentleman preferred; private family; conveniences; board optional.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Elegant large, small heated rooms; select; Subway, elevated; excellent table; moderate.

92D, 40 WEST.—Large room, bath; bachelors, couples; table guests; homelike; German cooking. Levy.

93D, 304 WEST.—Newly decorated, beautifully furnished double and single rooms; table a specialty.

94TH ST., 36 WEST.—Beautiful large room, suitable two; excellent cuisine; Jewish family; private house.

94TH, 144 WEST.—Sunny rooms, large and small; parlor dining; table guests; moderate; phone.

96TH ST., 54 WEST, near Central Park West. —Very desirable neighborhood; well-furnished rooms, with board.

100TH ST., 257 WEST.—Handsome rooms, with or without bath; small rooms; first-class board; table guests accommodated; convenient 96th Subway.

100TH ST., (323 West End Av.)—Superior board, served in attractive, private, modern home.

103D ST., 252 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; baths; bachelors, couples; table guests; references.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; all conveniences; one private bath; parlor dining room; homelike cooking; refined service; references exchanged; $7 upward; table guests accommodated.

105TH, 70 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service, good company; references; reasonable; Southerners.

107TH, 230 WEST.—Delightful home to few cultured people in high-class apartment. Reed.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large, double front room; southern exposure, telephone; excellent board; table guests.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, with or without private bath; excellent board; table board.

123D, 519 WEST.—Acropolis Hotel, near Riverside; single rooms, suites; board optional; reasonable rates.

127TH ST., 216 WEST.—Two nicely furnished single rooms for gentlemen; superior table; 'phones.

130TH ST., 250 WEST.—Near "L" station; large double, also single rooms; excellent board; references.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Elegant rooms, private bath; electricity; table guests; references; Phone 7217 Audubon.

142D ST., 312 WEST.—Cheerful front room, alcove, lavatory; steam, phone; excellent board optional.

467 WEST 144TH ST.
Two beautiful rooms; southerly exposure; excellent board.

472 WEST 144TH ST.
FIRST-CLASS TABLE BOARD.

145TH, 412 WEST.—Large and small rooms; refined, homelike; table; reference; table boarders accommodated.

149TH ST., 544 WEST, Near Broadway, Riverside.—First-class rooms and board; high-class hotel accommodations; boarding house prices. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

145TH, 468 WEST.—Large front room; every convenience; home table; Subway, "L" near; phone.

WEST END AV., 764, (97th St.)—Full table board or dinner; good home cooking.

East Side.

16TH ST., 132 EAST.—Elegant large adjoining rooms; board; hot water; heat; gentlemen; references.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

21ST, 145 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Sunny front room; excellent board; reference; telephone.

80TH ST., 40 EAST, corner Madison Av.—Suite two rooms and bath; also single room; steam heat; elevator; excellent board; reasonable.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large and small rooms; private baths; references. Telephone 1078—Gramercy.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient to Borough Hall Subway and ferry; steam-heated rooms; good Southern table. Telephone 1189 W Main.

Country Board

30c. a line 1 time; 57c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

Long Island.

DOUGLASTON.—Douglas Manor Inn; Winter rates; attractive, homelike, log fires; steam heat; easy commuting.

New England.

A private family in Cape Cod will give best of care and consideration to invalid or convalescent. Address Lock Box 207, Dennisport, Mass.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; steam heat; private house; gentleman only; references.

71ST, 78 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, small rooms; bath; hot water; $3.50-$5 weekly.

71ST, 231 WEST.—Homelike bachelor apartments; private bath; front single rooms, $4.50; Columbus 2317.

73D ST., 166 WEST.—Attractive large and single rooms, bath; southern exposure; subway express, "L."

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished sunny front, single room; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 150 WEST.—Room, private bath; electric light; parquet floor; also single room; references.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Attractive second floor, southern exposed room; suitable for two; bath adjoining.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable, single and double rooms; every convenience; near Subway, elevated; 'phone.

78TH ST., 168 WEST.—Handsome, large room; modern house; suitable one, two; private family; 'phone.

78TH ST., 160 WEST.—Newly furnished large, sunny room; private bath; scrupulously clean.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Large, desirable room; southern exposure; newly decorated; "L," Subway; telephone; references.

82D ST., 127 WEST.—Delightful large, sunny rooms en suite; also small rooms; refined; moderate.

84TH, 128 WEST.—Small rooms, running water, 'phone; conveniences; gentleman only. Brown.

85TH ST., 101 WEST.—Large room, high-class elevator apartment; restaurant on premises. Scott.

85TH, 108 WEST.—Fine, large rooms; running water; sunny hall room; parlor floor, physician.

88TH ST., 69 WEST.—Suite two rooms; southern exposure; bedroom and parlor, also single room; newly furnished; call any evening, or by appointment. Franke.

93D ST., WEST END AV.—Owner's residence; beautiful room; bath; gentleman only. Telephone 3344R Riverside.

97TH ST., 141 WEST.—Newly furnished house; all accommodations; back parlor, suitable physician; board optional.

101ST ST., 10 WEST.—Large rooms; $5, $3.50; ladies or gentlemen; modern. Schmitz, Apartment 34.

102D ST., 211 WEST.—Large, medium sunny outside rooms; private family; Subway; 'phone; moderate. Benedict.

102D ST., 302 WEST.—Private house, near Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; all conveniences; home comforts; telephone.

103D ST., 122 WEST.—Large, light, furnished; running water; bath adjoining; Subway, "L." Apartment 4.

106TH ST., 223 WEST. (Overlooking Broadway.)—Attractive, comfortable parlor suite, adjoining bath; single room; running water; newly furnished; reasonable; one flight. Birch.

107TH ST., 230 WEST.—High-class elevator apartment; attractive room, beautifully furnished; references. Gurnee.

107TH ST., 210 WEST.—Large, delightful room; small Southern family; board optional; references. White.

(110TH ST. SUBWAY.)—Beautiful front suite; use kitchen; independence; also unfurnished front room, vicinity Columbia College. Mrs. Wallace, 600 West 127th St.

111TH ST., 329 WEST.—Comfortable single room; gentleman preferred; English family of two; references. Moore.

112TH ST., 504 WEST. (Cathedral Heights.)—Sunny room; first-class elevator apartment house; telephone; radiator; 3 blocks Subway; New Englanders; references; reasonable. Foster.

114TH, 508 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Call for Mrs. Layden.

115TH ST., 606 WEST.—Large front room, high-class elevator apartment, two gentlemen; references. Chandos.

116TH ST., 404 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; overlooking Morningside Park; telephone; elevator; Broadway Subway. Morse.

118TH ST., 405 WEST.—Attractive rooms, high-class elevator apartment; all conveniences. Apartment 41.

118TH ST., 414 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; kitchen; housekeeping suite; elevator, Subway. Smith.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Furnished, two single rooms; lavatory; large closets; warm; elevator, Subway; immaculate. Doty.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Daintily furnished room; running water; suitable for a lady. Allen.

121ST, 500 WEST.—Columbia University neighborhood; half block east of Broadway; Bancroft apartments; just completed; two beautiful front rooms with kitchenette, double room with kitchenette; southern exposure; electric lights; elevators; attractive dining room; board optional.

122D ST., 501 WEST. Telephone 7085 Morningside.—Clean, comfortable room, small modern apartment, $3. Weig.

123D ST., 520 WEST.—Sunny, outside rooms, second floor, $2.50 to $3.50; exclusive lavatory. Beach.

123D ST., 530 WEST.—Comfortable, quiet room; attractive, generous board; table guests accommodated. Kerker.

600 WEST 127TH ST.
Sunny, front rooms; Manhattan Subway station. Snow.

131ST ST., 223 WEST.—Attractive front room; private block; gentlemen; American family; references.

131TH ST., 249 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; conveniences; attractive neighborhood; telephone; Subway, elevated.

135TH ST., 611 WEST.—Rooms, single or en suite, private bath; river view; meal accommodation. Pierson.

135TH ST., 602 WEST (near Broadway.)—Handsome, sunny room; elevator; 'phone; electric; private; moderate. Romain.

140TH, 520 WEST.—Thoroughly comfortable room for gentleman; $3.50; modern private house; telephone; references.

162D ST., 521 WEST.—Southern room, lavatory, adjoining bath, handsomely furnished, library, all conveniences; suitable physician; moderate terms to desirable people.

A GENTLEMAN.—Well furnished room or suite with English family; board optional; references exchanged; telephone. M 154 Times.

ATTRACTIVE BEDROOM, sitting room, bath; strictly private house; near 103d St. Subway. Y 80 Times.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 410.—Nicely furnished room for refined party; piano, telephone; reference. Fisher.

ROOM for lady, newly furnished, private, $4; very reasonable; references; corner 121st and Broadway. Telephone, evenings only, 6120 Morningside, Apartment 62.

East Side.

3D AV., 121 (14th.)—Housekeeping, $2.75 upward; single, $2 upward; gas free; telephone. Sherwood.

19TH ST., 126 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms for bachelors or married couples; references. Apply Hardy.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) Suite 2 rooms, bathroom, by month.

29TH ST., 42 EAST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS; PRIVATE HOUSE; REFERENCES.

33D ST., 15 EAST.—Nicely furnished single rooms for gentlemen; well-kept house; telephone; reference.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Attractive rooms, large and small; gentlemen; references.

99TH ST., 56 EAST.—Room, with private bath and hallboy service, at reasonable and attractive rates. Roland.

99TH ST., 57 EAST.—Attractive, comfortable room; private house; first-class location; $5.00 weekly.

LARGE, comfortably furnished room, with bath; southern exposure; near 5th Av. and 42d St.; references required. Address M 139 Times.

LEXINGTON AV., 241, (Near 36th St.)—Very desirable large room, all conveniences; 'phone gentleman.

LEXINGTON AV., 148.—Large, clean, heated rooms; all conveniences; private house; telephone.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

YOUNG MAN desires furnished room and bath, with or without board, in a strictly refined private family. L. L. C., Journal of Commerce, 56 Worth St.

Unfurnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

Three rooms, bath; $33; heated; hot water; conveniences; private house, midtown, west; business couple desired; references; owner. Address West, 1,964 Broadway.

Large front room, unfurnished; north light; suitable for studio; near 5th Av. and 42d St.; references required. Address Box M 158 Times.

72d St., 253 West.—Exceptionally large, light second-floor room, dressing room adjoining. Private bath.

Lexington Av., 148.—Large, heated front room; running water; private house; telephone.

Unfurnished Rooms Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

One or more large rooms or studios with heat, bath, and running water, in good locality, suitable for living for two literary women; state price, location, and advantages; references exchanged, must be reasonable. N 12 Times.

Apartments to Let, Unfurnished

*30c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line

CAPTURED BURGLAR FLEES IN ELEVATOR

Tries to Jump from Moving Car, Is Caught and Saved from Death by Captor.

THEN DASHES TO THE ROOF

Where He Is Seized Finally at the Edge of an Eight-Foot Gap He Dared Not Jump.

Mrs. Max Rosenthal and her sister, Sadie Vuker, seized upon the twilight hour yesterday afternoon to sit down together for a good talk in the living room of the Rosenthal home on the top floor of the Kiamesha apartment house at 57 West 111th Street. They were engaged thus placidly when both heard an unfamiliar sound in the private hallway. Emboldened each by the other's presence, they ventured to investigate, and there in the hall stood a self-possessed young man whom they had never seen before. How had he managed to get past the locked door? thought Mrs. Rosenthal in a panic.

"Is this the Williams apartment?" asked the stranger politely.

It was not. They told him so, and with apologies most profuse he bowed and withdrew into the general hall. The still suspicious women followed on his heels and at the sight of the elevator boy just rising to their floor took courage and pressed the stranger with questions. The elevator boy—a young negro named William Adams—was sure he had not brought the man up, and joined in with more questions. The stranger was plainly offended, and turned on the elevator boy.

The scuffle promised to go hard with the elevator boy, for the stranger was muscular and of fairly heavy build, but the fight was accompanied by shrieks from Mrs. Rosenthal and her sister, so penetrating that they brought up the other house attendant from the ground floor. The reinforcement was John Mosher, also a negro. He had Adams were too much for the stranger and in a few moments they were escorting him down in the elevator to the ground floor, where, at the switch-board, he was obliged to stand while one of them called the East 104th Street Station.

This was not attempted without protests from the stranger, who was primed with arguments pointing out the absurdity of reflecting on the character of a private citizen who had done nothing objectionable. Deaf to such arguments, the two boys had just conveyed their news to the police, when the man suddenly wrenched himself free and, stepping hastily into the elevator, grabbed at the lever. Without pausing to close the door he rose into the shaft and out of their sight.

Adams leaped into the vacated space and reached for the brake, determined to stop the car and reverse its course. He did so, and just in time, for the stranger had met with misfortune in his effort to get out at the floor above. Without having the faintest idea how to stop the elevator he had grabbed at the second-floor door, yanked it open, and jumped—jumped just in time to find himself pinned between the top of the opening and the floor of the rising car. It was just at this perilous point that Adams, below him in the shaft, had reached the brake and started to bring the elevator down. The effect of the sudden reversal was to throw the stranger back into the car, and that was where he was when it reappeared on the ground floor with the two boys waiting to pounce on him.

This time he was not so easy to handle, for after a rough struggle he tossed them both aside and, apparently distrustful of the elevator, he took to the stairs, mounting them flight after flight at great speed with the indefatigable attendants at his heels. At the top of the ten-floor ladder he was halted by a locked skylight, but halted only for a moment, for he broke his way through and a second or two later was pausing discouraged before a gap of eight feet separating him from the roof of the next building on Lenox Avenue. It was there that the young negroes closed in on him for the last time and so overpowered him that when the police arrived from the East 104th Street Station they were ready to hand him over.

The young man, after expressing no little indignation at the uncalled-for treatment to which he had been subjected, identified himself as Joseph Costello of 244 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, and said that he was a driver. He was charged with burlary, although a scrupulous search of his person brought nothing to light that would justify such a charge. An inspection of the premises last evening showed that Costello could have gained entry to the Rosenthal apartment by way of the fire escape.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Bandages "Manufactures of Cotton"—Rates on Containers.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers that cotton bandages used in surgical operations are dutiable under the Tariff act of 1909 at the rate of 45 per cent. as "manufactures of cotton." The bandages are put up in rolls about two and one-half inches wide, and were imported by the Surgical Supply Company. The importer raises the contention that the merchandise is dutiable under the so-called "countable cotton" paragraphs of the law at rates lower than assessed. Judge Cooper denies the claim and affirms Collector Loeb's assessment.

Several decisions were handed down dealing with the dutiability of wrappings or containers of imported merchandise. It is held that in instances where the merchandise shipped in the containers is subject to ad valorem rates of duty the coverings are dutiable likewise. The protests which are overruled were filed by Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., D. Baird & Son, Lowengart & Co., Reed Brothers & Co., and the Joseph Lazarus Company. Relative to wrapings for specific duty goods, the board rules that customs officials erred in assessing them as though imported separately. Whether the merchandise is subject to specific duty or free, the containers are exempt from duty as the "usual" coverigns for the goods. The firms concerned include H. A. Drevis & Co., the B. Nugent & Brother Dry Goods Company, C. H. Wyman & Co., Kaufmann Brothers, and R. U. Delespenda & Co.

The following protests were unsupported by evidence and overruled: Ralph Pierson & Co., the Apollinaes Apollinaries Agency Company, George Borgfeldt & Co., William Litchfield, the American Express Company, the Shreve, Crumps & Low Company, C. H. Langley, Henry Siegel & Co., Charles Chong & Co., the Sing Fat Company and other Chinese importers, A. A. Vantine & Co., Butler Brothers, Colschiaeser Brothers, P. H. Potry & Co., H. Nordlinger's Sons International Forwarding Company, Marshall Field & Co., Charles B. Stone & Co., the American Shipping Company, F. L. Roberts & Co., H. H. Dodge, Ferdinand Eing, Pillmann, Lee & Hepper, Suel Import and Export Company, E. H. Sargent & Co., Richards & Co., Gage Brothers & Co., and the Theodore Ascher Company.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.		Loss.
12:32	130 W. 124th St.; G. Reinhard	Trifling
1:40	2,709 3d Av.; unknown	Trifling
2:30	120 W. 134th St.; G. Reinhard	Trifling
5:09	Arches 12 and 13, Brooklyn Bridge; N. Y. Journal	$5,000
6:15	216 E. 56th St.; — Herbin	$25
8:35	250 Stuyvesant St.; Swarking	$1000
10:30	506 Van Nest Av.; C. Totari	Trifling
P. M.		
1:05	132th St. and Southern Boulevard; unknown	$50
2:30	2,263 E. 160th St.; L. Rosenberg	Trifling
3:40	35 W. 11th St.; Samuel Trio	None
1:45	269 W. 130th St.; Goetz Bros	Trifling
4:10	56 Willett St.; Gussie Schmidt	Trifling
4:00	519 W. 151st St.; I. Kohn	None
5:40	423 Wendover Av.; John Murphy	Trifling
5:50	852 E. 135th St.; unknown	Trifling
6:00	24 Mulberry St.; Luigi Rossi	$25
6:20	48-50 Walker St.; National Novelty Company	$2,000
8:30	224 E. 106th St.; Mary Tountano	$100
7:16	2064 Twenty-fifth Av.; Louis Moles	None
8:25	317 E. 30th St.; unknown	Trifling
10:05	206 Forsyth St.; Michael Riego	$5
10:08	185 E. Houston St.; A. Sussman	$10
10:25	200 Forsyth St.; George Moler	$10
10:35	1 Minetta Square; Catherine Rose	$7
11:10	344 W. 126th St.; J. Frank	$7

CLUB AGAINST MERRITT.

Brooklyn Organization Begins War on His Candidacy for Speaker.

The Brooklyn Young Republican Club has started a campaign to defeat Edwin A. Merritt, Jr., for Speaker of the Assembly and elect John L. Sullivan of Dunkirk, N. Y., as the progressive type of candidate the Republican Party needs. The club issued a statement yesterday setting forth its reasons why it opposes Mr. Merritt for Speaker. The chief reason, it says, is because of his reputation. Practically ever since his first year in the Assembly, it says, the interests of the people of the State as a whole have been secondary to Mr. Merritt's own private interests and the interests of certain men associated with him.

It is said that Mr. Merritt is financially interested in certain electrical power companies, including the Racquette River Power Company and the International Paper Company; that he controls the production of certain Potsdam sandstone, which is mentioned in the contract for the building of the new prison to supplant Sing Sing, and that as Chairman of the Legislative Investigating Committee he must bear the responsibility of "whitewashing everybody connected with the the Foelker racetrack bribery matter." On this point the statement says:

> As Chairman of the investigating committee, the people looked to Mr. Merritt to discover those guilty, or some of them, of attempted bribery. But the committee presented a clean bill of health to every one connected with the charges, and the raising and distribution of that fund of $100,000 has never been accounted for to this day. That investigation is still rankling in the minds of the people of the State as a farcical whitewash.

It is further stated that the manufacturing companies in which Mr. Merritt is interested derive their power from rivers which run through portions of the State Forest Preserve, and that he vigorously opposed the amendment to the State Constitution proposed by Gov. Hughes to provide for the perpetual ownership, regulation, and control of proposed dam sites by the State, thus taking the valuable sites from private interests.

Mr. Merritt is also accused of trying to weaken the Public Service Commissions law by trying to rush through amendments that "would have permitted the capitalization of franchises for which no money had been paid, as well as others that would have opened the way for throwing again into the courts the question of eighty-cent gas and various railroad rates at the time definitely determined by statute." Regarding his attitude on direct primaries the statement says:

> Mr. Merritt has worked and voted against every honest form of direct primaries that has been before the Legislature, and still boasts that he is opposed to that reform.

The statement closes with the suggestion that the Republican Party is done with the machine boss and politician.

CIRCUMNAVIGATORS DINE.

Ex-Gov. Fort, the Newest Member of the Club, Tells of His Trip.

Fifty members of the Circumnavigators' Club—to become a member one must circle the globe—gathered at Delmonico's last night to eat dinner, swap stories, and welcome ex-Gov. John Franklin Fort of New Jersey, who qualified last year. President Taft and Col. Bryan are also members, but they were unable to attend.

The only address of the evening was made by Gov. Fort, who arrived a few minutes before 11 o'clock, just when he had been given up as lost. He spoke briefly of the impression that his trip around the world had made on him.

"It made me one of those who believe that the times of the past and the times to come are united somewhere, and we'll know it all by and by," he said.

One of the features was a lecture by Col. Buffalo Jones, who, although not eligible to membership, has lassooed wild animals in East Africa. He had decided to go to Africa and follow the trail blazed by Col. Roosevelt, he said, after he had found that he could conquer every wild animal on the North American continent. "And I conquered them there, too," he said, "and am going to prove it to you." This he proceeded to do by throwing on a screen moving pictures of himself facing wild boars, lions, and other animals and subduing them without the use of a rifle.

The officers of the club, which became a permanent organization last night, are H. Pattierson, Money Changer; James H. Bisch, Jr., Scribe, and F. O. Schultze, Keeper of Records.

300 CHARITY BOXES ASTRAY.

They're Safe Enough, Probably, but the Location List Has Been Lost.

Simon Uhlfelder, President of the Yorkville Hospital, is anxious to ascertain the location of the 300 charity boxes which have been placed in hotels, drug stores, and other places in the city for the reception of voluntary contributions for the building fund of that institution. The list of the locations of these boxes has been mislaid or taken from the office of the institution, and Mr. Uhlfelder desires to send representatives to collect the contents of the boxes, each of which contains a year's contributions.

Several hotels where boxes are have advised Mr. Uhlfelder that the boxes are well filled and ready to be opened. For fifteen years past these boxes have been used as a method of collecting a fund for the purpose of purchasing a new building site for the institution, and the annual collections from this source have at times amounted to several thousand dollars.

The hospital, which is located at 246 and 248 East Eighty-second Street, is in need of additional space, and contributions will be welcomed. The Yorkville Hospital was established in 1881 under the direction of Dr. McGillioday, and its work is principally among the residents of the east side of that section.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Mr. Goodresser Stirs Wall Street.

It's The LOTUS you notice in Wall Street; Mr. Goodresser set the example with a Truly Warner rough-finished derby—The LOTUS, and all the brokers who weren't broke went to the nearest Truly Warner Store to get the hat that would match up with their rough Raglans. Now it's the regular thing to see Wall Street's Bulls and Bears wearing The LOTUS with their shaggy coats. The LOTUS is just the hat for you, Mr. Goodresser. Go to the nearest Truly Warner Store and see for yourself.

ARIZONA ELECTION TO-DAY.

Close Contest for Governor—Judiciary Recall Dropped Temporarily.

PHOENIX, Arizona, Dec. 11.—Final rallies to-night in all the larger cities of the Territory brought to an end Arizona's first State campaign. The issues will be decided by ballot to-morrow.

The Republicans express confidence in spite of a normal Democratic majority, and the action of President Taft in making elimination of the judiciary recall from the Constitution a prerequisite to Statehood. The eliminating will be done in the election to-morrow, but plans are already being made to re-establish the recall as soon as the Territory assumes the sovereignty of a State.

According to the best information obtainable, the contest will be close between George W. P. Hunt, Democrat, and Edward W. Wells, Republican, for Governor. The election of Mark Smith, former Democratic delegate in Congress, as one of the United States Senators is regarded as almost certain, while a close contest is expected between Henry F. Ashurst, Democrat, and Ralph Cameron, Republican, for the other seat. Hoval A. Smith is on the Republican ticket with Cameron as candidate for United States Senator.

Under the enabling act the returns will be made for each precinct to a special board composed of the Governor, the Secretary of the Territory, and the Chief Justice. Some time will elapse before these returns reach the commission, and then it may take a week or two to canvass them, as the commission will have to do the aggregate work of all the County Board of Supervisors.

$500 Verdict Against Police Captain.

A Supreme Court jury reported a verdict yesterday to Justice Goff awarding $500 damages to Thomas W. Cannon against Police Captain John J. McNally. Cannon testified that he was in the city for the Hudson-Fulton Celebration in the Fall of 1909. On Sept. 22 he was watching a parade, he said, at Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, when McNally punched him in the jaw. He sued for $2,500. Capt. McNally took the stand in his own defense and said that urgent methods were necessary to clear West Sixty-eighth Street on that day, when crowds congested that thoroughfare, on which fire companies are stationed. He said he might have shoved Cannon, but certainly did not punch him.

Warning Out for a Coast Storm.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—An advisory storm warning was issued by the Weather Bureau at 11 A. M. to-day, denoting the approach of a severe disturbance in the vicinity of Turks Island, one of the Leeward Islands, about 700 miles from Miami. The direction and movement of the storm had not been definitely determined, but caution was advised to those vessels heading toward Southern Florida.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.

Styles worth "coming miles to see"

Russet Shoes
$3.98
Wonderful Value Worth $6.00
Lace and Button.
Low heel, flat toe—wide shank.
1,000 pairs of Samples at $2.60
All are high shoes of $4.00 Grades. Nearly all sizes.
Russet, Black Calf and Patent Leather

They Are Good
Red-Man
COLLARS.
All Styles
EARL & WILSON.

Registered Trade Mark
Established Half a Century

Holiday Suggestions In Table Linens

We direct attention to our stock of moderately priced embroidered and lace-trimmed Linens for the dining-room. Along with these we show a beautiful collection of Tea Cloths, Luncheon Sets, Tray Cloths, Scarfs, &c., of the very highest grade, in exclusive designs. Priced—

Tea Napkins, $4.50, 6.00, 10.00, up to $60 doz.

Centerpieces, $1.50, 2.50, 3.50, 5.00 to $75 each.

Tray Cloths, oval and oblong, 35c, 50c, $1.00, 2.00, 5.00, up to $17.50 each.

Luncheon Sets, 25 pieces, $10.50, 15.00, 17.50, 25.00, 50.00, up to $450 set.

Bureau and Sideboard Scarfs, $2.50, 3.50, 5.50, 7.50, 10.00, up to $175.

Tea Cloths, round and square, $4.50, 6.00, 7.50, 10.50, 13.50, 27.50, up to $250 each.

Also Hemstitched and scalloped Tea Cloths, Napkins, Tray Cloths, Luncheon and Dinner Cloths of Figured Damask in large variety.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
5th Ave. & 34th St., Opposite Waldorf-Astoria

Good Will Towards Men

The Opportunity to Give Is a Privilege

Browning, King & Co.

Throw off the burden of Christmas Shopping by realizing that no matter what you Give it is the Spirit of the giving that counts.

This same spirit manifests itself in all directions unselfishly, and finds expression in the idea of early buying out of consideration for merchants and their employes.

Never in the sixty-three years of our business have we had as capable a force of salespeople, anxious and willing to serve you intelligently and courteously, as this year. They can suggest practical gifts for Men and Boys at prices that meet your purse and guarantee joy to the recipient or your money back for the asking any time. The following are leaders:

"Onyx" Silk Hosiery	50c
"Knothe" Suspenders and Garters, in single box	50c
$1.00 Neckwear in a single box	65c
$1.50 Pure Silk Knitted Neckwear	95c
The Best Tan Cape Glove in New York	$1.00
Silk Finished Pajamas	$1.50
A box of Initial Handkerchiefs	$1.50
An Exceptional Line of Bath Robes, at	$5.00
Special Quality House Coats	$5.00

Broken Lots of House Coats, ⅓ off Original Prices.
Fur Caps, Opera Hats, Silk Hats.

"A NATIONAL INSTITUTION"

Browning, King & Co
Broadway at 32nd Street—Cooper Square at 5th Street.
Brooklyn: Fulton at DeKalb.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Evs. 8. Series of Earth Embracing Spectacles,
AROUND THE WORLD
Lew Fields' HERALD SQ. B'way & 35th. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-morrow 2:15.
GRACE LA RUE in a new comedy with music, BETSY.
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evenings 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-morrow 2:15.
The Reigning London Musical Play, PEGGY
Playhouse 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone 2628 Bry. Evs. 8:10. $1.50 Mat. To-m'w 2:10.
Bought and Paid For
THE BIGGEST PLAY OF OUR TIME.
William Collier's COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-day 2:15.
Bunty Pulls the Strings
LYRIC 42d, West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-morrow 2:15.
HENRY W. SAVAGE offers THE JOYOUS OPERETTA.
LITTLE BOY BLUE
"WINS A HEARTY WELCOME."—Telegram.
"From present appearances it would seem as though 'Little Boy Blue' is about as close to a children's Xmas play as this old town is going to contain this year."—Eve. Sun.
SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

CENTURY (Formerly New Theatre) 62d and 6th Ave. Phone 8860 Col.
THE 8TH WONDER OF THE WORLD.
THE GARDEN OF ALLAH
Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. (Pop.), Sat., 2 Sharp.

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
GEORGE ARLISS in DISRAELI
ASTOR B'way, 45th. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. To-morrow Mat. 50c-$1.50
A lesson in laughter with chuckle sauce.
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK
In that musical sensation, THE RED WIDOW
Seats selling 10 weeks in advance.

GEO. M. Cohan Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Mat. Saturday Only, 2:15. His Every Appearance an Ovation, and his own Company in
COHAN
THE LITTLE MILLIONAIRE
THE MUSICAL FARCE HIT THAT PAYS LAUGHING DIVIDENDS.

GRAND Opera Ho. 23d St., 8th Av. Mat. To-m'w. Margaret ANGLIN in "Green Stockings."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
TO-MORROW EVG. at 8:15—GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST. Mme. Destinn; MM. Caruso, Amato, Gilly, Didur, Reiss, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
THURS. EVG. at —KOENIGSKINDER. Mmes. Farrar, Wickham, Fornia, Mattfeld; MM. Jadlowker, Goritz, Reiss, Didur. Conductor, Hertz.
FRI. EVG. at 7:30—GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. Mmes. Gadski, Matzenauer, Fornia; MM. Burrian, Griswold, Weil, Goritz. Conductor, Hertz.
SAT. MAT. at 2—ARMIDE. Mmes. Fremstad, Matzenauer, Rappold, Gluck; MM. Caruso, Amato, Gilly, Reiss, Bada, Segurola; Cond., Toscanini.
NEXT WEEK: MON. EVG. at 8—LA GIOCONDA. Mmes. Destinn, Ortica, Wickham; MM. Caruso, Amato, Scampia. Cond., Toscanini.
TUES. SPECIAL POP. PRICE MATINEE. 2:30. IMPERIAL RUSSIAN BALLET.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SAT. EVG., DEC. 16, at 8:15—LOHETANE. Mmes. Rappold, Sparkes. Cast: MM. Jadlowker, Bisshaw, Witherspoon, Murphy. Cond., Hertz.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

Carnegie Hall, to-morrow (Wed.) aft., at 2:30
Only New York Concert
THE
Theodore Thomas Orchestra
Frederick Stock - Conductor
Albert Spalding - - - Soloist
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—Society of New York—
JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor.
CARNEGIE HALL.
Thurs. Eve., Dec. 14; Fri. Aft., Dec. 15.
Soloist: MME. NORDICA
Bruckner Symph., Beethoven "Leonore," Wagner Immolation Scene, Songs with Piano 50c to $2. Steinway Piano. Mgt. L. Charlton

HOTEL ASTOR.
2d Concert TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
Kneisel Quartet
Assisting Artist, Harold Bauer.
Seats $2 & $1.50. Mgr. Haver, 1 W. 34th St.

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GABY DESLYS, ANNETTE KELLERMANN AND WONDERFUL STAR CAST.
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DALY'S B'way and 63d St. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-morrow 2:15.
Margaret ILLINGTON in "KINDLING." Seats 4 Weeks Ahead.

BROADWAY B'way & 41st St. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-morrow 2:15.
LEW FIELDS Presents THE NEVER HOMES

39TH ST. Thea. 39th, near B'way. Evgs. 8:20. $1.50 Matinee To-morrow 2:30.
THE MILLION
A PLENITUDE OF HOLIDAY LAUGHTER.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea. 39th, bet. B'way and 6th Av. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-morrow $1.50.
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To-night and Wed. Mat. & Eve., "Mixed Marriages" & "The Workhouse Ward." Thurs. Eve. & Sat. Mat., "Rising of the Moon," "Birthright," & "The Jackdaw"; Fri. & Sat. Eve., "The Shadow of the Glen," "Bianco Posnet" & "Hyacinth Halvey."

MANHATTAN Op. Ho. 34th & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 25c-50c.
MARIE DRESSLER in "TILLIE'S NIGHTMARE."

WEST END 125th, W. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-morrow 2:15.
CYRIL SCOTT in A GENTLEMAN OF LEISURE.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow & Sat. at 2:15.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE.

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15.
NAZIMOVA in the brilliant comedy, THE MARIONETTES.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. 6th Av. Evs. 8:15. To-morrow Mat. 50c-$1.50.
"Mr. Crane scores in his new comedy."—Eve. Sun.
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GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees To-m'r'w & Sat., 2:30.
ELSIE FERGUSON "THE FIRST LADY IN THE LAND."

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WILLIAM COLLIER in TAKE MY ADVICE.

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TO-MORROW MAT. BEST SEATS $1.50.
The Quaker Girl With CLIFTON CRAWFORD.

HUDSON 44th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. To-morrow & Sat. 2:25.
HELEN WARE in a new drama, THE PRICE

HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
ROSE STAHL in MAGGIE PEPPER, by Charles Klein.

Knickerbocker B'way, 38th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15.
LAST 5 NIGHTS—LAST MAT. SAT.
DONALD BRIAN in the musical comedy, THE SIREN

CRITERION Broadway, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow & Sat. 2:15.
That great big human and humorous play
LAST THREE WEEKS PASSERS-BY

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DUSTIN & WILLIAM FARNUM in a new American play by Edward Peple.
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KITTY GORDON in the operatic triumph, THE ENCHANTRESS
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BUD TO BLOSSOM
EXMOOR STAG HUNT
And 9 Other of "NATURE'S WONDERS."

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MURRAY HILL Mat. To-day. Evening Evs. 8:15. BOWERY BURLESQUERS.

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ORPHEUM MATINEE DAILY, 25c. EVA TANGUAY "THE MINUTE I SEE HIM." Mats. & Eve. 2 shows.

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will include a splendid Pictorial Section containing 51 exquisite photographic reproductions of studies in art, natural scenery, epoch making events, scenes of war abroad and peace at home, life studies of men and women upon whom the public gaze is centred, with pictures of interesting events the world around.

Those who are interested in the field of art will enjoy the series of pictures from the annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design.

Life
By Edwin H. Blashfield. Carnegie Prize winner.

Little Women
A picture by Mary Fairchild.

Goldie Locks
A study by Louise Cox.

Portrait
Miss Appleton, by Eugene Speicher—Thomas R. Proctor Prize.

The Bridge
Winter afternoon by Jonas Lie.

Annie
By Alice Beach Winter.

The public attention has been concentrated on the trial of the McNamara brothers for their complicity in the dynamite outrages at Los Angeles. The Times of next Sunday will print eleven pictures of the scenes of the explosions, with the prisoners, their counsel and other important participants in the case. This series of pictures will include:

The Los Angeles Times Building.
Destroyed by an explosion of dynamite set off by James B. McNamara, Oct. 1st, 1910.

Albert Von Spreckelsen's Planing Mill.
The plant at Indianapolis blown up at midnight, Oct. 22d, 1909, with the wreckage of the new Library building at Indianapolis.

Also pictures of the Judge, counsel, Burns the detective, the prisoners and Sheriffs who have been associated with this remarkable case.

The Season's First Snow.
It transformed the Park into fairyland. Six pictures showing the beauty of the snow-clad scenery and the work and play that came with the snowfall.

The Giants' Series with the Cuban Baseball Players.
The New York Giants in Almadares Park, Havana.
The Havana Baseball Club, which defeated the Giants—and other pictures of the Cuban game.

Mrs. Belmont's New Suffrage Clubhouse.
Six pictures, including lunchroom and counter, lecture hall and beauty parlor.

The Hague Peace Palace Now Nearing Completion.
All the leading European nations, together with Japan and Brazil, are making special gifts to enhance the beauty of the building.

Scenes of Interest in the Russian-Persian Controversy.
Four pictures, including the place where the National Council of Persia decided to stand by their American Treasurer-General, W. Morgan Shuster, unanimously rejecting Russia's demand for dismissal.

The opening of the first regular session of the Sixty-second Congress—Scenes from the war in Tripoli—$300,000 Rubens now on the way to this country, and other interesting and instructive pictures make this number of the Pictorial Section of The New York Sunday Times an issue of importance.

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